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The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

Volume 153 No. 11 March 15, 1948

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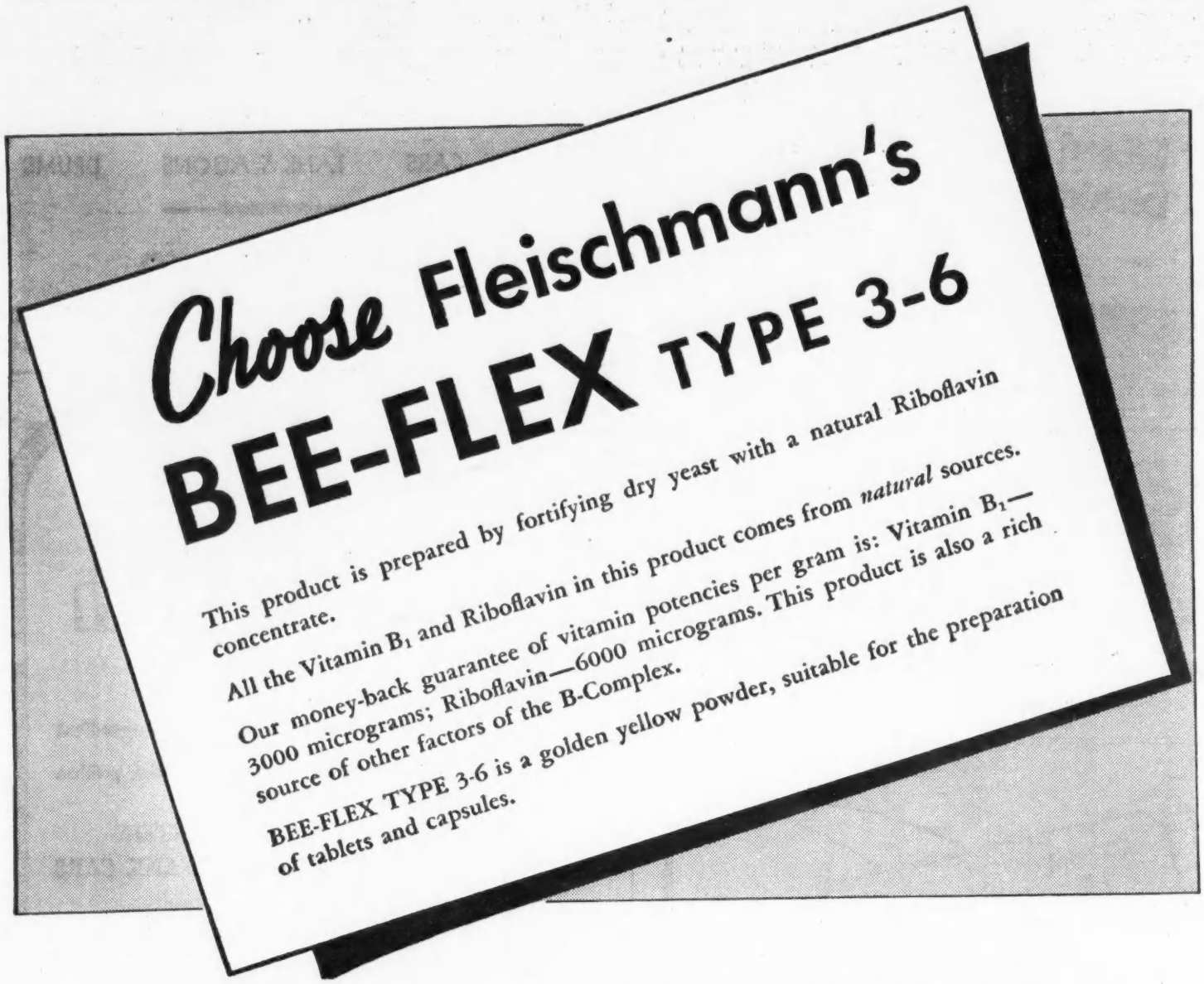
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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 153 No. 11 New York 7, N. Y. March 15, 1948

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Oleomargarin Taxes Repeal Recommended

Repeal of Federal taxes on oleomargarin because they "unnecessarily burden consumers" by adding to the high cost of living was urged last week by the administration, at hearings before the house committee on agriculture on some twenty bills introduced this session providing for repeal or modification of the taxes and the license fees imposed on producers and retailers.

The recommendation was made by Undersecretary of the Treasury A. Lee M. Wiggins, who said that it had been cleared by the Bureau of the Budget, "which speaks for the President." He was supported at later hearings by industry representatives and spokesmen for labor and numerous consumer groups, while representatives of the dairy interests deplored the move and warned that it would produce disaster to the dairy farmers.

Mr. Wiggins called the Federal tax of 10 cents a pound on colored margarin and ¼ cent a pound on the uncolored variety "punitive" and said that they prevent the public from having "freedom of choice in satisfying personal wants and they increase its living costs by interfering with the consumption of less expensive foods." He said the tax was especially burdensome on low-income families.

He stated that more than 90 percent of the margarin consumed is of the uncolored variety. Revenues from all Federal margarin taxes totaled $5,874,000 in 1947, and this year it is estimated the revenue will reach $7,000,000. He pointed out that many states have additional taxes on margarin, while twenty-three states ban completely the sale of colored margarin.

As soon as Mr. Wiggins concluded his

—*Continued on page 81*

OPA Price Records May Be Destroyed

OPD Washington Bureau

The Department of Commerce has announced that, except for three categories, business men need no longer preserve their record of goods and services which were decontrolled by the Office of Price Administration.

The three groups which must continue to preserve records are:—(1) parties to pending actions; (2) recipients or claimants of subsidy, premium or other payments from the government, such as meat slaughterers, processors of certain agricultural commodities, and producers of copper, lead and zinc ores, and (3) sellers of commodities or services to the government under adjustable price schedules, such as sellers of industrial alcohol and various agricultural commodities.

Flaxseed 1948 Goal Set

OPD Washington Bureau

The 1948 production goal for flaxseed was set at 4,326,000 acres by the Department of Agriculture last week. This is an increase of 169,000 acres, or 4 percent, over the 1947 plantings.

The department also announced that the goal for soybeans was reduced to 10,546,000 acres from 11,125,000 acres last year. The preliminary goal for peanuts was reduced to 2,839,000 acres from 3,378,000 acres, and the goal for corn was increased to 90,700,000 acres from 86,168,000 acres.

Coaltar Dyes Inclusion On Positive List Urged

OPD Washington Bureau

A request of the Silk and Rayon Printers and Dyers Association that the positive list of commodities requiring validated export licenses from the Office of International Trade be broadened to include coaltar dyes and intermediates was heard last week by the senate small business committee.

Two representatives of the association, Howard J. Fletcher, executive secretary, and David L. Kreeger, Washington representative, testified that heavy export of dyestuffs from the United States are producing a "highly critical situation which threatens the entire industry." They added that their request, which is now under consideration by the OIT, is also being supported by some of the dye producers themselves.

Mr. Fletcher explained that the association has a membership of 108 firms engaged in printing and dyeing silk and rayon fabrics, which handle about 60 percent of the plain dye work of the country. They are essentially small concerns, he said, which have "no position with the large manufacturers of dyestuffs, chemicals and so forth, and are forced to purchase these items from jobbers at considerably enhanced values."

He said that the dyers have no control over the shade or colors, but that these are determined by style. At the present time there is an unusual demand for black and navy, which requires BON, which is now in very short supply. In fact, he stated, the

—*Continued on page 48*

Naval Stores 1948 Price Support Plan Announced

OPD Washington Bureau

The Department of Agriculture has announced a price-supporting loan program for gum naval stores for the 1948 crop. Loans will be made available during the period April 1 through December 31 through the American Turpentine Farmers Association Cooperative, Valdosta, Ga., to producer members who cooperate in the 1948 gum naval stores conservation program or who otherwise follow good conservation practices.

The support price will be 90 percent of February 1 parity, or $131.58, for the gum naval stores production unit of fifty gallons of turpentine and 1,400 pounds of K grade rosin. This per unit support level will remain fixed throughout the loan period, while individual loan rates on gum turpentine and gum rosin will be computed and announced quarterly during the loan period, based on the relative market value of the commodities.

The initial loan rates on turpentine and rosin, effective from April 1 to July 1, are 64½ cents per gallon, bulk, on turpentine and $7.09 per 100 pounds, net, on K grade rosin packed in standard metal drums. Appropriate differentials will apply to other grades of rosin, but no loans wil be made on rosin lower than grade G.

To be eligible for loans, gum naval stores must be stored in approved warehouses. Rosin must be packed in eligible metal drums and placed in approved warehouses, while turpentine must be placed in approved bulk storage tanks.

Truman Would Merge Procurement and Disposal

OPD Washington Bureau

President Truman last week recommended to Congress the passage of legislation providing for the liquidation of the War Assets Administration and the transfer of its functions as well as those of the Federal Bureau of Supply to the Public Works Agency.

The President told Congress that the procurement, use and disposal of government property has now become such a vast undertaking that for orderly administration of the various programs they should all be centralized within one agency. He excepted from this general policy, the procurement activities of the National Military Establishment and items being purchased by other agencies with special competence.

The Federal Bureau of Supply, which was formerly the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department, now does most of the buying for the government, but a great deal is also done by the other departments for their own account.

Export Policy Repeal Given House Priority

OPD Washington Bureau

The Ploeser bill (H.R. 5470) to repeal the price criteria in the granting of export licenses by the Office of International Trade will be taken up for passage in the house early this week, accoroing to Representative Charles Halleck, of Indiana, majority leader.

The bill was reported favorably last week by the house banking and currency committee following hearings, and was given a special rule for early consideration by the rules committee, with debate limited to one hour.

Repeal of the price criteria policy, announced by OIT on January 2 in Export Bulletin 431, would force the agency to rely almost entirely on the "historical formula" of issuing export licenses for products on the positive list. While it still follows this formula in most cases, the price criteria is presently being used most extensively in some instances, notably in the case of alkalies, in an effort to break up what officials term "blackmarket prices" in exports.

Under the "historical formula" the OIT allots 85 percent of a country's quota of a given product to the established exporters in that particular field and distributes the remaining 15 percent among the "newcomers." In testimony before the house committee, officials of OIT have indicated, however, that if they are compelled to abandon the price criteria and rely solely on the historical formula, they do not believe they can justify continuance of the 85-15 ratio. Public interest, they said, would require a larger share of the country quota being made available to the "newcomers."

Although some interest has been evinced in the senate in favor of repeal of the price preference policy, most of the agitation is in the house. The senate small business committee has held one hearing on the protests of the exporters and indicated that it favored some change in the OIT policies, but not being a "standing" committee of the senate it has no authority to bring in a bill to compel a change in policy. The committee having jurisdiction on this matter is the senate banking committee and thus far it has indicated no interest in the subject.

ADMA Appeals to OIT To Ease Export Policy

OPD Washington Bureau

The American Drug Manufacturers Association and several of the large drug firms of the country have appealed to the Office of International Trade to place drug products which are not in short supply under general license for export to Europe in the interests of "humanitarian principles."

Under the new control policies of the agency, which went into effect March 1, all exports to group R destinations (Europe and certain contiguous areas) are required to be covered by validated licenses. This applies to all shipments having a value in excess of $100.

The industry's appeal for placing drug products under general license was made to T. W. Delahanty, associate chief of the chemicals and drugs division, by Carson P. Frailey, executive vice-president of the ADMA, in a letter reading as follows:

"The new procedure which went into effect March 1, requiring licenses for the export of all goods to Europe, has created considerable interest among our membership.

"We understand that the policy was not intended to hamper or restrict exports of

—*Continued on page 56*

Soybean Oil Allocated To Denmark, Iceland

The Department of Agriculture has approved the following emergency export allocations and exchanges:—

Denmark has been allocated 1,100,000 pounds of soybean oil for commercial procurement as an advance against its April-June allocation.

Iceland has been allocated 55,000 pounds of soybean oil and 347,200 pounds of coconut oil for commercial procurement. The coconut oil is in exchange for an equivalent quantity, in terms of oil, of copra from Iceland's IEFC allocation from the Philippines.

Switzerland has been allocated 230,000 pounds of lard for commercial procurement as an advance against its April-June allocation.

Price Drops Reverse Trend

The price trend in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs went into reverse last week when price declines were three times more in number than advances and the general average sank by 0.8 point. The market of greatest impact was that in textile chemicals, the index for which dropped 8.1 points but assists in the reversal of the recent slightly upward price trend must be credited to expressed and essential oils, as well as botanical drugs, indexes for which were reduced between 0.4 and 0.1 points.

With the exception of coaltar chemicals, demand for which was heavy and supply light, and agricultural chemicals, the call for which was large, trading in the markets was variously described as smaller, not heavy and still not dull, light, less active, and quiet. Buyers were disposed to confine purchases to immediate necessities, keeping an eye on inventories with a view to avoiding the development of a top-heavy accumulation of goods.

Stocks of chlorine increased and spot tankcars sought buyers. Glacial acetic acid was difficult to come by, rayon mills being heavy buyers and demand for 2,4-d increased consumption of monochloroacetic acid. Phosphates displayed shortages caused by insufficient supplies of phosphorus, and the sodium varieties advanced. Withdrawals of copper sulphate were expected to start in April. Aqua and anhydrous ammonia were taken actively. Eastern sodium chlorate output was reported sold up through May. Deliveries on nickel sulphate contracts were behind.

Technical egg albumen and potato starch were higher but edible egg albumen was down. Propyl acetate was lower, as also was milk powder, but mixed ethylethanolamines were up. Corn and tung oil rose but copra and coconut declined. Also, grease and tallow were on the down side, and cottonseed and linseed meal were off. Superfine and TN shellac were cheaper. A flood of price declines hit essential oils, the heaviest drops coming in cassia, cinnamon bark, ginger, redistilled peppermint, Dalmatian sage, and ylang-ylang oils. Flavoring botanicals were generally steadier and most changes were advances. Medicinal botanicals were mainly steady but Mexican sarsaparilla root was off sharply.

OPD Price Index

The Oil Paint and Drug Reporter's relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Mar. 12, 1948	Mar. 5, 1948	Mar. 13, 1947
146.4	147.2	155.3

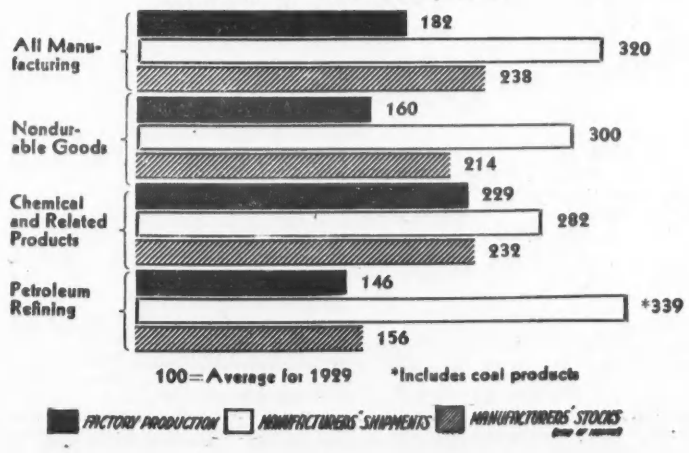
The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1948	1947	1946	1945	1941
January	150.4	150.9	135.3	133.0	107.8
February	147.2	151.9	135.4	133.2	110.3
The year	*148.8	147.6	138.8	133.8	123.2

* Two months.

Business in December, 1947



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Southern Paint Group Headed by Hughes

John J. Hughes, jr., of the Mobile Paint Manufacturing Company, Mobile, Ala., was elected president of the Southern Paint and Varnish Production Club at its meeting held in the Atlanta-Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, Ga., on March 10 through 12.

Other officers elected were:—First vice-president, William E. Hood, Industrial Paint Manufacturing Company, Birmingham, Ala.; second vice-president, William A. Smith, Dixie Paint & Varnish Company, Atlanta; secretary-treasurer, Irving W. Keebler, De Soto Paint & Varnish Company, Memphis, Tenn.

The meeting was featured by a machinery and raw materials exhibit which ran for the three days, a round table discussion on alkyd resins, and the presentation of several technical papers.

John J. Hughes jr.

A paper discussing factors to be considered in the painting of aluminum structures was presented by Robert I. Wray and Junius D.

—Continued on page 76

Textile Chemicals Trade Practices Hearing Tomorrow

OPD Washington Bureau

Two officials of the Federal Trade Commission will meet with an industry group in New York tomorrow in a discussion looking towards calling of a trade practice conference of the textile water-repellent industry. The proposed conference is being urged by the commission as the result of complaints of unfair practices in the industry.

The commission will be represented at the meeting by William B. Snow, jr., associate director of the trade practice conference division, and by George Metzger, attorney assigned to this matter.

The industry representatives asked to attend the discussions are Martin Freedland, of the Cosmopolitan Manufacturing Company, Cambridge, Mass.; Charles W. Dorn, of J. C. Penney Company, New York; E. M. Egerton, of the National Association of Finishers of Textile Fabrics; W. P. Fichett, president, Textile Fabrics Association; F. L. Hess, of Schwarzwaelder Company, Philadelphia; Robert Hunzinger, of Cravenette Company, New Jersey; L. S. Little, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., and Howard J. Fletcher, of the Silk and Rayon Printers and Dyers Association.

Ammonium Nitrate Plant Output Stopped by Fire

OPD Washington Bureau

The Cactus Ordnance Works at Etter, Tex, will be out of production for about three weeks as a result of the fire last weekend, according to preliminary estimates of damage done at the plant which have reached Washington. It probably will be four of five months, it is added, before the plant gets back into full operation.

The plant, which is being operated for the Army by Spencer Chemical Company, has been producing ammonium nitrate for use in the occupied areas of Europe. The shutdown of the plant will mean a curtailment of the amount of the fertilizer material being sent to these areas, and will have no effect upon the domestic industry, it was stated. It is not to be expected, it was added, that the private producers will be asked to make up the deficiency in the Army's program.

Murray Oil Vice-Pres.

R. C. Rollins has been elected vice-president of Murray Oil Products Company, industrial oils and chemicals firm, Philadelphia. Mr. Rollins has been associated with the company for a number of years.

Census Bureau Funds Cut Approved by House

OPD Washington Bureau

The appropriation bill for the Departments of State, Justice and Commerce, and the Judiciary, carrying a total of $500,982,263 for the four agencies during the fiscal year 1949, was passed by the house last week.

A last minute amendment to the bill from the floor added $170,000 to the $3,729,000 appropriated to the Bureau of Census to assure the continued collection and publication of statistics on cotton ginning. As the bill was reported to the house, funds were denied for this purpose on the grounds that such statistics should be gathered by the Department of Agriculture.

The heavy cuts made in other functions of the Bureau such as the collection and reporting of business statistics, industrial statistics, and certain others, were approved by the house. The effect of the appropriation cuts will be to reduce a number of the bureau's reports to a quarterly basis and eliminate a number of trade classifications.

Chemical Salesmen Officers Nominated

James G. Park, of the Enjay Company, was selected by the nominating committee of the Salesmen's Association of the Chemical Industry as its candidate for president, to succeed J. Robert Fisher, of the Fisher Chemical Company, who recently resigned.

The committee headed by Ralph E. Dorland, Dow Chemical Company, also presented the following names to fill existing vacancies:—vice-president, A. Loeffler, Monsanto Chemical Company, and treasurer, Charles V. Douglas, Diamond Alkali Company.

Nominated as directors for three-year terms were Harold C. Green, L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., and R. L. Hutchins, Commercial Solvents Corporation. Named for a one-year term was George W. Poland, jr., Stauffer Chemical Company.

Procaine Penicillin in Oil Regulations Amended by FDA

OPD Washington Bureau

The Food and Drug Administration last week amended its regulations covering the certification of penicillin to permit the use of a hardening agent in the preparation of procaine penicillin in oil. The hardening agent the use of which will be permitted is a refined hydrogenated and deodorized oil free from rancidity, having an iodine value of not more than ten, a free fatty acid content as oleic acid of not more than one-tenth of 1 percent, and a melting point of sixty-four degrees C., plus or minus two degrees.

Perfumers Meet March 17

A regular monthly dinner-meeting of the American Society of Perfumers will be held at the Advertising Club, 23 Park avenue, New York, on Wednesday evening, March 17, at 6 o'clock.

Dr. A. T. Frascati, of the research department of Firmenich & Co., will present a paper on "A Summary of Irone Research to Date."

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DCAT Dinner Draws 2,150

More than 2,150 members of the drug, chemical and related industries from all sections of the United States attended the twenty-second annual dinner of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, held March 11 in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel.

Fred J. Stock, vice-president of Chas. Pfizer & Co., and chairman of the section, presided. The principal speaker was Leland Stowe, foreign correspondent and author, who spoke on "Behind the Czech Tragedy."

Lloyd L. Volckening, president of the Ivers-Lee Company, was in charge of dinner arrangements, and Robert B. Magnus, vice-president of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., headed the reception committee.

Surplus Materials and Equipment Offered

Chemicals and related materials currently offered as surplus by the War Assets Administration on closed bids to the dates given or at fixed prices as stated, include the following items:—

Adhesive, 180 gallons, Harrisburg, Pa., PHL-OL-642, March 24.

Coating, water and fireproof, 3,995 gallons, Philadelphia, Pa., PHO-OL-727, March 26.

Insecticide, aerosol, 3,252 lbs., Harrisburg, Pa., PHL-OL-642, March 24.

Operating equipment and supplies currently offered by WAA in fixed-price and open-bid sales include the following:—

Fans, ventilating, various types, 1,161, Harrisburg, Pa., PHO-63-64-714, March 31.

Gas cylinders, various types, 27, Philadelphia, Pa., PHO-OL-727, March 26.

Tanks, steel, eight, Harrisburg, Pa., PHL-OL-642, March 24.

Trailers, various types, three, Philadelphia, Pa., PHO-OL-727, March 26.

Carbide & Carbon Cuts Pyruvic Aldehyde Price

Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, New York, now has available pyruvic aldehyde in drum quantities at a price of 25 cents a pound for the regular 30 percent aqueous solution.

The company said that the price reduction has been made possible by the completion of new production facilities and suggests that at this price pyruvic aldehyde can be used economically for tanning leather, particularly in the preparation of white glove leathers. The company also suggests its use for the insolubilization of protein materials such as animal glues, casein and zein.

Du Pont Ups Methanol And Formaldehyde Prices

Methanol prices on April 1 will be advanced by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., by 4c. per gallon. This rise made the base price basis 28c. per gallon in tankcars in zone 1 with appropriate increases over that base on prices in the three other zones. At the same time, quotations on formaldehyde will be ½c. higher at 4.2c. per gallon for regular material in tanks.

Nitrogen Quotas Continuance Urged

The fertilizer committee of the International Emergency Food Committee has unanimously recommended the continuance of world allocation of nitrogen through the 1948-49 fertilizer year, it was announced by the IEFC last week.

Foreign Market Lists

Lists of foreign outlets for chemicals and related materials and consumers goods recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence Division of the United States Department of Commerce, include the following, which are available from the division at $1 for a list for any one country:—

Medicinal and toilet preparation manufacturers, Ecuador.

Naval store importers, dealers, producers, exporters, India.

Market Reports

Ethylene dichloride prices have been advanced 1c. per pound by major producers. Current market quotations East of the Rocky Mountains follow:—Drums, carloads, 9c. per pound; l.c.l., 11½c., and tanks, 8c. Prices West of the Rockies are ½c. per pound higher.

Soybean oil was stronger and advanced ½c. per pound. Crude oil was reported sold at 22c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Western mills, for March shipment; at 21c. for April, and 20c. for May-June. Unconfirmed reports were current that the government purchased heavily at the above-mentioned quotations.

Patent Agreements Decisions Reversed

OPD Washington Bureau

The right of industries to use patent license agreements to fix prices was further restricted by the Supreme Court of the United States last week in upholding appeals of the government from adverse decisions of the lower courts in two Sherman act cases.

By an 8-0 ruling, the court convicted the United States Gypsum Company and six other concerns of violating the law in carrying out patent license agreements containing price fixing clauses, and in a 5-3 decision held that the Line Material Company and others broke the law in fixing prices of subcontractors on a patented electrical device.

In the first case, the court held that prices of gypsum board had been controlled by a combination as charged by the government in its suit brought against the industry in 1940. The United States District Court for the District of Columbia had thrown out the government's suit on the grounds that the company's acts were legal under their patent rights.

In reviewing the suit, however, Justice Stanley Reed concluded for the supreme court that violation of the Sherman act was clear. Along with the United States Gypsum Company, the other defendants named in the suit were National Gypsum Company, Certain-teed Products Corporation, Celotex Corporation, Ebsary Gypsum Company, Inc., Newark Plaster Corporation and Texas Cement Plaster Company.

The other antitrust suit concerned price fixing on "dropout fuse currents." Defendants in this suit were Line Material Company, Southern States Equipment Corporation, General Electric Company, James R. Kearney Corporation, Westinghouse Electrict Corporation, Schweitzer & Conrad, Inc., Railway and Industrial Engineering Company, W. N. Matthews Corporation, Porcelain Products Company, Royal Electric Manufacturing Company, Pacific Electric

—*Continued on page 69*

Export Managers Club To Meet March 17-18

The Export Managers Club of New York will hold its annual "Get Together" at the Pennsylvania hotel, New York, on March 17 and 18. A number of group luncheons on specialized phases of export trade will be held on the first day of the meeting, and speakers at the various sessions will include:—

W. R. Herod, president, International General Electric Company; Ira Mosher, past president, National Association of Manufacturers; John F. Chapman, vice-president, McGraw Hill International Corporation; R. W. Gifford, chairman, Borg-Warner Corporation; Thomas C. Blaisdell, Department of Commerce; A. N. Gentes, vice-president, Guaranty Trust Company, and Tino Perutz, president, Omni Products Corporation.

Stein, Hall Elects Rosenthal President

Stein, Hall & Co., importer and manufacturer of industrial raw materials, New York, elected Edwin Stein chairman of its board of directors at a recent meeting, and named Morris S. Rosenthal president. Mr. Stein was formerly president and Mr. Rosenthal was formerly executive vice-president. All other officers of the company were reelected to their former positions.

Foreign Sales Leads

Anyone interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating—not by telephone, please—with the OPD office:—

Caustic soda, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (BK-2, agency), Rangoon, Burma (BK-10).
Chemicals, Recife, Brazil (BK-3, agency).
Cosmetics, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (BK-8).
Dyes, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (BK-1, agency).
Egg powder, Koblenz, Germany (BK-6).
Fats and oils, Koblenz, Germany (BK-6).
Ink, safety printing, Brussels, Belgium (BK-9).
Insecticides, Bologna, Italy (BK-11, agency).
Lard, Rottweil, Germany (BK-7).
Medicinal specialties, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (BK-8).
Milk powder, Koblenz, Germany (BK-6).
Paint, Campina Grande, Brazil (BK-4, agency).
Photographic supplies, Campina Grande, Brazil (BK-4, agency).
Plastics, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (BK-2, agency).
Potato starch, Stuttgart, Germany (BK-5).
Resins, Bologna, Italy (BK-11, agency).
Soap, Koblenz, Germany (BK-6).
Textile chemicals, Habana, Cuba (BK-12, agency).

Named by Southern Alkali

A. W. Reynolds has been appointed assistant to the executive sales manager of the Southern Alkali Corporation and the Columbia Chemical Division of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. Mr. Reynolds has been associated with the Columbia Chemical sales organization since 1931. He has served as sales statistician, office manager, and in sales administration capacities.

McClanahan Oil Buys Great Lakes Chemical

McClanahan Oil Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., has acquired a controlling interest in the Great Lakes Chemical Corporation, manufacturer of bromine and its derivatives, Filer City, Mich. In announcing the acquisition, Charles S. Hales, president of both companies, said that Great Lakes Chemical has acquired control of the Rajax Corporation, manufacturer of natural and synthetic food flavors.

In addition to Mr. Hale, other newly elected officers of the Great Lakes Chemical Corporation are Richard E. Bishop, chairman of the board; Wallace B. Pardoe, vice-president, and Siegel W. Judd, secretary and treasurer.

Lippmann to Resign From Celanese Corp.

Dan C. Lippmann, chief of the products and marketing development division of the Celanese Corporation of America, has announced his intention of resigning from the corporation late in the Summer. Mr. Lippmann has been a member of the Celanese staff for the past fifteen years.

Du Pont Answers FTC Price Charges

OPD Washington Bureau

A blanket denial of Federal Trade Commission charges of unlawful price discrimination in sales of trichloroethylene was made last week by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. in answer to a commission complaint issued last January.

The complaint alleged that the du Pont company, in violation of the Robinson-Patman act, had discriminated in price between different purchasers by "arbitrarily classifying some of its customers as "customers," when in fact they were re-sellers," and by requiring such customers to buy at the higher prices charged consumers.

Reference was made in the complaint to one particular company so classified and so discriminated against. An adverse effect on competition and a tendency to create a monopoly in du Pont and its "favored customers" were alleged to be results, actual or potential, of the alleged discrimination.

In an affirmative defense supplementing its denial of the complaint's charges, the du Pont company alleges that the type and grade of the trichloroethylene product for vapor degreasing use it sells to re-sellers and the "technical" type and grade it sells to the company allegedly discriminated against are not "commodities of like grade and quality" within the meaning of the Robinson-Patman act.

The answer also contends that because of differences between the products fabricated and sold by the company referred to in the complaint and the products sold by other du Pont customers, as well as other factors, du Pont's classification for pricing purposes was "proper," and that the challenged price differential could not have had the effect on competition requisite to a proceeding under the act.

Another claim made in the answer is that the alleged unlawful price discrimination relates to a company, not previously a du Pont customer, to which du Pont was required to sell under War Production Board regulations, and that this company was not, under these conditions, a "purchaser" within the meaning of the applicable section of the act. The answer recites, finally, that since February, 1947, du Pont has been making sales to the company at the same prices as to other re-sellers, and avers that the case is therefore "moot."

NPC Meets April 15

The second quarterly meeting of the National Petroleum Council will be held April 15 in the Department of Interior building, it was announced by Walter S. Hallanan, chairman, last week.

CMRA Hears Oil Supply to Be Eased

A prediction that the next twelve months will see an easing of the overall petroleum situation and an intensified effort on the long range solution of the problem of liquid fuels supply was voiced by Dr. James H. Boyd, New York consultant, at a meeting of the Chemical Market Research Association held last Friday at the Biltmore hotel, New York.

He warned, however, that the condition of an abundance of petroleum in the United States is ended and said, "it now appears that this current winter will be the tightest for some years, barring an upsurge in the military requirements for petroleum products.

"Improved transportation through full employment of available United States tanker tonnage, additional barges, pipeline facilities and more tankcars will result in increased crude imports, higher crude runs, and better distribution of petroleum products. The product supply will be definitely improved next winter. It is likely that demand for petroleum products will continue upward but at a slower rate than in the past three years."

In discussing chemical raw materials, Dr. Boyd said that the petroleum shortage appears ample basis for the generalization that the days of contract purchases of petroleum and natural gas at distress prices are gone forever. He declared that pipeline developments and expansion of the liquefied gas business have absorbed practically all of the earlier surpluses of natural gas and of C_3, C_4 and C_5 hydrocarbons.

"Natural gas will be cheap only when not salable for pipeline transmission due to high inerts and when supply exceeds local fuel requirements," according to Mr. Boyd. "The relative cheapness of natural gas will be determined by some price differential below pipeline value rather than by the former distress prices. The rapid growth of the liquefied petroleum gas industry has absorbed such great volume of propane and butane that newcomers to the petroleum chemical field now find that the feast of cheap chemical raw materials has passed.

"Major C_3 and C_4 hydrocarbon requirements can be filled only by bidding against the LPG market, other chemical companies, and the oil companies' own requirements, and even then commitments are made only with suitable price escalation clauses. The heyday of aliphatic chemicals from natural gas and oil is ending, and more stringent economic conditions are foreseen for the petroleum chemical development."

Dr. J. E. Magoffin, manager for chemical sales development for the Tennessee Eastman Corporation, spoke on "The Market Evolution of an Organic Chemicals Producer," and discussed at length the three stages of market development of his company.

"First we found the young corporation with relatively few products for sale and these of an extremely diverse nature," he said. "In truth the chemical part of the

—*Continued on page 41*

Washington Talks It Over

The OPD Observer

Congress is arming the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice with many thousands of additional dollars for a drive against monopolies in the coming fiscal year. Funds of the Federal Trade Commission for its antimonopoly work were boosted $473,000 over this year's appropriation, and more recently the house added $1,000,000 to the funds of the antitrust division for its work in this field.

From all surface appearances, it is being made to appear that a real campaign is to be carried on against concentrations and monopolies, but the truth of the matter is that there is also a heavy load of politics in the actions of the house. The increases in funds being voted are essentially an appeal for the vote of little business, because the members have been flooded with complaints that big competitors are squeezing the little fellow to extinction.

In adding $1,000,000 to the funds of the antitrust division, the house appropriations committee even went above the estimates recommended for this agency by President Truman. This is not in keeping with the announced objectives of the Republicans to hold appropriations down to the minimum, but the story is that they were forced into granting the increase by the Democrats. The latter were threatening to make the high cost of living a real issue by charging monopolies with being the cause of high prices and accusing the Republicans of doing nothing toward breaking up the trusts.

Resources Board Chart

The first organization chart of the National Security Resources Board was made public last week by Arthur M. Hill, chairman, showing that the agency will have twenty-four divisions to carry out its responsibilities under the National Security Act of 1947 to "advise the President concerning the coordination of military, industrial and Civilian Mobilization."

Chemicals and allied industries will play an important role in the work of the divisions dealing with material resources, the chart disclosed, and also will have an indirect interest in the work of other divisions having to do with industrial resources, human resources, and with organization and amendment.

Altogether, there will be twenty mobilization planning staff divisions within the agency. These are just now being set up and only in the case of the petroleum division has a director been appointed. He is Capt. Thomas J. Kelly, USN, who was closely connected with the Navy's petroleum activities during the war.

The chemicals division will also include rubber and plastics and is to be known of as the chemicals, rubber and plastics division. Arthur Wolf is the only member of this division's staff that has been appointed as yet. He first became connected with the Federal government in 1936 as a seafood inspector in Boston, Mass., of the Food and Drug Administration. In 1937 he came to Washington to work in the FDA's headquarters as a research chemist. Entering the Navy in 1942, he was assigned to the bureau of ships where he handled much of the Navy's strategic raw material requirements.

While not connected directly with the division, Norman Shephard, chemical director of the American Cyanamid Co., has been appointed consultant to Chairman Hill on chemicals, rubber and plastics and in that capacity he will be closely associated with the work of the division of planning the mobilization of the chemical industry in time of emergency.

Other divisions being set up to deal with material resources are the following:—iron

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Carbon Black Consumption By Rubber Trade Reported

The rubber industry spent approximately $40,550,000 last year to buy a record amount of carbon black and channel black for use in rubber products, according to the B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio.

Purchases of blacks hit a new peak because of the domestic consumption of 1,120,000 long tons of rubber, a figure exceeding even that of the war years, the company said. The rubber industry bought about 95 percent of all carbon black sold in the United States, it added.

Woburn Degreasing Co. Elects Two Directors

Woburn Degreasing Company, Woburn, Mass., affiliate of Woburn Chemical Corporation, Harrison, N. J., has appointed William E. Casey and Everett W. Price to its board of directors. Mr. Casey has been with the organization since 1915 and has been a vice-president since 1938. In 1942 he was named general manager of the company. Mr. Price has been the company's treasurer since 1942.

Ernest Bischoff Names Three Vice-Presidents

Ernest Bischoff Company, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Ivoryton, Conn., has appointed Carl Truebe first vice-president and general manager, has named Edward K. Harvill vice-president and director of research, and has appointed Quindaro S. Ball vice-president, general sales manager and director of professional service.

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To Produce Fire–Sulfur

In 1827 John Walker, an English pharmacist, perfected the first really practical friction matches. Known as "Congreves" after the inventor of the Congreve rocket, the matches were wooden splints coated with sulfur and tipped with a mixture of sulfide of antimony, chlorate of potash and gum. A folded piece of glass-coated paper was supplied with each box. To produce fire the folds of the paper were pressed tightly together and the match drawn between them.

Sulfur tipped splints had long been used to make fire. Sparks from flint and steel were made to fall into tinder which developed enough heat to ignite the sulfur, thus setting the splints aflame. But it was left to Walker to develop the beginnings of the international match industry of today.

For eighty-one years Mallinckrodt has specialized in the manufacture of such sulfur compounds as Ammonium, Calcium, Potassium, and Sodium Sulfite ... Metabisulfites and Bisulfites. Sulfur compounds of the finest uniformity and dependability may be had by specifying Mallinckrodt.

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Dioctyl Phthalate

Adhesives—Plasticizer in adhesive compositions containing cellulose esters.

Ceramic—Plasticizer in compositions, containing cellulose esters, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic products.

Chemical—Plasticizer for cellulose esters.

Cosmetic—Plasticizer in nail enamels and lacquers containing cellulose esters as base material.

Electrical—Plasticizer in insulating compositions, containing cellulose esters, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Glass—Plasticizer in compositions, containing cellulose esters, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for protecting and decorating glassware.

Leather—Plasticizer in compositions, containing cellulose esters, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for protecting and decorating leathers and leather goods.

Metal Fabricating—Plasticizer in coating compositions, containing cellulose esters, used for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous—Plasticizer in coating compositions, containing cellulose esters, used for protecting and decorating articles of various materials.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Plasticizer in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing cellulose esters.

Paper—Plasticizer in compositions, containing cellulose esters, used in the manufacture of coated papers and for protecting and decorating articles made of paper or pulp.

Photographic—Plasticizer in making films from cellulose esters.

Plastic—Plasticizer in making laminated-fiber and molded articles, and plastic materials from cellulose esters.

Rubber—Plasticizer in coating compositions, containing cellulose esters, used for decorating and protecting rubber goods.

Stone—Plasticizer in coating compositions, containing cellulose esters, used for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile—Plasticizer in compositions, containing cellulose esters, used in making coated fabrics.

Wood—Plasticizer in compositions, containing cellulose esters, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork; plastic compositions, containing cellulose esters, used for many filling and repairing purposes on wood.

1:4-Diphenyl Semicarbazide

Insecticide and Fungicide—Toxicant (U.S. 2272047) for southern army worm and beet webworm and other insects.

Divinylbenzene

Resins—Copolymerizing agent (U.S. 2340-109) in making resins with unsaturated alkyds.

Dodecyloxyacetonitrile

Chemical—New organic compound presented (U.S. 2169578) as interesting to chemists, research directors, patent attorneys.

Ethylmercurynaphthosultamic Acid

Insecticide and Fungicide—Claimed (U.S. 2273443) as fungicide which is less volatile, more easily handled because having almost no irritating effect, and being much greater in fungicidal efficiency than other organic mercury compounds.

Fluorobenzenesulphonic Acid

Disinfectant—Suggested for use as disinfectant.

Insecticide and Fungicide—Suggested for use as fungicide, insecticide.

Hydroquinone Di(betahydroxyethyl)ether

Chemical—Suggested for use as intermediate in making plasticizers, detergents, wetting agents.

Miscellaneous—Suggested for use as absorber of ultraviolet light.

Plastics—Suggested for use in making poly

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Dr. West Retires From Nat'l Standards Bureau

OPD Washington Bureau

Dr Augustus P. West has retired from the National Bureau of Standards, where he was engaged in research work in the leather section and was responsible for determining the principles involved in the leather absorption of oil from oil-paste polishes. He had joined the bureau staff in 1945.

Dr. West spent thirty-five years in the Philippine Islands, teaching and doing research work for the government on vegetable and essential oils, copal resins, cements, paints, and forest and rice-mill products. From 1912 until 1927 he was professor and head of the department of chemistry at the University of the Philippines.

AMPA Havana Meeting Program Progressing

The American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association will present its 1948 research award to Dr. Dilworth W. Wooley at the opening session of its meeting at the Nacional de Cuba hotel, Havana, Cuba, on April 12 to 14. The presentation address will be made by Dr. E. H. Volwiler, executive vice-president of Abbott Laboratories.

The association has nearly completed the program for the round-table discussion of the pharmaceutical drug trade with Latin-American countries, that will be the principal feature of one of its sessions. The program will include discussions of the general facts and basic problems of the trade, drug trade conditions in Cuba and Mexico, legal aspects of such trade, and marketing aspects of the trade.

Speakers at the discussion will include Harold D. Arneson, president, Abbott Laboratories International Corporation; Dr. Luis A. Mestre, Santiago, Cuba; Adolfo E. Autrey, Mexico City; Russell Baker, member of the Illinois bar, and R. T. Bogan, Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company.

American Soybean Ass'n To Meet September 13-15

The American Soybean Association will hold its annual meeting at the Peabody hotel, Memphis, Tenn., on September 13 to 15. Although the program for the meeting has not yet been completed, it is planned to hold formal sessions on the first two days and to devote the remaining day to a field trip through the soybean and cotton country of adjoining Arkansas.

Tanners Council Plans Leather Show Sept. 14-15

The Tanners Council of America has selected September 14 and 15 as the dates for its next leather show, to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York.

SOCMA Requests Tariff Deal Study

Renewal of tariff agreements is needless at the present time because the United States has already demonstrated its intent to promote free flow of world trade by drastic reductions made at Geneva, Dr. Elvin H. Killheffer, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., stated at the monthly meeting of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, held in New York on March 10.

The association's international commercial relations committee recommends, Dr. Killheffer continued, that time now be taken to review and decide in the light of experience whether present tariffs are adequate, subject to increase, or to further reduction.

No other nation has offered similar eliminations of major discriminatory preferences, he said. The United States should never again allow itself to be dependent for a critical material on a source 10,000 miles distant, he said, citing rubber supply as a case in point and emphasizing British insistence that synthetic rubber used in this country be but 25 percent of total (U. S.) rubber consumption.

Ralph E. Dorland, of the Dow Chemical Company, president of the association, announced that the next meeting would be held Wednesday, April 14, in the Commodore hotel in New York. In speaking for the membership committee in the absence of its chairman, Mr. Dorland said that the association now has more than eighty members and it is expected that the roster will exceed ninety by the end of this year. Seventy-seven members and guests attended the luncheon.

Dr. Busse Technical Head Of Textile Technology Inst.

Dr. Warren F. Busse, formerly director of physical research for General Aniline & Film Corporation at Easton, Pa., today assumed the position of technical director of the Institute of Textile Technology, Charlottesville, Va.

Dr. Busse was associated with the B. F. Goodrich Company before joining General Aniline, and was responsible for the establishment of the research section of the Goodrich Company to study cotton, rayon and nylon. He is credited with the development of several fatigue tests, and is the inventor or co-inventor of a number of processes currently in use in the rubber industry.

NSRB Names McLaughlin Production Facilities Chief

OPD Washington Bureau

The National Security Resources Board has named Glenn E. McLaughlin director of its production facilities division. Mr. McLaughlin is chief of the economics and resources division of the Bureau of Reclamation. He has been in government service for eight years, and was chief economist of the plant disposal division of War Assets Administration before joining the Bureau of Reclamation.

Association Meeting Dates

American Association of Cereal Chemists, Netherlands Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 23-28.
American Chemical Society, Chicago, April 19-23.
American Drug Manufacturers Association, Mount Washington hotel, Bretton Woods, N. H., June 7-10.
American Institute of Chemists, Pennsylvania hotel, New York, May 7.
American Institute of Chemical Engineers, New York, November 7-10.
American Oil Chemists Society, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, La., May 4-6.
American Management Association, Packaging Exposition, Cleveland, O., April 26-30.
American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, Nacional de Cuba, Havana, Cuba, April 12-14.
American Society of Brewing Chemists, Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., April 28-May 1.
American Society of Hospital Pharmacists, San Francisco, August 8.
American Society for Testing Materials, Book-Cadillac hotel, Detroit, Mich., June 21-25.
American Soybean Association, Peabody hotel, Memphis, Tenn., September 13-15.
American Water Works Association, Atlantic City, N. J., May 3-7.
American Zinc Institute, Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., April 15-16.
Animal Health Institute, St. Paul, Minn., April 19-20.
Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, Sheraton hotel, New York, April 28.
Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C., April 26-29.
Chemical Institute of Canada, Mount Royal hotel, Montreal, June 7-10.
Chemical Market Research Association, Boston, Mass., April 8.
Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Congress hotel, Chicago, November 4-6.
Greater New York Safety Council Pennsylvania hotel, New York, April 13-15.
Manufacturing Chemists Association, Skytop Inn, Skytop, Pa., June 3.
National Association of Corrosion Engineers, Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, Mo., April 5-8.
National Association of Purchasing Agents, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 31-June 2.
National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, Monmouth hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., June 14-16.
National Confectioners Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, June 20-25.
National Fisheries Institute, Fairmont hotel, San Francisco, April 6-10.
National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Congress hotel, Chicago, November 8-10.
National Plastics Exhibition, Grand Central Palace, New York, September 27-October 2.
National Petroleum Association, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 21-23.
National Wholesale Druggists Association, Palm Beach, Biltmore hotel, Palm Beach, Fla., April 3-8.
Natural Gasoline Association, Texas hotel, Fort Worth, Tex., March 24-26.
Oil Trades Association of New York, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 23.
Proprietary Association, Claridge hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 24-26.
Society of the Plastics Industry, Ambassador hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 20-21.
Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee, Pa., May 25-27.
Toilet Goods Association, Waldorf - Astoria hotel, New York, May 18-20.

CCDA Views Future Of Chemical Industry

Views on the future of the chemical industry, the industry as it is recognized by the investment manager and the investment banker, and gearing commercial chemical development to research, sales and manufacturing were thoroughly discussed at a meeting of the Commercial Chemical Development Association, held at the Roosevelt hotel, New York, on March 10. More than 250 members and guests attended the sessions.

John B. Calkin, coordinator of research for the Union Bag & Paper Corporation, was chairman at the morning and afternoon sessions; Dr. Lauren B. Hitchcock, vice-president of the Quaker Oats Company and CCDA president, presided at the luncheon, and Dr. James H. Boyd, consultant of New York, introduced the dinner speaker.

The chemical industry is not depression-proof, W. P. Marsh, jr., executive vice-president of U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., told the luncheon meeting of the association, and warned that management, looking to the future, must make certain that a rational and logical balance is maintained "between an understandable zeal for increased production and the cold realities of economic life."

Mr. Marsh pointed out that a more competitive market was rapidly approaching and detailed factors in the building of a sound company internally to meet this changing condition.

"First to be considered," he said, "is how good is our research aim?" Research is the first line of offensive in our industry. We have seen research pay off, but we have seen it at times fail to pay off. Also, we have seen it delayed until someone else had taken the cream off the bottle.

"Second, how good are our technical sales and service forces—our sales departments? How good is our market research. It's the keen merchandiser who gets the business in a buyer's market. A mere order taker cannot survive real competition.

"Third, how good is management? Tomorrow's management must maintain the most highly balanced coordination of men, money and motive that industry has ever experienced. Management must consider external factors that include consideration of investor confidence, the trend in labor, the trend in taxes, and the effect of the European relief plans."

Portents of the Future

Viewing a few of the factors that will have a bearing on where the industry is going and how it will get there, Mr. Marsh said that some of the favorable portents are:—

A strong and sturdy basic structure; top-grade personnel; good investor confidence; newly opened foreign markets; ever-broadening domestic outlets; in many organizations, exceptional technical proficiency; a generally good raw materials picture; no apparent slackening in the wants of man, and the possibility of more realistic government policies with respect to labor and taxation.

Unfavorable portents, according to Mr. Marsh, are:—

Drying up of equity capital; the marginal character of at least a part of the chemical industry; the possible effect of the nation's wartime policy of drafting young scientists, and future government policies on taxes, labor and tariffs which are question marks, and despite indications of improvement must be regarded as such. Most important, he said, is that industry can be no more secure than the system of private enterprise under which it operates, and that system right now is on the defensive.

Investment Manager's View

Regarding investment in the chemical industry, R. D. Naess, of Naess & Cummings, said he believed the industry maintains a preeminent position because it combines most of the elements considered desirable in the mind of an investment manager. The industry, he said, is well managed, has a favorable long-term-growth trend of sales and earnings, has a diversification of markets unequalled by any industry in the country, and has a high degree of financial strength.

It is more stable than most industries in cyclical fluctuations of business, he said, has a favorable internal competitive position and a strong competitive position in relation to other industries competing in the same markets, has a high degree of flexibility in operations because of low labor costs and rapid technological progress enabling it to reduce costs and prices, and, last but not least, has favorable labor and public relations with the government and the public.

In looking to the future, Mr. Naess commented that, "it has already been noted that by far the most promising field of in-

—Continued on page 83

MERCK IS SERVING THE INSECTICIDE INDUSTRY AS A BASIC SOURCE OF SUPPLY FOR DDT

An aerial view of the Main Plant of Merck & Co., Inc. at Rahway, N. J.

Because of greatly expanded production and sufficient raw materials, we now are in a position to serve an increasing number of manufacturers of DDT insecticides.

The product we offer is—

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Setting point 89° C. Minimum

For Manufacturing Purposes Only

Please address your inquiry to the Insecticide Products Department, Merck & Co., Inc. Rahway, N. J.

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

March 12, 1948

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 gals., works..lb. .11½- .12
5 and 16 gals., works.....lb. .12 - .16
tanks, works .....lb. .09½- .10½
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide CP, fib. dms.....lb. .65 - .75
tech., fib. dms.....lb. .38 - .43
Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .23 - .26
kgs. .....lb. .28 - —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - .41
smaller lots .....lb. .41 - .42
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. all. E. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .12 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib., dms, works..lb. .61 - —
bbls. works.....lb. .67½- —
Acetoacetortholuilidide, bbls., works.lb. .75 - —
fib. dms., works.....lb. .67 - —
Acetoacetorthochloroanilide, bbls., works lb. 1.02 - —
fib. dms., works.....lb. 1.15 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .08 - —
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .50 - —
smaller containers, works.....lb. .55 - .60
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equaid..lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works.....lb. .55 - .60
Acetyltributyl citrate, dms. .....lb. .43 - .51
smaller pkgs. .....lb. .54 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, dms.....lb. .36 - .44
smaller pkgs. .....lb. .47 - —
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
Acetic, cons'l or redist. 28%, bbls.,
100 lbs. 3.78 - 4.08
56%, bbls. .....100 lbs. 7.56 - 7.81
70%, bbls. .....100 lbs. 9.45 - 9.70
80%, bbls. .....100 lbs. 10.80 - 11.05
Glacial, synthetic, C.P., dms., works
100 lbs. 13.50 - 14.00
tanks, works .....100 lbs. 7.62 - 8.62
tech., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 10.07 - 11.00
USP, dms., works.....100 lbs. 11.50 - 12.00
Acetic acid price ranges above are c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 100-lb. lots..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .51 - .64
standard, fine, cryst., gran. (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls., same basis..lb. .46 - .50
Freight equalized, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 2.00 - 2.30
tech., bbls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP, powd., dms., kgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic, USP, dms., 500-kilo lots .. kilo.24.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots.....kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo.25.25 - —
5-kilo lots.....kilo.25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots.....kilo.26.41 - —
500 grams.....kilo.27.47 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works.100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.75
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .42 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .51 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .53 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .60
Benzoxynaphthoic, bbls., works....lb. 1.15 - 1.22
Boric, tech., 99.5%, cryst., paper bgs., c.l., frt. split.....ton.124.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.144.80 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse. ton.149.70 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l., frt. split..ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi..ton.124.80 -125.00
less ton lots, same basis.ton.129.70 -130.00
bbls., c.l., frt. split.....ton.124.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi..ton.144.70 -145.00
less car lots, same basis.ton.149.70 -150.00
gran., bulk .....ton.95.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., frt. split..ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.119.70 -120.00
less ton lots, same basis.ton.124.80 -125.00
bbls., c.l., frt. split.....ton.119.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.139.70 -140.00
less ton lots, same basis.ton.144.70 -145.00
USP $25 per ton higher.
Brenner's, bbls. .....lb. 1.22 - 1.34
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .35 - —
tankcars, works .....lb. .33 - —
Caeodylic, bots.....lb. 12.00 -16.50
Camphoric, natural, dms.....lb. 8.00 - 8.50
synth., dms.....lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Capric, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55½
Caprylic, 99%, dms.....lb. .50 - .55½
Castor oil, split, dms.....lb. .35½- .36¾
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works.lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
Chromic, 99½%-99¾%, dms., c.l...lb. .21¾ Nom.
l.c.l .....lb. .22½- .23½
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., bbls. lb. .25½- —
dms., c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.....lb. .24½- —
kgs. .....lb. .25½- —
Anhydrous citric acid powder, ½c. per lb. higher.
USP, cryst., bbls., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.....lb. .25½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .26 - —
kgs. .....lb. .26½- —
Acid, citric, USP, gran., fine gran., bbls., c.l..lb. .22 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.....lb. .22½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .23 - —
kgs. .....lb. .23½- —
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.
Cleve's, bbls., mixed.....lb. .61 - .65
Coconut oil, dist., dms.....lb. .29½- .30
Corn oil, s.d., dms.....lb. .21½- .22
Cottonseed, dist., dms.....lb. .21½- .22
Cresylic, dom., coal tar, high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. gal. 1.48 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.51 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.42 - —
Petroleum, 185° C to 205° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles..gal .29 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.01 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .91 - —
190° C to 220° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles..gal. .31½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .93½- —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .83½- —
210° C to 240° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .75 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .65 - —
255° C to 271° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles..gal. .68½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .70½- —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60½- —
Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, works.lb. .35 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .85 - .95
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
F (see Acid, monosulphonic)
Folic, bots.....gm. 2.00 - 2.10
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works....lb. .12 - .13
l.c.l., works .....lb. .12½- .14½
90%, cbys., c.l., works.....lb. .12½- .13½
l.c.l., works .....lb. .13 - .14½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms.....lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF V, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.40 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.45 - 1.45
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots....lb. 1.23 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.26 - 1.28
Gamma, bbls. .....lb. 1.03 - 1.07
Glycerolic, tech., 50%, bots.....lb. .28 - .31
dms. .....lb. .14 - —
kgs. .....lb. .16 - —
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, bbls., works.....lb. .50 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.52 - 2.54
57%, cbys. .....lb. 2.83 - 2.85
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E..lb. .48 - —
tech., 48%, cbys., dlvd. E.....lb. .45 - —
34%, cbys., dlvd. E.....lb. .35 - .37
Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works.....lb. .80 - 1.00
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots.....lb. .30 - .40
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works.lb. .19 - 19½
tanks, works .....lb. .16 - —
36%, steel dms., works.....lb. .09 - —
48%, steel dms., works.....lb. .12 - —
52%, steel dms., works.....lb. .12½- —
60%, steel dms., works.....lb. .18½- —
70%, steel dms., works.....lb. .15 - —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.....lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila..lb. .084 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .085 - —
Hypophosphorous, USP, djns.....lb. .75 - .77
J, bbls., works, 20% basis.....lb. 2.42 - —
L, bbls., works.....lb. .73 - —
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more. lb. .14½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .15 - —
80%, bbls., 5 or less.....lb. .24½- .24¾
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more. lb. .17½- —
10 or less.....lb. .18½- —
80%, bbls., 5 or less.....lb. 31¾- .32½
tech., 22°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 4.40 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.80 - —
cbys., works .....100 lbs. 5.30 - —
44%, bbls., c.l. works.....100 lbs. 8.15 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
cbys., works .....100 lbs. 9.05 - —
USP XII, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .59
Laurent's, bbls. .....lb. .70 - —
Lauric, dist., 85-90%, dms.....lb. .40 - .40½
98%, dms.....lb. .35 - .35½
Linseed oil, reg. dist., dms.....lb. .32½- .33
water white, dms.....lb. .3530- .3600
Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .26 - .30
Anhydride (see M).
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 2.40 - 2.60
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit.....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit .....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99% dms..lb. .22 - .23
tech., flake, 96-97%, bbls.....lb. .17½- .19½
Monosulphonic, bbls. .....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.50 - 1.70
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.90
tanks, E. works.....ton.18.00 -18.20
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 1.85 - 2.00
tanks, E. works.....ton.20.00 -21.00
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.50
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 -26.00
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra. lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys., extra.....lb. .08½- —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .08½- —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .45 Nom.
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .18 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .10 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., extra, works. lb. .20 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .17 - —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid L).
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).
Naphthol(1)-3,6,-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).
Acid, naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid J).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broener's).
Neville and Winthers, dms.....lb. .73 - .76
Nicotinic, USP, dms., works.....kilo. 6.00 - 6.30
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works... 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.95
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.45
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works...100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 6.25 - 6.95
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works... 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.45
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra. lb. .12 - —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra.....lb. .15 - —
dealers, cbys., extra.....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra.....lb. .13½- —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .13½- .14
10,000 lbs., works.....lb. .13½- .14½
smaller lots, works.....lb. .14½- .15½
Palm oil, white, dist., dms.....lb. 21¼- 21⅝
Para-Nitrobenzoic, purified, dms., works..lb. 4.00 - —
(technical, bbls., works.....lb. 1.70 - —
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).
Parnitrobenzoic, cns. .....lb. .80 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., wks. lb. .85 - —
Peanut oil, s.d., dms.....lb. .21½- .22
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.51 - 1.75
Phenylglycollic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..... 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.00
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.100 lbs. 6.00 - 7.50
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld..... 100 lbs 8.00 - 9.00
tanks, works, frt equald.... 550 lbs. 4.60 - —
USP XII, 85%, 100-lb. cbys., c.l..lb. 10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. 11½- 13
70-lb. cbys .....lb. 10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. 11½- 13
dilut., 10%, cbys. djns.....lb. .07 - 07½
Picramic, bgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .50 - .51
Propionic, not., dms., works.....lb. .18 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .17 - —
synth., pure, dms., works.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .21 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. No prices
N.F., cryst., dms. .....lb. 2.80 - 3.03
resub., dms.....lb. 3.30 - 3.45
Pyroligneous, bbls., incl., l.c.l., ex whse..gal. .43 - —
Ricinoleate (see Acid, castor oil, sulph'd).
S, bbls., works.....lb. 2.54 - —
Salicylic, tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .38 - —
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .40 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - —
Sebacic, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
Soybean oil, s.d., c.l., works.....lb. .21½- .22
Stearic, double pressed, bgs.....lb. .33 - .34
single pressed, bgs.....lb. .32½- .33
triple pressed, bgs.....lb. .35½- 36¾
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .87 - .90
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E works. 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 1.50 - 2.20
tanks, E. works.....ton.12.25 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.45
tanks, E. works.....ton.15.00 - —
98%, tanks, E. works.....ton 17.50 -18.50
CP, N.F., consumers cbys., extra..lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots., cs., extra.....lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys., extra.....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots., cs., extra.....lb. .08½- —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works..ton.19.50 -20.50
Tallow, dist., dms.....lb. 29¾- 30¼
Tannic, tech., 60-62%, dms.....lb. .68 - .69
70-72%, dms. .....lb. .80 - .85
75-76%, dms. .....lb. .86 - .90
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.47 - 1.55
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots....lb. 1.35 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.39 - 1.50
Tartaric, USP, bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .41½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .42 - —
dms. .....lb. .44 - .45
kgs. .....lb. .42½- —
Thioglycollic, refined, bbls., cbys., basis 100%..lb. 1.95 - 2.00
tech., bbls., cbys., basis 100%..lb. 1.40 - —
Tobias, bbls. .....lb. .62 - —
Toluenesulphonic, dms., works....lb. .20 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic, CP, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 3.30 - —
pure, 100-lb. kgs.....lb. 3.10 Nom.
Aconite leaves, bls. .....lb. .60 - .65
Root, bls. .....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots.....oz. 32.50 - —
cryst., potent, bots.....oz. 85.00 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .31 - .42
tanks, works .....lb. .29½- —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adonis vernalis herb, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Agar .....lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Agaric, white, bls. .....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Agrimony herb, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Albumen (egg), edible flake, bbls...lb. 2.85 - 2.90
powd., bbls. .....lb. 2.90 - 2.95
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble)
light, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .70 - .75
Egg (see Albumen).

Acacia—Aloe

Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .25 - —
Amyl, ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss... lb. .17 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.)
Benzyl, cns.....lb. .72 - .80
dms. .....lb. .68 - .88
Butyl, normal, ferment, fib., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld.lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., frt alld. E.....lb. .34½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .32 - —
tankwagon, frt. alld. E.....lb. .32½- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E .....lb. .34½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .32 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E...lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .17 - —
Normal butyl alcohol prices in West, ½c. per lb. higher
Secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - .13½
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .12½- .14
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .10½- .12
tertiary, dms., c.l.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dms. .....lb. .14 - —
tanks .....lb. .12 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .24½- —
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber etns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 2.25 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Cinnamic, bots. .....lb. 3.00 - —
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss R..gal. .99½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R.gal. 1.03½- 1.08½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R..gal. .92½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss R..gal. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.04 - 1.09
tanks, same basis.....gal. .93 - —
SD2B, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..gal. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.04 - 1.09
tanks, same basis.....gal. .93 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..gal. .98 - .98½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.02 - 1.07
tanks, same basis.....gal. .91 - —
SD29, denatured with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.05 - 1.10
tanks, same basis.....gal. .92 - —
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those of SD21 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.
Special solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R..gal. 1.00½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.04½- 1.09½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .93½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13½- 14¼
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .14 - 15¾
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .12 - .13
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R..gal. 1.18 10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.14 -1.19
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.03 - —
absolute, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.11 - 1.16
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.00 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .30½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .28½- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works.....lb. .30 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .23 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .18 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol, Isobutyl).
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .12 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl. c.l., dlvd..gal. .50½- —
l.c.l., dlvd .....gal. .53½- —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .41 - —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .57½- —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .45 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots....lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Phenylethyl, dms. .....lb. 2.30 - 3.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis..lb. .60 - .65
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, ens., Cedar Rapids, Ia..lb. .47 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y.....lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .44 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y.....lb. .36 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works.....lb. .15 - .16
denaturing grade, dms.....gal. 1.33 - 1.48
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .76 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento).
Mexican, bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works. lb. .99 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 14½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. 12½- —
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .30 - .31
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .33 - .34
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .35 - .36

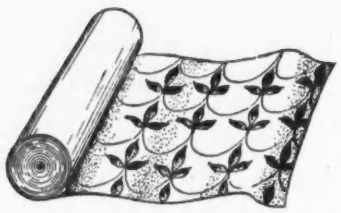
Aloin—Asbestine

Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 3.75 - 4.05
Alphacellulose, bgs., c.l., works. lb .64 - .15
Alphanaphthol, bbls. lb. .64 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls. lb. .35 - .35¼
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld. lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls. lb. .31 - —
Alphapicoline, ref. dms., works, frt. equald. lb. .27½- .30
Alphapinene, tanks, S. works gal. .47 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.lb. .18 - —
Alphatocopherol, ampuls. kilo. 750.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash-chrome, bbls. lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, classified grade, grd., kgs., works. lb. .35 - .37
top grade, grd., kgs., works. lb. .60 - .67
unclassified, grd., kgs., works. lb. .10½- .40
Aluminum acetate, basic solution, 24°, bbls., l.c.l., works. lb. .11 - —
30°, bbls., l.c.l., works. lb. .10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works. lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., works. lb. .10¼- —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .06½- .06¾
solution, 32°, chys., c.l., works. lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .03¼- —
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .10 - —
Formate, solution, 19° Be., bbls., c.l., lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., works ton. 56.00 - —
l.c.l., works. ton. 76.00 - —
light, bgs., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide gel, tech., min. 15% Al (OH_3) dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point. lb. .03 - .03½
ton lots, same basis lb. .03¼- .05½
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .03¾- .04
tech., 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works. lb. .20¾- —
contract, works lb. .19¾- —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works. lb. .17¾- —
contract, works lb. .16¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works. lb. .78 - —
contract, works lb. .75 - —
powder, tech. (see Aluminum hydrate).
USP IX obls., dms. lb. .15 - .17
Laurate, precip. bbls. lb. .42 - —
Linoleate, solid, bbls. lb. .52½- —
Metal, 98-99%, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .15 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs. lb. .14 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, dms., dlvd. lb. .24¼- —
Oleate, dms., contract lb. .43¾- —
Paste, dying, extra fine, dms. lb. .56 - .63
standard, dms. lb. .38 - .43
Aluminum powder, lining, extra fine, dms. lb. .93 - —
litho, dms. lb. .47 - .62
standard, dms. lb. .62 - —
rubber comp., dms. lb. .47 - —
unpolished, stand., dms. lb. .43 - .44
varnish, stand., dms lb. .47 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100 lb. drs., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. drs., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

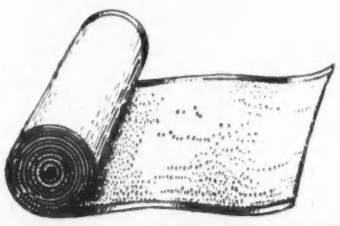
Resinate, precip., dms. lb. 20½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .44 - —
l.c.l. lb. .45 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .44 - —
l.c.l. lb. .45 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .49 - —
less ton quantities lb. .50 - .51
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.30
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., same basis 100 lbs 1.55 - 1.60
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.00
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.50
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, tins oz. 8.50 -12.00
Aminoazotoluene bbls lb. .55 - —
Aminoethylpropanol, cns dms. works. lb .50 - .60
Aminoethylethanolamine, tanks, works. lb. .50 - —
Aminopyrine, bots., dms. lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald. ton. 59.00 - —
pure, cyls., extra lb. .16 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works. ton. 61.50 - —
Aqua, dms., c.l., works lb. .03 - .03¼
l.c.l., works lb .03½- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content). ton 65.00 - —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs 7.40 - —
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms. lb. .39 - .40
reagent, jars lb. .61 - .63
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works. ton. 320.00 - —
ton lots, works ton. 338.50 - —
less ton lots, works. ton. 343.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., works, c.l. lb. .064 - .0975
Bichromate, bbls., works lb. .26 - .30
Bifluoride, dms., frt. alld. E. lb. .15½- .16½
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls. lb. .36 - .37
dms. lb. .37 - .40
powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms. lb. .16½- .17
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .13 - .18
Citrate, dibasic, bbls. lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, drs. lb. 1.25 - 1.27
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 3.90 - 3.96
Linoleate, plastic, 80%, dms., works. lb. .40¾- —
kgs., works lb. .42½- —
25%, dms., frt. alld. zone 1 lb. .21¾- —
tech., bbls., works lb. .37 - —
dms., works lb. .39 - —
Molybdate, CP, cryst., kgs. lb. 1.26 - 1.30
fine cryst., bbls., kgs. lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point. ton. 79.50 - —
dom., bgs., western works. ton. 48.50 - —
Nitrate-dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va. ton. 37.50 - —
Oleate, dms. lb. .39½- —
Oxalate, fine gran., bbls. lb. .23 - —
dms. lb. .25 - .29
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works. ton. 230.00 - —
ton lots, works ton. 248.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton. 253.50 - —
Ammonia pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs. lb. .25 - —
Persulphate, kgs. lb. .25½- .28¼
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs. lb. .37 - .39
tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs. lb. 1.25 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .12½- —
Stearate, anhydrous, dms. lb. .34 - —
paste, dms. lb. .06½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, bulk, producing ovens. ton. 38.00 -40.00
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis, 100%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10½- —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld. lb. .08½- —
Sulphocyanate, pure, dms., jars. lb. .63 - .71
Sulphocyanide, tech., bbls. lb. .17 - .19
Thiocyanate (see Ammonia sulphocyanide).
Thioglycolate, highly purified, 100% basis, bbls. lb. 7.10 - 8.26
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .29 - —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .23 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms. lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb. .06 - —
Ether (see Ether, amyl).
Nitrite, USP, bots. lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Mercaptan, dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, cns. lb. .77 - .90
Stearate, dms., works lb. .42 - .45½
Anethol, com'l, dms., works lb. .50 - —
NF, dms. lb. .60 - 1.40
Angelica root, dom. (atropurpurea), bls. lb. 1.10 - 1.15
imported, bls. lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Angostura bark, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .14 - .15
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .15 - .16
tanks, works, frt. alld. lb. .13 - .14
Salt, dms., works lb. .22 - .24
Anise, Argentine, bgs. lb. No stocks
Chinese, Star lb. .14½- .15
Cyprus, bgs. lb. .22½- .23
Mexican, bgs., futures lb. .24½- .25
Syrian, bgs., futures lb. .22 - .22½
Anisic aldehyde, bots., cns. lb. 2.27 - 2.35
dms. lb. 2.22 - 2.75
Annatto paste, bxs. lb. .34 - .37
Seed, bgs. lb. .19 - .20
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works. lb. .60 - .86
90%, bbls., works. lb. .81 - 1.00
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls. lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., chys. lb. .17 - —
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .33 - .33½
Needle, cs. lb. No stocks
Oxide, ceramic grade, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27 - .27½
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27⅝- .28½
paint grade, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .27½- .31
l.c.l., works. lb. .28¼- .32¾
Salt, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. No stocks
Sulphide, 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
Antipyrine, bbls. lb. 2.35 - 2.45
Apomorphine, bots. oz. 23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls. lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .22 - .23
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots. oz. 6.10 - 7.10
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic)
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity) 20.00 - —
Arnica flowers, bls. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls. lb. .16 - .17
Arsenic, metal, lump, bbls., c.l. lb. No stocks
Metal, lump, bbls., c.l. lb. No stocks
Sulphide, yellow, bbls. lb. No stocks
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., bbls., c.l. lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .08 - .09
Asafetida, cs. lb. .50 - .55
powd., bbls., dms. lb. .72 - .77
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)

If it helps dye silk



protect milk

wash rugs



and kill bugs

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"VERSATILE" is the word for Wyandotte Kreelon, the new synthetic organic detergent. A surface-active agent with excellent wetting, sudsing and cleansing properties, it has countless applications in the manufacture of cleaning and washing compounds, textiles, insecticides and leather. Its uses extend to the Metal Finishing, Paper, Food Processing and many other industries.

Kreelon reduces the surface tension of water and aqueous solutions effectively. It peptizes, disperses, penetrates, emulsifies and cleanses as it wets. Because it retains these properties in acid, neutral or alkaline solutions—and in hard or soft waters—it may be used to advantage either alone or in solutions and dry mixes with a great number of other chemicals.

Wyandotte Kreelon is economically priced for quantity or small lot consumption.

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Asbestos—Blue Vitriol

Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Can. mines..ton 73.00 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis. ton.65.00 - —
5D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis. ton 48.50 - —
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis. ton.44.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton.42.00 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis. ton.31.00 - —
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis. ton.27.50 - —
7R, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton.26.50 - —
7RF, bgs., c.l., same basis....ton 27.00 - —
7T, bgs., c.l., same basis.....ton 25.50 - —
7TF, bgs., c.l., same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
Asphaltum, California, dms., c.l...ton.36.40 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.41.40 - —
Cuban, A, bulk, c.l.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l.....ton.38.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.55.00 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects 270°-295° F fus. pt., bgs., f.o.b. Colo. mines..ton.36.50 - —
seconds, 300°-330° F fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines..ton.29.00 - —
Jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines..ton 29.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works. lb. .06½- —
process form, bgs., works.....lb. .05¾- .12
Mexican, refd., dms., f.o.b. Tampico, *metric* ton.27.50 - —
Asphaltum, South American, refd., dms., c.l., N. J. refy..ton.22.00 -23.00
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.24.00 -25.00
tanks, same basis.....ton.15.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz.10.80 -12.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 8.90 - 9.85

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry root bark, bgs.....lb. .75 - .80
Barbital, dms. .....lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, dms. .....lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works..ton.67.50 -75.00
small lots, works.....ton 74.50 -82.00
Chlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .25½- .31
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms.....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., bgs., c.l., works.....ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.95.00 - —
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .12 - —
Fluoride, bbls. .....lb. .14 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots. .....lb. 5.12 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .13 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., works.....lb. .11 - .11½
l.c.l., works .....lb. .12½- .13½
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Barium silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1-ton up.....lb. .48 - .49
smaller lots.....lb. .50 - .51
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls. .....lb. .10 - .10½
kgs. .....lb. .12½- —
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works.....ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.70.00 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines..ton. 9.40 -12.50
Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis..ton.33.30 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.35.10 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.46.25 - —
Southern off-color, bgs., mines....ton.19.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton.20.00 - —
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaf, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Root, bls. .....lb. .75 - .80
Bauxite, bulk, mines.....ton. 8.50 -10.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works..ton.11.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.....lb. .68 - .90
tech., cbys., dms .....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, tech., 11% gamma bgs., dms., c.l., works..lb. .35¾- .42¼
l.c.l., works .....lb. .379 - .474
dust, dry, 50%, dealers, dms., c.l., works..lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works. .....lb. .34 - .38
wet, 50%, dealers, dms., c.l., works..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .35 - .36
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .77 - —
Benzocaine, cns. .....lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms, ret., works..gal. .27 - .29
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. up to 2c..gal. .21 - —
W Coast, Minnequa, Colo., same basis..gal. .21 - —
Benzophenone, dms. .....lb. 1.15 - 1.60
Benzoyl chloride, cbys. .....lb. .20 - .28
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works...lb. .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., dms.....lb. .60 - 1.00
dms. .....lb. .60 - .70
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, f.f.c., cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.40
Chloride, tech., cbys, c.l., wks., frt. eq...lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22½- —
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.65 - 4.00
Formate, cns. .....lb. 1.95 - 3.50
Propionate, bots. .....lb. 1.85 - 2.30
Salicylate, bots. .....lb. 1.80 - 2.25
Benzylidinacetone, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots. .....lb. 9.50 - —
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots. .....lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns. .....lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Betagammapicolin, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .24 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works. lb. .72 - .75
tech., bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .29½- —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works.....lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms. .....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works. lb. .62 - —
Betapicolin, 90%, ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. 1.70 - —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Bismuth chlotide, jars.....lb. 4.50 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, jars.....lb. 3.12 - —
Hydroxide, dms. .....lb. 4.00 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots.....lb. 2.00 - —
Nitrate, cryst., jars.....lb. 1.70 - —
Oxychloride, cns., dms.....lb. 3.70 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms.....lb. 4.20 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.63
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 2.45 - 2.48
Subiodide, fib, dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, dms.....lb. 2.15 - 2.18
Subsalicylate, USP, dms.....lb 3.05 - —
Sulphocarbolate, fib. dms.....lb 4.05 - —
Bismuth ammonium citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.70 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .13½- —
cs., l.c.l., ship. point.....lb. .17 - .18
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14¾- .22¾
Carload price is ½c. per lb. under the above schedule, with deliveries to the Pacific Coast, ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works..lb. .065 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .0682- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
dlvd. or whse.....lb. .10¾- .12
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .075 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .12¾- —
furnace, HMF, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .09 - —
SRF, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .055 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .075 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .30
Mineral, bgs., l.c.l. .....ton.26.00 -31.00
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw root, bark, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .35 - .43
Black Indian hemp root, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product.. bgs., c.l., works..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.82.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works... ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.90.60 - —
N. Y. whse.....ton.108.00 -120.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.95.00 - —
N. Y. whse.....ton.113.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.65.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.71.60 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs..... unit-ton. 8.25 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon, bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 8.00 - —
soluble, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .17 - .25
Bloodroot, bls. .....lb. .75 - .80
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.90 - —
Toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis..lb. 1.10 - —
Celestial, bbls., same basis.....lb. .15 - .16
Chinese, bbls., same basis.....lb. .42 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis.lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanin, full strength, obls., same basis..lb. 3.75 - 3.85
80%, bbls., same basis.....lb. 3.00 - 3.40
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash Prussian, and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.20 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis..... lb. .42 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .60 - .70
Permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.75 - —
Tungstic .....lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis.....lb. .48 - —
Prussian bbls., same basis.....lb. .42 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis.....lb. .42 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis, lb. .80 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..lb. .25 - .29
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis..lb. .14 - .15
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..lb. .19 - .20
Victoria, toner, molybdic, bbls....lb. 3.75 - —
Tungstic, bbls.....lb. 3.75 - —
Ink toner, bbls., same basis....lb. 2.05 - 2.12
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.24 - —
Tungstic, kgs., same basis....lb. 2.60 - 2.70
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes
Blueflag, root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).

NOW.....

a Great *NEW* Market for CHLORDANE

OCTA-KLOR *BRAND* (T.M. Reg. U.S. Pat. Off)

COTTON BOLL WEEVIL CONTROL

King Cotton finds a powerful new ally in Chlordane. Demonstrating the same revolutionary success in combating boll weevils that it has against grasshoppers, curculio, and other agricultural insects, Chlordane again proves its versatility—presents profitable market opportunities to formulators and their dealers.

The recently released South Carolina recommendation of Chlordane is based on the following facts: Chlordane, by destroying the boll weevil in the square, in addition to conventional kill of free-living weevils, prevents emergence of a new generation, thus reducing the number of insecticide applications heretofore necessary to obtain effective control of this pest. Chlordane also prevents aphid build-up and is effective in controlling such important cotton insects as tarnished plant bug, green stink bug, and cotton flea-hoppers.

Chlordane is compatible with dusting sulphur and DDT. Combination of these three Complementary toxicants makes practicable the complete control of all major cotton pests with one formulation.

Technical Supplement #207, Chlordane for Control of Cotton Boll Weevil, is now available and may be had on request. Write us for complete information.

Julius **HYMAN** *& Company*

DENVER, COLORADO

Eastern Sales Office: 11 West 42nd Street, New York 18, New York

West Coast Sales Office: 9 Main Street, San Francisco 5, California

Boldo leaves, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago.....ton.55.00 - —
junk, bulk, same basis.....ton.50.00 -52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton 65.00 - —
Chicago, works.....ton 60.00 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.65.00 - —
Chicago, works .....ton.65.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton 60.00 - —
Chicago, works .....ton 60.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D)
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip)
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Borage flowers, bls .....lb. .55 - .56
Borax, tech., 99½%, cryst., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split..ton 74.50 - 76.00
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton 91.20 -94.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton 89.20 -99.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split..ton 94.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton 111.20 -114.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton 119.20 -119.70
fine gran., bulk, works.....ton.44.50 -47.50
paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split..ton.48.50 —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.68.20 -68.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton 73.20 -73.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split..ton.68.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.88.20 -88.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton.93.20 -93.70
powdered, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split..ton.53.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.73.20 -73.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton 78.20 -78.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split..ton 73.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.93.20 -93.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton.98.20 -98.50

Borax packed in kgs. is $40 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bags. USP, $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - .23
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate)
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis.....lb. .28 - —
dms., lead-lined, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19 - —
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - 1.70
clys .....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol, bots.....lb. 4.85 - 6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cans, dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
moulding, cans, dms., works..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cans, dms., works, lb. .95 - 1.10
radiator, cans, dms., works..lb. .60 - .65
Broomtops, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Brown, iron, synth., bgs., l.c.l., works, lb. .12 - .12½
Oxide, metallic, bgs., c.l., works.lb. .02¾- .03
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .15 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, works, paper bgs., l.c.l..lb. .06¾- .10¾
Italian type, bgs., works.....lb. .10¾- .14
raw, American, bgs., l.c.l., works, lb. .05¾- .10¾
Italian type, bbls., works.....lb. .11¾- .12¾
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works.....lb. .05¼- —
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- —
raw, American, bgs., same basis, lb. .05¼- .05¼
Turkey type, bgs., same basis, lb. .05½- .05½
Vandyke, bbls., works.....lb. .10 - .11
Bruicine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .40 - .50
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .30 - .40
Bryonin root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Buckhorn bark, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
cut and sifted, bbls.....lb. .40 - .42
Berries, bgs.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Bucklock root, bls.....lb. .35 - .50
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3....gal. .097 - —
Butyl acetate, normal, ferment., l.t., ind., prod., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
tankwagons, same basis....lb. .32½- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17 - —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss., ½c. per lb higher.
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .21½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .19½- —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .46½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .44 - —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Methacrylate, M-I, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
cns., works .....lb. .63 - .67
P-4 cns., works.....lb. .65 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. No prices.
Oleate, ref., dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .52 - —
Phenylacetate, dms .....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. No stocks
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. No stocks
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .52½- —
Butyl-isobutyl methacrylate, P-5, 50/50, cns., works..lb. .60 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cadmium bromide, jars.....lb. 1.66 - 1.91
Iodide, cns. .....lb. 4.80 - 4.90
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd..lb. 1.75 - 1.80
patent shapes, cs., dlvd.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 4.75 - 8.00
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 5.00 - —
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more....lb 3.00 - —
Hydrobromide, bots. .....lb. 6.50 - —
Calabar beans, bgs., futures.....lb. .65 - .66
bleached, imported, bls.....lb. .70 - .80
Calamus root, dom., bls. .....lb. .35 - .40

Calciferol, cryst., vials, 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit=1,000,000 USP units), works, gram. 4.00 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works, gram 4.40 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works, gram 4.80 - —
In edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more... 10 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works... unit. .11 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works, unit. .12 - —
Calcium acetate, bgs. dlvd. 100 lbs 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, deniers dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld lb. 09½- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb 10½ - 11½
Bromide, NF, jars .....lb. .75 - .85
Carbide, dms. c.l. works .....ton.70.00 -80.00
delivered .....ton 102.00 -109.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting)
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars, lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt equald ton 22.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton 32.00 -61.00
liquor, works, basis 40%, tankcars, ton. 9.00 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., works, same basis..ton 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis..ton 30.00 -59.00
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies.lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls.....lb. .65 - .72
cns .....lb. .83 - .90
USP, bbls.....lb. .58 - .65
cns .....lb. .76 - .83
Hydride, dms., works.....lb. .90 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms...lb 1.65 - 1.80
Hypochlorite, 100-lb dms., dlvd E. of Rockies dm.24.00 -28.50
cans, cased (45 lbs.) same basis cs 19.75 - 21.50
Iodide, jars .....lb. 4.12 - —
Lactate, USP, dms.....lb. .34 - .41
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .43 - .44
Mandelate, USP, dms., works.....lb. 2.35 - 2.60
Naphthenate, liquid, 4% Cd, dms., dlvd..lb. .23½- —
6% Cd, dms., dlvd.....lb. .28½- —
Pantothenate, dex., jars.....kilo.75.00 - —

Calcium phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.50 -110.00
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works, lb. .07 - .07¾
less than 10, works.....lb. .08 - .10
medicinal, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .13 - .18
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .06¾- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.50
Phytate, bgs., works.....lb. .22 - —
Resinate, precip., 6.8% Ca, dms..lb. .20 - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., cns., c.l., works, lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - .47
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide 76%, bgs. c.l., works..ton 45.00 - —
70%, bgs., c.l. works.....ton.50.00 - —
luminous tins works .....lb. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls., dms.....lb .59 - .60
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works.....lb. 1.06 - 1.50
fine particle size, works.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb .90 - 1.00
Calomel, USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 1.82 - 1.83
fine powd., dms.....lb. 1.97 - 1.98
Camphor, monobromated, dms., kgs..lb. 3.10 - 3.20
Camphor, natural .....lb. No stocks.
synth., tech., bbls., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.) .....lb. .44½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .45 - .55
USP, gran. powd., bbls., 2,000-lb lots..lb. .66 - —
1,000-lb lots .....lb. .67 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .68 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb lots...lb. .83 - —
1,000-lb lots .....lb. .84 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .85 - —

Boldo Leaves—Carbon Tetrachloride

Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
powd., bxs. .....lb. 2.00 - 2.05
Russian, bgs. .....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
powd., bxs .....lb 7.25 - 7.50
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF VIII, ens.....lb 6.50 - 6.75
Caramel coloring, bbls .....gal. 1.25 - —
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs.....lb. .17 Nom.
Dutch, bgs. .....lb. .17¾- .18
futures, new crop, bgs.....lb. .17 - .17½
Carbazole 97%, dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.55 - —
Carbinol butyl, norm., dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .42 - —
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .70 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb .52 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .50 - —
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld to competitive points..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
Dioxide, cyls. .....lb. .08 - .08
Tetrachloride, CP dms., c.l.....lb. .11 - —
ic .....lb. .11¾- —
tech. dms. zone 1, c.l., frt. alld lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .07½- —
zone 2, c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .08½- —
zone 3, c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .09½- —
zone 4, c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. .....lb. .08 - —

DINITROANILINE

SODIUM SULPHIDE Flake & Solid

CAUSTIC SODA Solid

BLEACHING POWDER 70%

ASPIRIN USP

ANILINE OIL

FORMIC ACID 85%

RESORCIN USP Recrystallized

GLUCOSE 45° Bé

MAGNESIUM OXIDE Heavy

TRICHLORETHYLENE

PHOSPHORIC ACID 85%

DIRECT BLACK

ATABRINE TABLETS

SULPHUR BLACK

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Carbon Tetrachloride, USP—Codeine

Carbon tetrachloride, USP, cbys....lb. .17 - .19
Carbon tetrachloride sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings. Zone 4 prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Calif., S. F., Calif., Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.

Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, cs..lb. 1.82 - 1.85
medium, cs. ....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
decorticated, Guatemalan, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Indian, cs. ....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb 1.15 - 1.20
Seed (see Cardamom fruit, decorticated)
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more..lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, cryst., research grade tins, works..gram. 5.00 - —
in vegetable oil (alpha, 10%, beta, 90%), amps., 100 grams, dlvd. gram 2.85 - —
50 grams, dlvd.....gram. 2.90 - —
tech., tins, works.....lb 67½- —
diluted, dry powd., 3,330 A units per gm., bots., works, lb. .70 - —
vegetable oil, 250,000 A units per gm., bots., works..lb.37 80 - —
50,000 A units per gm., bots., works lb. 7.87 - —
5,330 A units, per gm., bots., works, lb. .85 - —

Carvol, bots.....lb.13.00 -16.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk.....lb. .40 - .43
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .09¾- —
Casein, dom., acid-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point..lb. .33 - .35
rennet-precip., 10,000 lbs. or more same basis..lb. .34 Nom.
imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more..lb. .28¼- 30¼
rennet precip., unground, 100 bgs. or more..lb. .36 Nom.
smaller lots.....lb. .37 Nom.
Cassia bark, Batavia, No. 1, short-stick, bls..lb. .60 Nom.
broken, bls .....lb. .18 - 18½
thinquill, bls .....lb. 60 Nom
China, rolls, select, cs.....lb. .11 - .11½
broken, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Kwangsi, broken, bls.....lb. .12 - .12½
Saigon, broken, bls.....lb. .36 - .36½
medium, bls. .....lb. .41½- .42
thin, bls .....lb. .44 Nom.
Yunnan, bls. .....lb. .13 - .13½
Buds, China, bgs.....lb. .21 - .21½
Cassia fistula bskts.....lb. .25 - .26
Castor beans, bgs., Brazilian ports, long ton.175.00 - —
Siam, source .....long ton.170.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Fomace, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.39 00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works, lb. 2.00 - —
resublimed, dms., works.....lb. 5.25 - —
Catnep, bls.....lb. .68 - .70
Celery seed, French, bgs., futures..lb. .29 - .30
Indian, bgs. .....lb. .24 - .25
futures, bgs. .....lb. .23 - .24

Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb. .36 - —
granules, ctns., same basis....lb. .42 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .49 - .54
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .35 - .39
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .54 - .59
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works..lb. .52 - —
less than 500 lbs., works..lb. .53 - —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs and over, works..lb. .49 - —
less than 500 lbs., works..lb. .50 - —
26.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works..lb. .53 - —
less than 500 lbs., works..lb. .54 - —
gran., 37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works, lb. .51 - .57
less than 500 lbs., works..lb. .52 - .58
48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works..lb. .57 - —
less than 500 lbs., works..lb. .58 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .56 - .61
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .47 - .51
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .51 - .66
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs or more..lb. .40 - —

Cerium hydrate, dms., works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., kgs., works..lb. .70 - .72
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., under 100 lbs., works..lb. 2.25 - —
kgs., 100-lb. lots, works.....lb. 1.75 - —
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- .03¼
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .04 - —
paint, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works.ton.32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungarian type, cs....lb. .65 - .70
Roman, bls., futures.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., works..ton.49.50 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....ton.54 50 -55.50
granular, bgs., incl., c.l., works, ton 50.50 - —
lump, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.39.50 -43.50
bgs., extra, returnable, c.l., works..ton.42.50 -45.50
screenings, bgs., works.....ton.33.50 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.50.00 -60.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South..ton.35.00 - —
Willow powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract, powd., 65% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works..lb. .1030- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1115- —
solid, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .0450- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0460- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0375- —
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.12.50 -13.00
l.c.l., works .....ton.13.50 -14.00
bulk, c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -10.00
99% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.10.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.11.00 -16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½% 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
Imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..net ton.16.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock.....ton.45.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.50.00 -55.00
Chloral, dms., works.....lb. 45 - 50
Hydrate, jars .....lb. .90 - .95
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. 1.55 - 1.70
refined, dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. 1.70 - 1.85
technical, cns., c.l., works.....lb. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.60 - 1.80
Chlorinated rubber, standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .43 - —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - .12
l.c.l., stock points.....lb. .09 - .15¼
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.55 - —
2 cars, same basis....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
1 car, same basis.....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms.....lb. .20 - .23
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .33
Chloroiodochinaldine (Red KB base), bbls..lb. 1.38 - —
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots., ex whse..lb. 1.25 - —
cyls., 180-lbs., works, frt. alld..lb. .10 - —
100-lbs., same basis.....lb. .82 - —
25-lbs., ex whse.....lb. 1.00 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, lb.12.00 -14.38
lots, dms., smaller lots.....lb.14.75 -15.75
Choline chloride, fib dms., works..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
feed grade, fib. dms., works....lb. 2.20 - —
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., works, lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works..lb. No stocks
solut., 7½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .09¾- —
8¾%, bbls., cs.....lb. .09¾- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Fluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .24 - .27
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).
Oxide, bbls. .....lb. .54 - —
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, bots. .....lb. 7.11 - —
Cinchona bark, USP, red, quill, 30-in., cs..lb. 1.26 Nom.
yellow, broken, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, small cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .95 - —
Cinchonine, large cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .69 - —
small cryst., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .65 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .42 - —
Cinchophen, NF, heavy, dms., works, lb. 4.20 - 4.30
standard, dms., works.....lb. 4.00 - 4.10
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms.....lb. .82 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
due soon .....lb. .34 - .35
Citral, bots., cns. .....lb. 3.90 - 6.60
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 2.75 - —
Citronella oil, bots., dms.....lb. 3.85 - 4.75
Cloves, Madagascar, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
futures, bls. .....lb. .10½- .11
Zanzibar, bls. .....lb. .15½- .16
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs.....lb .65 - .70
imported, bgs. .....lb No stocks.
Coaltar coal-gas, water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..dm.10.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm.11.10 - —
tanks, works.....gal 14 - —
refd., bbls., c.l., works.....bbl.11.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl.11.60 - —
tanks, works.....gal. 15 - —
Cobalt acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd..lb. 83¾- —
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works....lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 49½% Co, kgs.....lb. 1.38 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. 87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs.....lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate bbls. .....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs.....lb. 2.01 - —
Linoleate, paste, 6% Co, dms....lb. .40¾- —
solid 8½% Co, dms.....lb 49½- —
8% Co, dms.....lb. .45½- —
Naphthenate, solid, 6% Co, dms., dlvd..lb. .37 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, bbls, lb. 75¾- —
Oxide, black, kgs.....lb 1.27½- 1.80
Phosphate feed grade, 34% Co, kgs, lb. 1.20½- —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, dms...lb. 38½- —
Sulphate, dms. .....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade quotations are f.o.b. Phila., Cleve. or N. Y.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs..lb. 75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .67 - .68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .69 - .70
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Cocoa butter, bgs.....lb. 1.30 Nom.
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs..... .....oz 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.11.85 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.10.25 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.10.75 - —

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

THE NAME TO WATCH IN CHEMICALS

D-40 DETERGENT WORKS FASTER AND CUTS COSTS

Here is a detergent that offers new economies in washing and cleaning operations. D-40 is easily blended with other materials. As a cleaner by itself its effectiveness is unsurpassed.

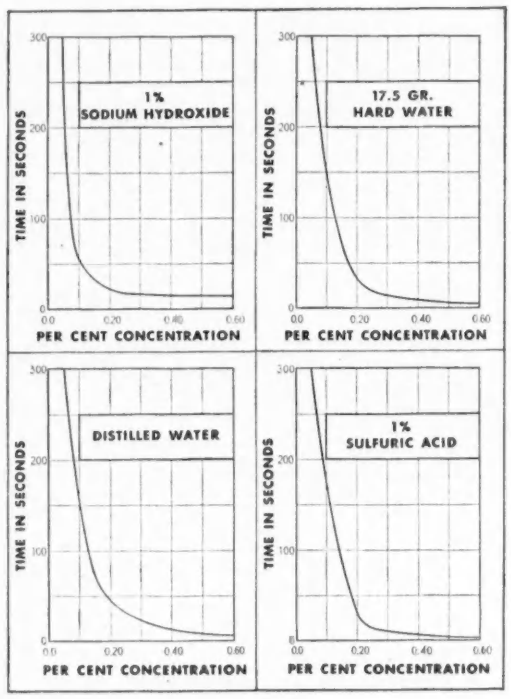
Greater foam heights...stability...greater detergency...shorter wetting times and quick solubility in hard or soft water are a few of its advantages.

There is an ever increasing number of industrial applications for D-40 Detergent either by itself or for compounding. Possibly your costs too, can be lowered through the use of this product.

For more detailed information contact one of the offices listed below.

TESTS SHOW RAPID WETTING OF D-40

The charts below show the results of wetting time tests of D-40 using the Draves-Clarkson method. Standard cotton skeins were used in distilled water, 1% sodium hydroxide, 1% sulfuric acid and 17.5 gr. hard water, all at 25° C.

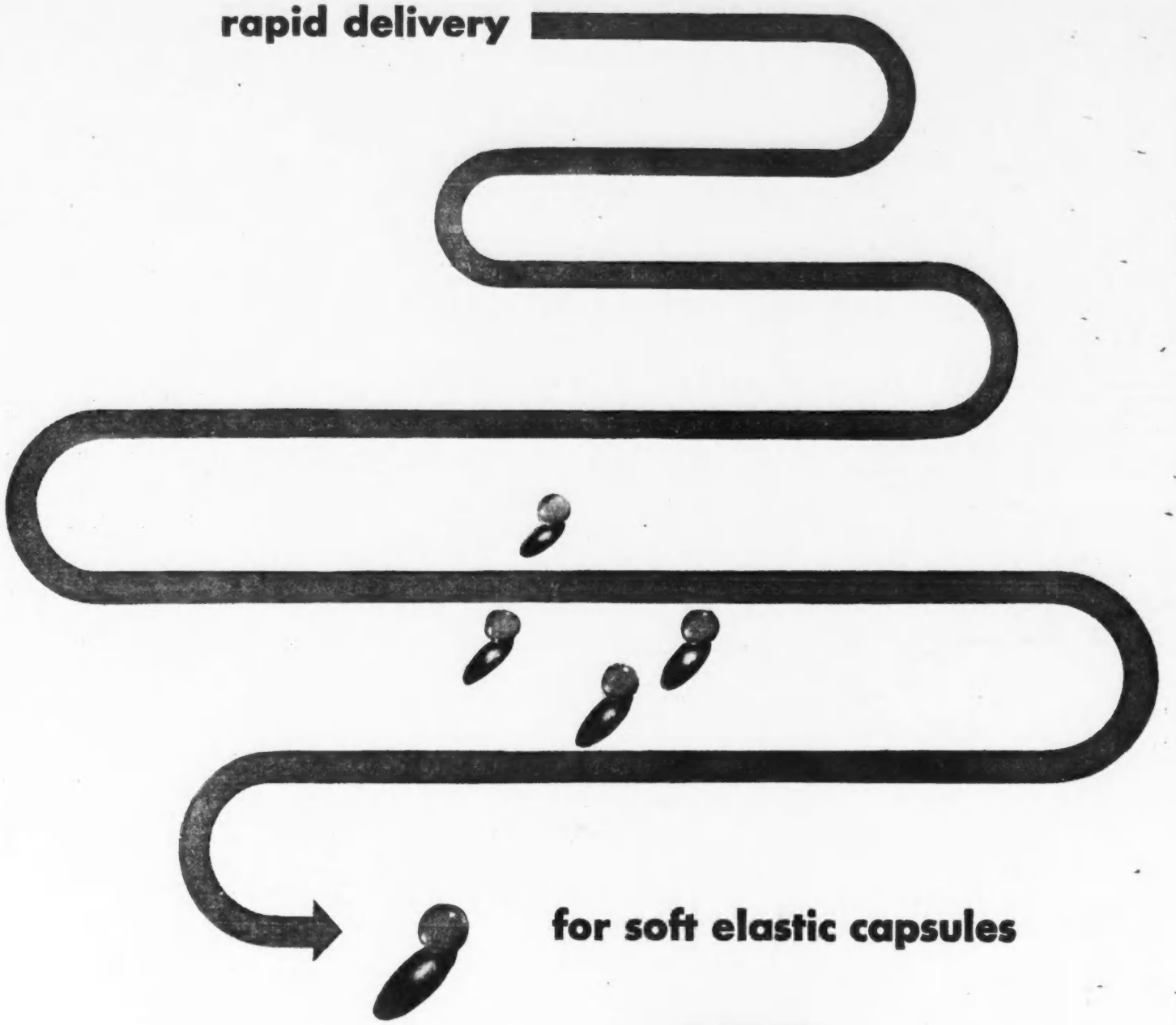


From these tests it is apparent that short wetting and sinking times are outstanding properties of D-40 Detergent. This high level of surface activity in low concentrations proves D-40 saves time, cuts costs. It will pay you to get the facts about this remarkable product.

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY

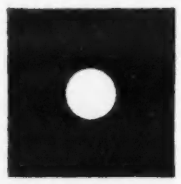
200 BUSH STREET, SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA
STANDARD OIL BLDG., LOS ANGELES 15, CALIFORNIA
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, NEW YORK
600 S. MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

rapid delivery

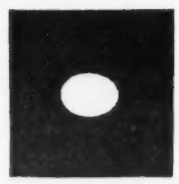


for soft elastic capsules

3 and 4 minim round capsules



3, 5 and 7½ minim ovals



SOFT ELASTIC CAPSULES — various sizes and types — are streaming forth from Strong Cobb capsulating machines. • We are manufacturing large quantities of 3 and 4 minim round capsules and 3, 5 and 7½ minim ovals. *Other sizes and shapes will be added as the demand arises.* • Our new machines assure a *positive fill.* They are producing both clear and opaque capsules in many colors. Piston-type fillers measure accurately the individual dosage. • THE CAPSULE DIVISION operates under the same rigid laboratory and plant control as all divisions in our organization. Up-to-the-minute research laboratories are running continuous studies on the improvement of formulae and capsulating methods. • If you are considering immediate or future capsule manufacture write for samples of our fine products.

Strong Cobb & Company, Inc.

2654 Lisbon Road, Cleveland 4, Ohio

Codliver Oil—Dillseed

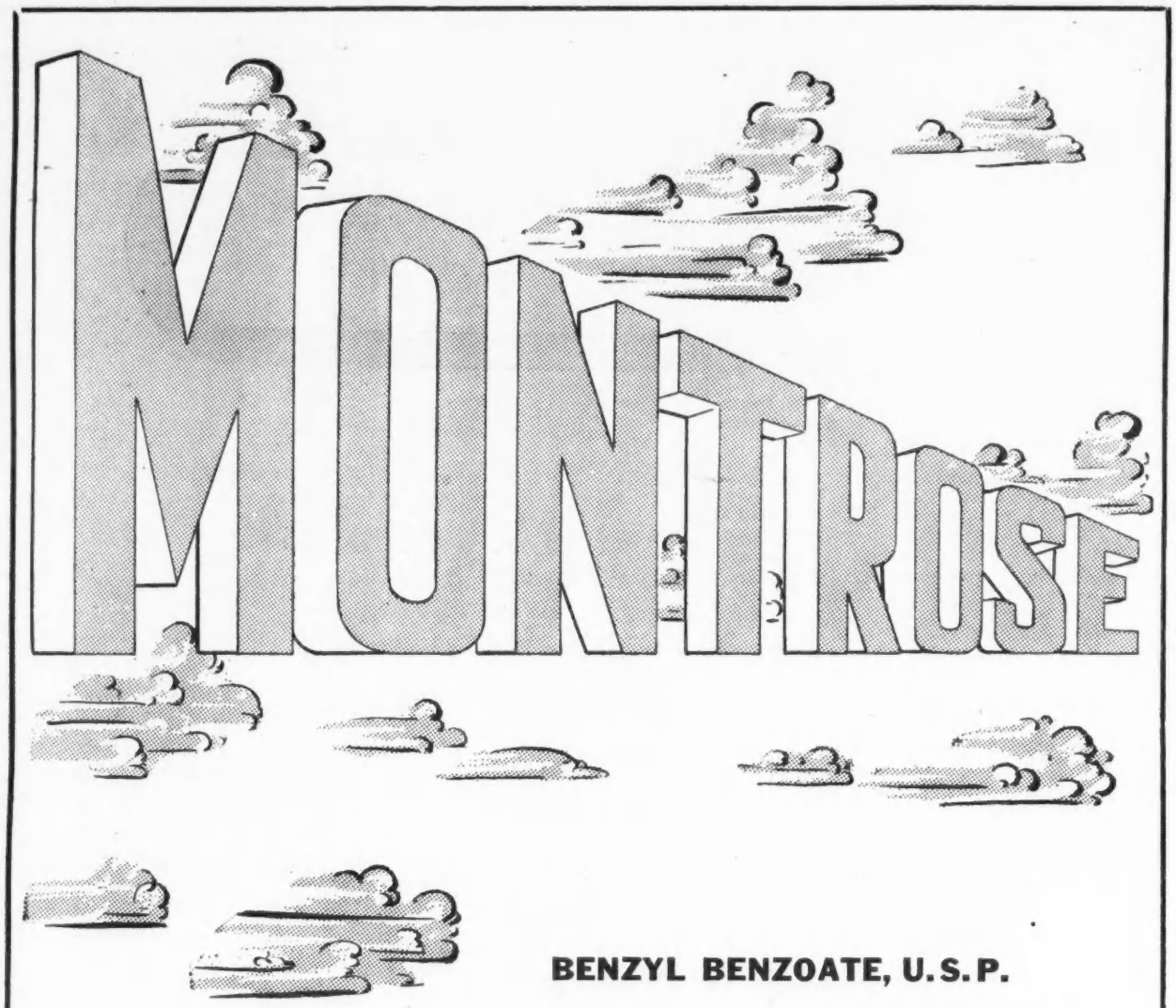
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs ..... lb. .43 - .44
Condurango bark, bgs., futures... lb. .23 - .24
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms..... lb. .70 - .80
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works ..... lb. .28 - —
smaller containers, works..... lb. .29 - .30
Carbonate, 52 54%, bbls..... lb. .24 - .26
Chloride, anhyd., bbls..... lb. .37 - —
crystals, bbls. ..... lb. .18¼ - —
Cyanide, tech., bbls..... lb. .43 - —
Hydrate, dms., del E. Miss..... lb. .26¼ - .26⅝
tribasic, dealers, bgs., works, c.l. ..... lb. .21½ - .22⅛
l.c.l., works..... lb. .23 - .23½
Metal, electrolytic ..... lb. .21½ - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., dlvd..... lb. .22½ - —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works, lb. ..... .25 - .28
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu, bbls..... lb. .33 - —
solid, 10% Cu, bbls..... lb. .45½ - —
12.5% Cu, bbls..... lb. .44½ - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works..... lb. .28 - .30
red, com'l, bbls., works..... lb. .30 - .32½
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt alld.. lb. .21 - .24
Resinate, precip., 8.5% Cu, dms.. lb. .21½ - —
Stearate, bgs., works..... lb. .39½ - —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l. works..100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.85 - 8.60

Copper sulphate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 12.55 -12.80
l.c.l., dlvd..... 100 lbs. 13.55 - —
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 17.00 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works..... ton. 20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works..... ton. 19.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f., Pacific ports..... ton. 305.00 Nom.
Atlantic or Gulf ports..... ton. 311.00 Nom.
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs, futures ..... lb. .07½ - .08
Indian, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks
Italian, bgs. ..... lb. .07¾ - .08
Moroccan, bgs., futures..... lb. .06¾ - .06½
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min..100 lbs. 6.53 - —
" bbls., c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.58 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l..... 160 lbs. 6.83 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.04 - —
Cornsilk, bls..... lb. .22 - .23
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.68 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls..... lb. 39 - .42
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.75 - —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, c.l., mills, S. E..ton. 78.00 -82.00
Coumarin, cm., c. ips..... lb. 2.75 - 3.00
smaller lots ..... lb. 2.90 - 3.30
Cramp bark, NF, bls..... lb. .80 - .85
Cream of tartar, com., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipt..lb. .35½ - —
bbls., kgs., smaller lots..... lb. .36 - .36½
Creosote, beechwood, bots., cbys.... lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works..... gal. .21½ - —
refined, dms., c.l., works..... gal. .38½ - —
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .39 - —
tanks, same basis..... gal. .25 - —
solution, 89%, tanks, works..gal. .20 - —
Hardwood, N. F., bots., cbys..... lb. .80 - .85
Pinewood, dms..... gal. .31 - .32
Carbonate, bots., cbys..... lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Cresol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.. lb. .17 - 17¼
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .17½ - .17⅝
tanks, same basis..... lb. .16¼ - .17
USP, dms., c.l., same basis..... lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .17⅝ - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .16½ - .17
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93% dms., 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works.. lb. .16½ - .17
5 and 10-gals., l.c.l., works.... lb. .22 - —
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 12.75 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 13.75 -14.75
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., works.. lb. .40 - .45
4% rotenone, bbls., works..... lb. .32 - .36
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs..... lb. .60 - .65
powd., cs. ..... lb. .70 - .75
Culvers root, bbls..... lb. .60 - .65
Cumin seed, Cyprian, bgs..... lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs, futures..... lb. .40 - .41
Italian, bgs. ..... lb. .08½ - .09
Moroccan, bgs..... lb. No stocks
Persian, bgs. ..... lb. .25 - .25½
Syrian, bgs..... lb. .25 - .25½
Cutch, extract, 55% tan., bgs., ex dock.. lb. .09½ - —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N., gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk.. unit-ton. 2.35 - —
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis. unit-ton. 2.45 - —

Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works.lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .10 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .08 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works.lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .20 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26½ - .30
l.c.l., works..... lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works..... lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., works..... lb. .32 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd...gal. .27 - —

D

Damiana leaves, bls..... lb. .85 - .90
Dandelion root, bls..... lb. .67 - —
DDT, fiber, dms., c.l., works..... lb. .29 - —
ton lots, works..... lb. .31½ - —
dms., smaller lots..... lb. .34½ - —
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls..... lb. .35 - .40
Defluorinated phosphate, 65% b.p.l., paper bgs., Columbus, Ga..ton. 39.25 - —
Texarkana, Ark..... ton. 41.00 - —
Tupelo, Miss..... ton. 39.25 - —
Wales, Tenn..... ton. 39.25 - —
Rock, paper bgs., works..... ton. 34.25 - —
Degras, common, bbls..... lb. .10 - .12
Neutral, less 2% fat., bbls..... lb. .19 - .19½
over 2% fat., bbls..... lb. .18 - .18½
Derris root (see Cube root).
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 8.64 - —
Chicago ..... 100 lbs. 8.08 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 8.79 - —
Corn, Canary, bgs., c.l..... 100 lbs. 8.38 - —
Chicago ..... 100 lbs. 7.82 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 8.53 - —
dark, bgs., c.l..... 100 lbs. 8.18 - —
Chicago ..... 100 lbs. 7.92 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 8.63 - —
white, bgs., c.l..... 100 lbs. 8.23 - —
Chicago ..... 100 lbs. 7.67 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 8.38 - —
Above prices are for dextrin in paper bgs; cotton bgs., 17c higher.
Potato, dom., bgs..... lb. .12½ - .13
imp., bgs..... lb. .1165 - .1185
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone)
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots..... lb 5.20 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots....100 grams 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works ..... lb 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., tanks..... lb No prices
Dianisidin, dms. ..... lb. 1.54 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton. 50.00 -52.00
California ..... ton. 38.00 -40.00
l.c.l., ex whse..... ton. 80.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast. ton 62.00 - —
California ..... ton 50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse..... ton. 90.00 - —
Imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast. ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast..... lb. .06 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l..... lb. .37 - .38½
l.c.l. ..... lb. .38 - .39
tanks ..... lb. .35½ - .37
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works..... lb. .78¾ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .79¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .77¾ - —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld.... lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works..... lb. .52½ - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .53½ - —
tanks, works..... lb. .50 - —
Dichloroaniline, dms., works..... lb. .65 - —
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane, fib. dms., c.l., works.. lb. .42½ - —
ton lots, works..... lb. .45 - —
tins, small lots, works..... lb. .48 - .50
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl)
Dichlorophenol, dms., frt. equald.... lb. .28 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., works.... lb. .38 - —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .43 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.. lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .26 - —
smaller containers, same basis.... lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .23½ - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., l.c.l..... lb. .46½ - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l..... lb. .35½ - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .36½ - —
tanks ..... lb. .34 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. equald.. lb. .31½ - .33⅛
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald..... lb. .32½ - .34
tanks, frt. equald..... lb. .30 - .32
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works..... lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .13 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works.... lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .71 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .65 - —
Diethylaminoethanol, dms., l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss.. lb. .75 - —
Diethylaniline, dms. ..... lb. .48 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .13½ - —
Diethylether, dms., works..... lb. .40 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. ..... .22 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .21 - —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .28½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .26½ - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .16 - —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .26½ - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. ..... .21½ - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .22½ - —
tanks ..... lb. .20½ - —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, tanks, works.. lb. .50 - —
Diethylstilbestrol, bots. ..... kilo. 330.00 - —
Digitalin, cryst., bots..... gram. 18.00 -19.00
powd., bots. ..... gram. 1.25 - 1.75
Digitalis leaves, dms..... lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Diglycol laurate, dms..... lb. .33 - —
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l..... lb. .33 - —
Stearate, bbls., c..... lb. .40 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms.. lb. .95 - 1.00
smaller containers ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works.... lb. .19 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works.... lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .05½ - —
Dillseed, decorticated, bgs..... lb. .16 Nom.
dewhiskered, bgs. ..... lb. .11½ - .12



BENZYL BENZOATE, U.S.P.

DDT (Government Specifications)

ERGOSTEROL (Non-Irradiated)

TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE

MONTROSE *Chemical Company*
LISTER AVENUE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

SELLING AGENTS R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC. 10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y. TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .28 - —
tanks, divd. lb. .26 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 91 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 91½ - —
tanks, works lb. 90 - —
Sulphate, ref. 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ref. 10-gal. dms., works lb. .16½ - —
Dimethylamine anhyd., cyl., works, basis 100% lb. 38½ - 48½
25%-40% dms. c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. works, basis 100% lb. .38½ - —
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .38 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotin dms, frt. equald. lb. .50 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls. lb. .16 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene dms. lb. .14 - 15½
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs. lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .26¾ - —
Dinitrotoluene oily, dms. lb. .07 - 07¾
refd., dms lb. .18 - —
Dinonylnaphthalene, tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .423 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .433 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. 408 - —
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, divd. lb. .44 - —
smaller lots divd. lb. .46 - 47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 19 - —
Dip oil (see fat acid oil).
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South. gal. .38 - 51
l.c.l., same basis gal. .39 - .54
N. Y. whse. gal. .53 - .58
steam-dist., dms., c.l., whse., NYC. gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .53 - .62
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. 15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 16 - 20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns. lb. .48 - 61
dms lb. .45 - 56
Diphenylamine bbls. lb. 25 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots. lb. 35 - —
smaller lots lb. 36 - 37
Divi-divi, 43% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, ex dock. ton. 63.00 - —
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls. lb. .27 - 28
imp., N.F., cut, bls. lb. 35 - 40
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls. lb. .12 - 14
Dragon's blood, drops, cs. lb. .45 - 47
moss, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.55
reeds, cs No stocks
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 14.85 - —
No. 2, cns. lb. 14.85 - —
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 14.85 - —
No. 2, cns. lb. 19.25 - —
No. 3, cns. lb. 30.25 - —
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 3.20 - —
No. 2, cns. lb. 4.00 - —
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 6.60 - —
No. 2, cns. lb. 3.45 - —
No. 3, cns. lb. 19.25 - —
No. 4, cns. lb. 6.35 - —
No. 32, cns. lb. 4.55 - —
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 9.35 - —
No. 6, cns lb. 3.45 - —
No. 3, cns lb. 2.90 - —
No. 4, cns lb. 2.90 - —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1 lb lots:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns lb 9.15 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns lb. 13.55 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb 13.55 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns. lb. 13.55 - —
No. 6, cns lb 13.55 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns. lb 9.15 - —
No. 4, cns lb 16.85 - —
No. 5, cns. lb. 4.75 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 17.40 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns. lb. 3.10 - —
No. 9, cns. lb. 3.10 - —
No. 10, cns. lb. 3.50 - —
No. 11, cns. lb. 1.85 - —
No. 12, cns. lb 2.50 - —
No. 17, cns. lb. 9.15 - —
No. 18, cns. lb. 20.15 - —
No. 19, cns. lb. 16.85 - —
No. 21, cns. lb. 3.95 - —
No. 22, cns. lb 9.15 - —
No. 28, cns. lb. 20.70 - —
No. 33, cns. lb 14.65 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 13.55 - —
No. 2, cns. lb. 13.55 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns. lb. 9.15 - —
No. 8, cns. lb. 9.15 - —
No. 10, cns. lb. 11.35 - —
No. 11, cns. lb. 11.35 - —
No. 19, cns. lb. 16.85 - —
No. 22, cns. lb. 9.15 - —
No. 33, cns. lb. 14.65 - —
No. 37, cns. lb. 13.55 - —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for external use drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 13.55 - —
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 13.55 - —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 11.35 - —
No. 3, cns. lb. 24.00 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 9.15 - —
Dyes, oil-soluble 100-lb. dms., sellers' works or warehouse.
Black, blue, No. 550 lb. .61 - —
Jet, No. 551 lb. .66 - —
Brown, R, conc. lb. 1.04 - —
Orange R, brilliant lb. .67 - —
Red, 4 B, conc. lb. 1.03 - —
Yellow, C lb. .88 - —
FN, conc. lb. 91 - —
Dyes, spirit-soluble, same basis
Auramine, O lb. 1.54 - —
Black, basic, blue lb. .91 - —
Jet lb. .91 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc. lb. 1.21 - —
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc. lb. .61 - —
Chrysoidine, R, extra lb. .44½ - —
Y, extra lb. .48 - —
Fuchsine, conc lb. 2.63 - —
Green, Malachite, conc. lb. 1.64 - —
Rhodamine, B lb. 4.37 - —
Safranine, Y, conc. lb. 2.19 - —
Violet, methyl, B. lb. .87 - —
Dyes, water-soluble, same basis.
Black, acid blue, B, extra lb. .61 - —
Orange, acid, Y, conc. lb. .36 - —
Rhodamine, azo-, R, extra, conc. lb. .79 - —
Scarlet, croceine, MOO lb. 1.12 - —
Yellow, azo-, conc. lb. .81 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra lb. 1.69 - —
Methanil, conc. lb. .70 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls. lb. 60 - 65
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls. lb. 1.05 - 1.08
tanners, bbls lb. 05½ - 07
Elder flowers, bright, bls. lb .60 - 65
Elecampane root, bls. lb 35 - 40
Elm bark, grinding, bls. lb. 35 - 38
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .48 - 54
select, bndls. lb 55 - 56
Emetine hydrochloride, bots oz. 53.50 - 54.00
Ephedra herb, bls. lb. 20 - .21
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz. 84 - —
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs. oz. .78 - —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs. oz. 60 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. oz. 57 - —
powd., tins, 100 ozs. oz. 53 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works, lb. 46 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46½ - —
tanks, works lb. 44½ - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots gram 60 - .70
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal, 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.50 - —

Epsom salt prices freight equalized: Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Midland, Mich.

Ergot, USP, cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Eserine, bots. oz. No prices
Sulphate, bots. oz 60.00 - 61.00
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl, dms., c.l., works lb. 095 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .102 - —
tanks, works lb. .085 - —
Butyl, dms., l.c.l., divd. lb. .31 - —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
Dichlorethyl, purif., dms., works, frt. equald. lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 12½ - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., divd. lb. 65 - —
l.c.l., divd. lb. 66½ - —
tanks, divd lb. 64½ - —
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs. lb. 98 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms. lb 18 - 22
USP, anesthesia, hospital, cns. lb. .74 - .89
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 16 - —
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb .19½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. 18 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 20 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .18½ - —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 20 - .20¼
l.c.l. frt. alld. lb. 21 - .21¼
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .18½ - .18¾
NF, dms. lb. .30 - —
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .12 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 13¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb 12¼ - —
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .55½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. 56½ - —
Benzoate, bots. lb. 60½ - 64
Betaethoxypropionate, dms., works. lb. 70 - —
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms. lb 36 - 40
Butyrate, bots. gal. 5 50 - —
cns., works lb 65 - 70
dms., works lb. 60 - —
Carbamate, dms., divd. E. lb. 58 - —
Chloride, tech., tanks. lb. 13½ - —
USP, bbls., cyl. lb. 20 - 22
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 2.30 - 3.60
Formate, dms. lb. No stocks
Iodide, bots. lb. 4.08 - 4.27
Lactate, dms., works. lb. .41 - —
Methycrylate, M-2, dms., works. lb. .60 - —
cns., works lb. 63 - .67
P-2, cns., works lb. .65 - —
Myristate, dms., works lb No prices
Oenanthate, dms. lb. 2.60 - 3.25
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. 75 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld. lb. 33 - —
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms., works. lb. 50 - —
Ethylalphanaphthylamine, bbls lb. .75 - —
Ethylanilin, dms. lb. .60 - —
Ethylcellulose fib. dms., 5,000 lbs., works lb. .52 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 54 - 62
Ethyldietuanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works lb. 80 - —

PENTEK®

PENTAERYTHRITOL, TECHNICAL GRADE

ASSURES

FASTER DRYING OILS *with*

● Quick Bodying ● Higher Gloss

● Water Resistance ● Better Aging Qualities

● Harder and Tougher Film

Pentek offers outstanding advantages for coating compositions of alkyd, urea-formaldehyde and modified phenolic resins—and for use in plasticizers, emulsifying agents and waxes. It also serves effectively as a glycerol replacement.

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FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS

HEYDEN *Chemical Corporation*

393 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

CHICAGO OFFICE, 20 North Wacker Drive
PHILADELPHIA OFFICE, 1700 Walnut Street

Benzaldehyde • Benzoates • Benzoic Acid • Benzyl Chloride • Bromides Chlorinated Aromatics • Medicinal Creosotes • Formates • Formaldehyde Formic Acid • Glycerophosphates Medicinal Guaiacols • Hexamethylenetetramine M. D. A. • Paraformaldehyde • Parahydroxybenzoates Penicillin • Pentaerythritols • Salicylates

Ethylene Dichloride—Green, Chrome, Reduced Color

Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .09 - —
West of Rockies.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .11½- —
West of Rockies.....lb. .12 - —
smaller containers.....lb. .12½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. Rockies...lb. .08 - —
West of Rockies.....lb. .08½- —
Oxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .21 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .15 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine, tanks, works...lb. .50 - —
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. 13½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 14½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb 12 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works.lb .21 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb .22 - —
tanks, works .....lb .20 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works.lb .17 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .18 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .16 - —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb .15 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb .16 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .14 - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works., lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .19 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .17 - —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .24 - —
tanks .....lb .22 - —

Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .33 - —
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb .80 - —
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots oz. 11.85 - —
Ethylorthotoluidine, bbls. .....lb. .80 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 5 lbs or more...lb 6.75 - —
smaller lots .....lb 6.80 - 6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 2.20 - 4.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls .....lb .14 - .15
Eugenol, prime USP XII.....lb 2.35 - 3.25
Euphorbia, pil., herb, bls.....lb .17 - .18

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh bgs., works, ton.17.00 -20.50
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 -17.50
Glass, 20 mesh, bgs., tons, works ton 12.75 -16.25
bulk, c.l.....ton 9.75 -12.25
Pottery, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.17.00 -19.00
bgs., l.c.l., 2 tons, works.....ton.20.00 -22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs.....lb. .09½- .10
Indian, bgs., afloat.....lb .15 - .15½
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs.....lb .10 - .10½
Indian, bgs.....lb. .10½- .10½
futures, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10¼
Ferric sulphate (see iron sulphate, ferric)
Film scrap, colored, cs., works....lb. .13½- —
water-white, cs., works.....lb. .14½- —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns.....gal.34.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls. .....gal. 2.35 - 2.65
Fishberries, bgs. .....lb. .24 - .25
Fishliver oils (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal, grd., 60% protein, bgs., Balto. area, ton.160.00 - —
65% protein, bgs., Balto area ton.170.00 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, Balto. area..ton.140.00 - —
Flaxseed, black, bgs .....lb. .35 - .36
blonde, bgs. .....lb .27 - .30
Husks, bgs. .....lb .80 - .85
Fluorspar, acid grade, bgs., c.l., mines, ton.45.50 - —
l.c.l., mines .....ton.47.50 - —
bulk, contract, c.l., mines.....ton 40.00 - —
noncontract c.l., mines.....ton 43.00 - —
l.c.l., mines .....ton.45.00 - —
ceramic grade, No. 1, ground, 90-92% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines net ton.38.50 - —
washed gravel, 70% or more CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines..ton.34.00 - —
65% bulk, c.l., mines.....ton.33.00 - —
60% bulk, c.l., mines.....ton.32.00 - —
less than 60% bulk, c.l., mines ton 30.00 - —
Formaldehyde, inhibited, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0615- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0935- —
dms., extra, c.l., works.....lb. .0545- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0595- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0370- —
tankcracks, dlvd., N.Y.C.....lb. .0295- —
uninhibited, tanks, works.....lb. .0250- —
Fongetree bark, bls.....lb. .65 - .66
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines..ton.30.00 - —
Tex. mines .....ton.27.00 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne.....ton 2.00 - 4.00
imp., bgs., c.l.....ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works.lb. 13 - —
dms., cns., l.c.l., works.....lb. 15½- 20½
tanks, works .....lb. 09½- —

Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l.....lb. 29½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. 30½- —
tanks .....lb. 28 - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. 42½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .38½- —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .22 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb .20½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb .19½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb .28 - —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb .55 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock lb .21 - .23
Extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Gammapicoline, 95% dms., c.l., works, lb 1.35 - —
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 73-75 octane, tanks..gal. .1075- —
Bayonne, 74 octane, tanks....gal. .118 - —
Gulf coast, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .105 - .11
Group 3, 73-75 octane, tanks..gal. .105 - .12
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 74 octane, leaded tanks, gal. .115 - —
natural, 26-70 octane group 3, tanks..gal. .085 - —
Gelatin, silver label, ctns., dlvd....lb. 1.25 - —
export, cs.....lb. 1.35 - —
Gelatin price 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash., Wyo.
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .22 - .24
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .23 - .25
Geraniol, 92-96% cns. dms.....lb 3.40 - —
prime .....lb. 2.75 - —
Geranyl acetate, cns.....lb. 3.35 - 3.90
Ginger, oleoresin, bots.....lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Root, Africra, bls.....lb. .12 - .12½
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. .16½ Nom.
unbleached, bgs.....lb. .16½ Nom.
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .20 Nom.
No. 2, new crop, bgs., futures..lb. .16½- .17
No. 3, new crop, bgs., futures..lb. .16 - .16½
Rhattoon, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate).
cryst., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.75
l.c.l., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.10
Glue, bone, extrum type, 21 millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest..lb. .21 - .24
36/56, bgs., c.l., same basis....lb .22 - .26
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis....lb. .23 - .26
82/108, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .25 - .27
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices, 1c. higher than c.l. hide, 100-121 (jelly in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .23 - .27
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - .29
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - .29
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26 - .30
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27 - .31
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .28 - .32
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .29 - .33
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30 - .34
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - .35
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32 - .36
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .33 - .37
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .34 - .38
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .35 - .39
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .36 - .40
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l. bbls., 1c. more than bgs.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88% to refiners, tanks, dlvd..lb .31 - .32
soaplye, 80% tanks, dlvd.....lb. .29 - .30
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .39½- .40¼
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .40 - .40¼
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .39¼- .40
high gravity, dms., c.l.....lb. .39½- .40¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .40 - .40¼
tanks .....lb. .39¼- .40
refined, EP, 98%, dms., c.l.....lb. .39¾- .41¼
tanks .....lb. .39½- .41¼
USP, 95%, dms., c.l.....lb. .39½- .41¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .40 - .41¼
tanks .....lb. .39½- .40
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l.....lb. .39¾- .40¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .39¾- .40¼
Glycine USP (see Acid, aminoacetic).
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms .....lb. .26 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots.....oz.22.00 -22.25
acid-yellow, bots. .....oz.29.00 -29.25
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs., futures, lb .30 - .31
Goldenseal root, bls. .....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
powd., bxs.....lb. 6.30 - 6.55
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots..oz.13.50 -14.00
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -15.00
Grains of paradise, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Graphite, imported, amorph., powd., bgs., dlvd..lb. .04 - .06
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., ex whse..lb. .14 - .16
90-92%, powd., bgs., ex whse. lb. .16 - .19
97%, powd., bgs., ex whse....lb. .22 - .25
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., ctns., ex whse..lb. .21 - .22
No. 2, bgs., ex whse.....lb. .23 - —
Grease, house, loose.....lb. .17½- —
White, choice, loose.....lb. .13½- —
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin).
Yellow, loose .....lb. .18 - —
Green, brilliant, (thioflavin, toner, molybdic, kgs., works..lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Tungstic, kgs., works.....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .32 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis..lb. .33 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis..lb. .34 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis..lb. .34½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis..lb. .35½- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis..lb. .35½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis..lb. .37½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis..lb. .38½- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis..lb. .41¾- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis..lb. .42¾- —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis, lb. .10 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis..lb. .10¾- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis..lb. .11¼- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - —
17-19%, bbls., same basis..lb. .12¼- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis..lb. .12½- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis..lb. .12¾- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis..lb. .13 - —
26-27%, bbls., same basis..lb. .13½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis, lb. .14 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis..lb. .13 - —
32-33%, bbls., same basis..lb. .14¼- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis..lb. .17¼- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis..lb. .20 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis..lb. .23½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis..lb. .23¾- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis..lb. .24½- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis..lb. .24 - —

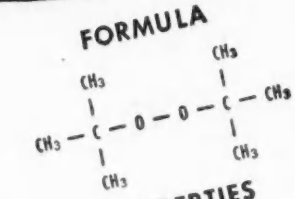
From SHELL CHEMICAL ...in commercial quantities

A new, exceptionally stable polymerization catalyst of high purity

Di-Tertiary-Butyl Peroxide

...for resins of finer color and clarity

FORMULA



PROPERTIES

Molecular Wt.	146.22
Boiling Pt. (760 mm)	111°C
Spec. Gravity 20°/4°C	0.800
Refr. Index, n_D^{20}	1.389
Flash Pt. (Tag Open Cup)	65°F
Solubility in water, 20°C (wt.%)	<0.1%

DI-TERTIARY-BUTYL PEROXIDE offers resin manufacturers an exceptionally stable polymerization catalyst *with a purity of 97%*. This new, liquid organic peroxide is insensitive to shock. It can be stored for long periods of time at temperatures up to 80°C. without change in composition or danger of explosion. Because of this stability, DTBP can be safely handled in far higher concentrations than most peroxides.

Activation is governed solely by temperature and is independent of the reaction media. This permits very accurate control of quality during polymerization reactions. Resins of superior color and clarity are obtained because splitting of DTBP into free radicals—which initiate chain polymerization—does not leave any harmful residues.

DTBP is soluble in most resin-forming monomers. It is an effective catalyst in polymerization reactions carried out at temperatures above 100°C.

DTBP is now available in commercial quantities.

Among the many other products manufactured by Shell Chemical are Methyl Isobutyl Ketone, Methyl Isobutyl Carbinol and Acetone.

A letterhead request to any Shell Chemical district office listed below will bring you technical literature and a sample.

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

100 Bush Street, San Francisco 6 • 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18
Los Angeles • Houston • St. Louis • Chicago • Cleveland • Boston • Detroit

Green, chrome, reduced color, 61-65%, bbls., same basis..lb. .25 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis..lb. .26¼- —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., works..lb. .85 - —
pure, bgs., works.....lb. .32 - 38½
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
Tungstic, bbls., works.....lb. 3.40 - —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works.lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Emerald, kgs.....lb 2.00 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Grindelia robusta herb, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
Gutbeard, cryst., NF, tins.....lb. 1.70 - —
liquid, NF, bots., cbys.....lb. 1.80 - —
Carbonate, NF, dms.....lb. 2.85 - —
Guttarana, powd., cs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Gum, accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. .90 - .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs.....lb. .14 - .14½
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .28 - .29
powdered, USP, bbls.....lb. .20½- .21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs.....lb. .48 - .50
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .26 - .28
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .21 - .23
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .19 - .21
Macassar DBB, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
MA, bgs.....lb. .24½- .25½
lobo C, bgs.....lb. .27½- .28½
Philippine, 1st quality, bgs.....lb. .27 - .30
2nd quality, bgs.....lb. .23 - .27
3rd quality, bgs.....lb. .20 - .23
Dammar, Batavia, AE, cs.....lb. .24½- .26½
E, cs.....lb. .18½- .20½
Singapore, No. 1.....lb. .31 - .32
No. 2, cs.....lb. .24 - .26
East India, black, bold, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15½
Batu, bold, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13½
nubs, bgs.....lb. .08½- .09½
Elemi, cns.....lb. .27 - .29
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va.....lb. .17 - .17¾
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc..lb. .17 - .17¾
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. .50 - .55
Galbanum, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
powd., bbls.....lb. 1.95 - 2.25
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs.....lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Gualac resin).
Karaya, No. 1.....lb. .46 - .51
No. 2.....lb. .38 - .43
No. 3.....lb. .33 - .36
No. 4.....lb. .28 - .31
No. 5.....lb. .23 - .27
No. 6.....lb. .20 - .22
Kauri, bgs.....lb. .31½- .32½
Locust bean, powd., bgs.....lb. .42 - .48
Mastic, cs.....lb. 2.25 - —
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .45 - .46
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs.....lb. .22 - .38
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks.....lb. 1.47 - 1.50
Scammony, cs.....lb 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 3.60 - 3.70
No. 2, cs.....lb. 3.20 - 3.25
No. 3, cs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.36
powdered, USP, bbls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Yacca, bgs.....lb. .06 - .07
Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald.. ton.22.65 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald. ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald. ton.30.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald. ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton.10.50 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald. ton.12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald...ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald. ton.18.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald... ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bags., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Akron, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
National City, Mich., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Portsmouth, N. H., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald..ton. 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem river, N. Y., works..ton.22.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., works... ton.21.00 - —

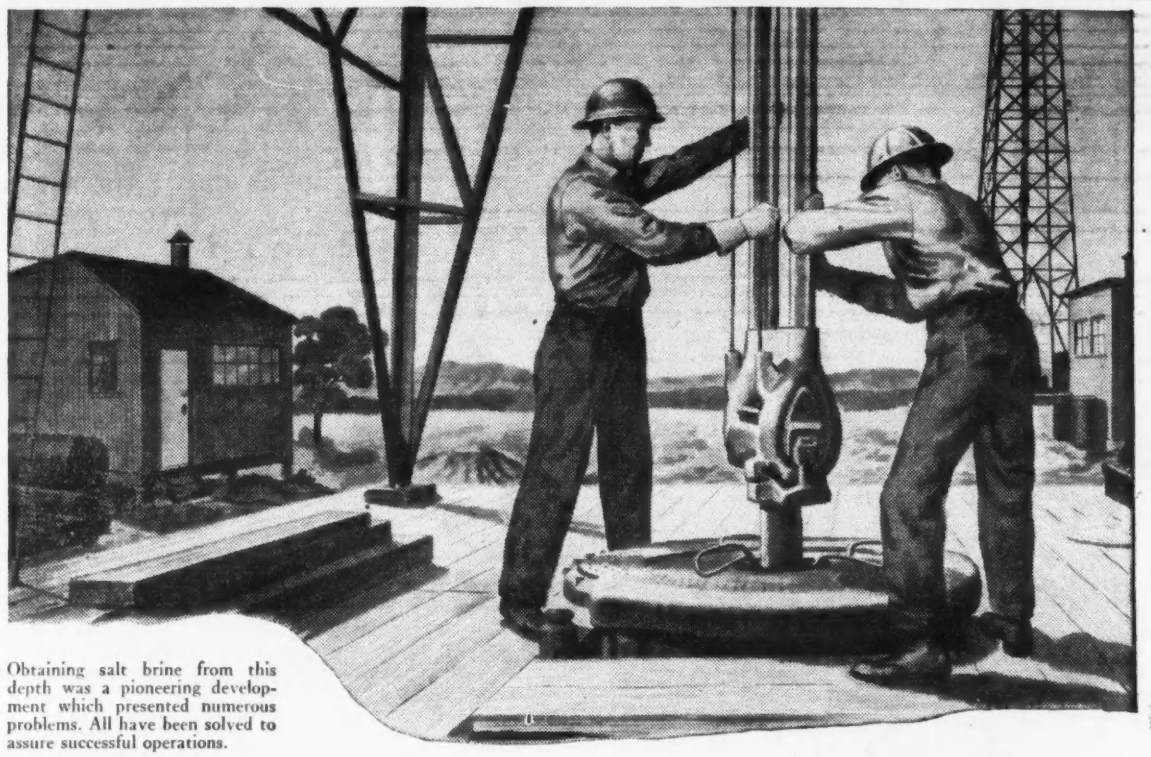
H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .55 - .57
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.15 - 4.00
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls.....lb. .70 - .71
Helonias root, bls.....lb. 2.20 - 2.25
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .45½- —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .44½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .38½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .36½- —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34½- —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17 - —
No. 4, (red), bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .28
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .34 - .36
Heptane, industrial, 96°-100° C., dms., c.l., group 3..gal. .17 - .19
l.c.l., group 3.....gal. .21 - .60
tanks, group 3.....gal. .12½- 13½
77°-115° C., dms., c.l., group 3..gal. .16 - .18
l.c.l., group 3.....gal. .21 - .60
tanks, group 3.....gal. 12 - 12¾
laboratory, dms., c.l., group 3..gal. .21 - —
l.c.l., group 3.....gal. .30 - .60
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexaethyl tetraphosphate, cns., works. lb. 1.25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 90 - 1.00
Hexamethylene-tetramine, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .26 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .27 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .38 - —
Hexanes, industrial, 60°-70° C., dms., c.l., group 3..gal. .19 - .20
tanks, group 3.....gal. .13½- .14½
laboratory, dms., c.l., group 3..gal. .21 - —
l.c.l., group 3.....gal. .30 - .60
Hexanol, normal, dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .25 - —
Homatropine, hydrobromide, bots...oz.15.00 -25.00
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 -22.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 7.50 - —
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .55 - 1.30
Horehound, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Hydrastine, bots.....oz.53.50 -53.80
Sulphate, bots.....oz.53.50 -53.80
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots.....bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide dms., fib. cns., works. lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.....lb. .03¾- .05
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. or West coast via Panama Canal.lb. .15½- .18½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellial, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots.....oz.39.00 -45.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.18.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.18.00 -19.50
Sulphate, bots.....oz.14.00 -19.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .52½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .44½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .28½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .23½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .41 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs.....lb. .50 - .55
Leaves, bgs.....lb. .55 - .60

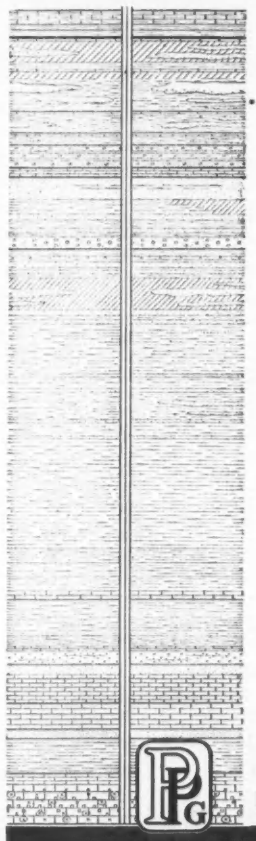
I

Iceland moss, bgs.....lb. .50 - .52
Ichthammol, NF, bots.....lb 2.45 - —
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.30
synth., paste, bots.....lb .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.18.00 -23.00
Inositol, tins, dlvd.....lb. 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs., ex whse., Staten Island..lb. 1.729 - —
resubl., bots., jars.....lb. 2.35 - 2.45
Iodoform, dms., kgs.....lb. 4.30 - 4.74
Ionone ketone, alpha, cns.....lb.12.30 -16.40
beta, cns.....lb. 9.60 -12.50
pure, cns.....lb. 5.65 - 7.95
Methyl (see M).
IPC, bots., 1-5 lbs.....lb. 2.68 - 2.72
fib. dms., 100 lbs., ship't. point..lb 2.30 - 2.50
50 lbs., ship't point.....lb. 2.40 - 2.52
10-25 lbs., ship't point.....lb. 2.50 - 2.54
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 4.85 - 5.00
powd., bgs.....lb. 5.20 - 5.35
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls. .lb. .20 - .21
Iron acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP IX, cbys.....lb. .16 - —
djus.....lb. .17 - —
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - 6.85
cryst., tech., bbls., works...100 lbs. 4.00 - 6.00
l.c.l., bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
USP X, lump, bbls.....lb. .07½- .08

Green, Chrome, Reduced Color, 61-65%—Iron Chloride



Obtaining salt brine from this depth was a pioneering development which presented numerous problems. All have been solved to assure successful operations.



Chlorine and Caustic Soda

from the world's deepest salt wells

The deepest salt bed in commercial use—6,800 feet below the earth's surface—provides the brine used at Columbia's electrolytic chlorine-caustic soda plant at Natrium, West Virginia. Hot water, pumped down to this great stratum, dissolves the rock salt and forces the brine to the surface.

The favorable location of the Natrium plant was established as a result of pre-Pearl Harbor studies by Columbia. Built and operated for the DPC, its post-war purchase by Columbia assured continued operation so helpful in meeting the urgent needs of industry for caustic and chlorine. The caustic soda is purified by a patented Columbia process to meet exacting uses such as required in the manufacture of rayon.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Columbia Chemical Division, Pittsburgh 13, Pa. District Offices: Chicago, Boston, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, New York, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, Charlotte, San Francisco.

COLUMBIA CHEMICALS

PAINT · GLASS · CHEMICALS · BRUSHES · PLASTICS

PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY

Iron Chloride Solution—Litharge

Iron chloride solut., 42 Be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald	lb.	.65½ -	.06
djus., same basis	lb.	.10 -	—
Citrate, gran., dms.	lb.	.77 -	.79
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd.	lb.	4.35 -	—
Hypophosphite, bbls., dms.	lb.	1.50 -	1.52
Iodide, bots.	lb.	3.48 -	3.63
Naphthenate, 6% Fe, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.21 -	—
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.	lb.	03½-	.04
Oxalate, gran., dms.	lb.	.83 -	.85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cs.	lb.	.64 -	.65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., dms.	lb.	.69 -	.73
Reduced, 96%, kgs.	lb.	.85 -	—
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, dms.	lb.	.22 -	—
Stearate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.43 -	—
ton lots	lb.	.44 -	—
less ton lots	lb.	.45 -	—
Sulphate (ferric), anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	ton	35.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton	40.00 -	—
partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	ton	26.50 -	—
(ferrous), tech. (see Copperas).			
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.	lb.	09½-	.10
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, green, gran., dms.	lb.	.45 -	.46
Oxalate, bbls.	lb.	.23½-	—
dms., bgs.	lb.	.25½-	.26½
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.23½	.26½
Isobornyl acetate, cns.	lb.	.97 -	1.10
Thiocyanoacetate, dms., c.l., works	gal.	3.85 -	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	3.85 -	4.05
tanks, works	gal.	4.23 -	—
Isobutyl acetate, cns.	lb.	.97 -	1.10
Methacrylate, M-5, dms., works	lb.	.60 -	—
cns., works	lb.	.63 -	.67
P-5, cns., works	lb.	.60 -	—
Propionate, cns.	lb.	No prices	
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works	lb.	.83 -	.26
Isoeugenol, extra, cns.	lb.	3.25 -	4.00
cbys., extra	lb.	3.10 -	—
Isopentane, dms., works	lb.	.45 -	.55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.21 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.20 -	—
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).			
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. of Rockies	lb.	.13½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12 -	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).			
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).			
Phenylcarbamate (see IPC).			
Isopropylamine, dms., works	lb.	.25 -	—

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.	lb.	.15 -	.16
Jalap root NF, bls.	lb.	.44 -	.49
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.50 -	.55
Resin, lump, cns.	lb.	5.85 -	—
powd., bxs.	lb.	5.90 -	—
Juniper berries, bgs.	lb.	.10 -	.16
Tar, USP, dms.	lb.	.50 -	.92

K

Kamala, powd., cns.	lb.	.46 -	.48
Kaolin (see China clay).			
Kava kava root, bls.	lb.	.35 -	.40
Kerosene, at refinery: Ark., 42-44 w.w., tanks	gal.	03625 -	—
Bayonne, 41-43, w.w., tanks	gal.	.103 -	—
California, 40-43 w.w., tanks	gal.	.1115-	.1340
Gulf ports, 41-43, w.w., tanks	gal.	.09 -	.095
Okla.-Tex., 41-43, w.w., tanks	gal.	095 -	.03625
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks	gal.	.1125-	.13
47 w.w., tanks	gal.	.1225-	.13
Kola nuts, bgs.	lb	08 -	09
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse.	ton	85.00 -	95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse.	ton	95.00 -	105.00

L

Ladyslipper root, bls.	lb.	1.80 -	2.00
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.24 -	.25
USP, dms., works	lb.	.22 -	.23
hydrous, cosmetic, dms., works	lb	23½-	—
USP, dms., works	lb.	21½-	—
Lard, cash, tres., Chicago	lb.	.22½-	.23
Larkspur seed, bgs.	lb.	.55 -	.57
Laurel berries, bls.	lb.	.25 -	.26
Leaves, Portuguese, good, bls.	lb.	.07 -	.07½
Greek, bls., futures	lb.	.13 -	.13½
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.	lb.	.66 -	—
ordinary, bls.	lb.	.30 -	.31
select, bls.	lb.	.75 -	—
Lead acetate, white, broken, bbls.	lb.	.18½-	—
cryst., bbls.	lb.	.19¼-	—
gran., powd., bbls.	lb.	.19¼-	—
Arsenate, basic, powder, 6-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l.	lb.	21¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	22¾-	23¾
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	23¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	30¼-	31¼

Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more to dest. East.

Lead, blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15¾-	—
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Chloride, fib. dms.	lb.	49 -	—
Iodide, NF V, jars	lb.	2.94 -	3.13
Linoleate, solid, 13%	bbls.	.43½-	—
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y.	lb.	.15 -	—
E. St. Louis.	lb.	.1480-	.1483
Metallic paste, dms., 10,000-40,000 lbs., works	lb.	27½-	—
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.28½-	—
up to 2,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.30 -	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.16¾-	—
24% Pb, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.22 -	—
Nitrate, bbls., c.l.	lb.	17¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	18 -	—
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.33½-	—
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls.	lb.	29 -	31
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.1760-	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, same basis	lb.	.1800-	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.1860-	—
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.1785-	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, same basis	lb.	.1825-	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.1875-	—
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.1810-	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, same basis	lb.	.1850-	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.1900-	—
Resinate, precip., 23.8% Pb., dms.	lb.	.25 -	—
Silicate, bgs.	lb.	.17 -	.17½
Stearate, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.49 -	—
ton lots	lb.	.50 -	—
less ton lots	lb.	.54 -	—
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).			
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms.	lb.	.14 -	—
solid, 30% Pb, dms.	lb.	.19 -	—
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	16 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16¼-	.16½
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.18½-	.19¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19 -	.19¾
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.15¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15¾-	—
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, dms., non-ret., c.l., works	lb.	.22 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24 -	.29
unbleached, c.l., same basis	lb.	.20 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22 -	.27
Lemon peel, bls.	lb.	.25 -	.30
Licorice extract, mass, cns.	lb.	.25 -	.30
powd., bbls.	lb.	.40 -	.42
Root, bls.	lb.	.06 -	.07
5-lb. bundles, cs.	lb.	.60 -	.65
powd., bbls.	lb.	.10½-	.11
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.01¾-	—
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works	tons	9.00 -	9.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass.	ton	9.00 -	—
Annville, Pa.	ton	9.00 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton	9.00 -	—
Berkeley, W. Va.	ton	9.00 -	—
Buffalo, N. Y.	ton	9.00 -	—
Carey, Ohio	ton	7.00 -	—
Cedar Hallow, Pa.	ton	9.50 -	—
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton	8.50 -	—
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton	8.50 -	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton	9.00 -	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton	9.00 -	—
Hannibal, Mo.	ton	8.50 -	—
Keystone, Ala.	ton	8.50 -	—
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton	8.50 -	—
Limedale, Ark.	ton	8.50 -	—
Longview, Ala.	ton	9.00 -	—
Manistique, Mich.	ton	8.00 -	—
Marblehead, Ohio	ton	8.50 -	—
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton	8.50 -	—
Menominee, Mich.	ton	9.00 -	—
Mitchell, Ind.	ton	8.00 -	—
Newala, Ala.	ton	7.50 -	—
Ripplemead, Va.	ton	8.50 -	—
Riverton, Va.	ton	8.50 -	—
Rockland, Maine	ton	9.00 -	—
Scioto, Ohio	ton	6.50 -	—
Sherwood, Tenn.	ton	9.39 -	—
Sherwood, Wis.	ton	8.50 -	—
Springfield, Mo.	ton	8.00 -	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton	9.50 -	—
York, Pa.	ton	9.00 -	—
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass	ton	11.50 -	—
Annville, Pa.	ton	11.50 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton	11.50 -	—
Berkeley, W. Va.	ton	10.00 -	—
Buffalo, N. Y.	ton	11.50 -	—
Carey, Ohio	ton	9.00 -	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton	11.50 -	—
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton	11.65 -	—
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton	10.00 -	—
Eagle, W. Va.	ton	11.50 -	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton	11.50 -	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton	9.50 -	—
Hannibal, Mo.	ton	9.50 -	—
Keystone, Ala.	ton	12.25 -	—
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton	11.50 -	—
LeRoy, Minn.	ton	10.50 -	—
Limedale, Ark.	ton	10.00 -	—
Longview, Ala.	ton	12.25 -	—
Manistique, Mich.	ton	9.50 -	—
Marblehead, Ohio	ton	10.50 -	—
Mitchell, Ind.	ton	10.00 -	—
Newala, Ala.	ton	12.25 -	—
Petoskey, Mich.	ton	10.00 -	—
Port Island, Mich.	ton	9.00 -	—
Rapid City, S. Dak.	ton	12.00 -	—
Ripplemead, Va.	ton	10.00 -	—
Rockland, Maine	ton	9.00 -	—
Scioto, Ohio	ton	8.00 -	—
Sherwood, Tenn.	ton	12.14 -	—
Sherwood, Wis.	ton	10.00 -	—
Springfield, Mo.	ton	9.00 -	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton	8.50 -	—
York, Pa.	ton	11.50 -	—
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass.	ton	11.70 -	—
Annville, Pa.	ton	11.50 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton	11.50 -	—
Carey, Ohio	ton	11.00 -	—
Eagle, W. Va.	ton	11.50 -	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton	9.50 -	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton	10.00 -	—
Marblehead, Ohio	ton	10.00 -	—
Rockland, Me.	ton	10.00 -	—
Scioto, Ohio	ton	10.00 -	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton	10.00 -	—
York, Pa.	ton	11.50 -	—
Lime salts (see Calcium).			
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone).			
Limestone, grd., bulk, works	ton	1.40 -	—
Linalool, ex bois de rose	lb.	4.50 -	6.85
ex lignaloe wood	lb.	6.50 -	7.00
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots.	lb.	4.35 -	7.20
ex, lignaloe wood, bots.	lb.	8.25 -	8.40
ex petitgrain, bots.	lb.	5.10 -	6.35
Linden flowers with leaves, bls.	lb.	.34 -	.35
without leaves, bls.	lb.	.34 -	.35
Linseed meal, 34% bulk, Midwest mills	ton	75.00 -	—
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	1660-	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, same basis	lb.	.17 -	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.1760-	—

...White Lead adds MORE of the Properties that Make Good Paint

White Lead fills the bill 14 ways in helping you make good paint.

All along the line... from mixing and grinding to weather resistance... this one pigment offers 14 important paint-making properties. And these properties are imparted to paint in *well-balanced proportion.*

Many of White Lead's paint-making qualities grow out of this pigment's ability to form lead "soaps"... as explained at right.

Let us help you fit "Dutch Boy" Basic Carbonate White Leads into your formulations. Our technical staff will offer recommendations backed by more than 30 years of continuous paint-fence studies... the longest project of its kind on record.

1. Mixing and Grinding Ease
2. Package Stability
3. Hiding
4. Brushability
5. Leveling
6. Drying Action
7. Whiteness
8. Fool-Proofness
9. Film Strength
10. Flexibility
11. Tint Retention
12. Adhesion
13. Gloss
14. Weather Resistance

How Lead "Soaps" Improve Paint

White Lead combines with oil to produce a distinctive type of "soap" formation, having a fibrous structure. The photomicrograph shows how multiple projections radiate from each central core.

As the soaps grow, these projections intermesh and the paint film is mechanically reinforced... given greater toughness, elasticity, adhesion, and weather resistance.

White Lead's tendency to combine with linseed oil also explains the ready wetting of this pigment and consequent mixing and grinding ease.

Dutch Boy *Basic Carbonate* **White Leads**
Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY—New York 6; Buffalo 3; Chicago 8; Cincinnati 3; Cleveland 13; Pittsburgh 12; St. Louis 1; San Francisco 10; Boston 6. (National Lead Co. of Mass.); Philadelphia 7. (John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.).

Lithium bromide, bbl., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.15 - —
Chloride, jars .....lb. 1.15 - 1.65
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls .....lb. 1.90 - —
Hydroxide, jars .....lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., ship't point..lb. 06 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 06¼ - —
bbls., c.l., same basis.....lb. 06¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 06½ - —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l. lb. 07¾ - —
smaller lots .....lb. 08 - —
bbls., c.l .....lb. 08 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 08¼ - —
Lithopone Pac. Cst. prices ¾c. higher
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .88 - .95
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .85 - .86
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works...oz 25.00 -38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .38½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .36½ - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .18½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16½ - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .33 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .28½ - —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .28 - —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .26½ - —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .44½ - .49½
Lovage root, imp., bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Lupulin, NF VII, tins.....lb.10.00 -11.00
Lycopodium, cs.....lb. 2.15 - 2.65

M

Mace, No. 1, Siauw, cs.....lb. 1.38 - 1.42
East Indian, bgs., futures.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Papua, bgs., futures.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
West Indian, bgs., futures.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
broken, futures .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Madder, Dutch, bgs.....lb. 29 - 32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bbls., works..lb. 29 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. 31 - 33
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works..lb. 20 - 30
Bromide, dms.....lb. 90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. 07¼ - —
l.c.l., frt., alld.....lb. .08¼ - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .08½ - —
l.c.l., frt alld.....lb. .09½ - —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .09¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. 10¾ - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l. frt. alld.....lb. .10 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10½ - —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .10¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11¾ - —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J., except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloistershire, Ocean, and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald, with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd.....lb. .12¾ - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.44.00 -46.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .20 - .25
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Laurate, bbls .....lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 98.8%, ingots, cs., works...lb. .20½ - —
sticks, cs. .....lb. .34 - .38
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .40½ - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls...lb. .62 - .67
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .10 - —
Stearate, cns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l...lb. .50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .49 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .37 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, chem. grade, bgs., c.l., mines, Calif..ton.60.00 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash..ton.27.00 - —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .28½ - —
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. No stocks
Blue, bls. .....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Leaves, bls .....lb. .40 - .41
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .49 - .50
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .23½ - —
Arsenate, bgs .....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .16 - .18
Carbonate, bbls. .....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works....lb. .18 - .19
Dioxide, African, battery, 84%-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works..ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.77.00 -82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works.....ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.74.75 -79.79
paper bgs., c.l., works.....ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.73.00 - —
85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works .....ton.77.00 -82.00
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms.....lb. 4.25 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .26 - —
Iodide, jars .....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn, dms..lb. .44¼ - —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls.....lb. .45¾ - —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East.....lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate liquid, 6% Mn, dms..lb. .22½ - —
Oleate, fused, bbls.....lb. .44¾ - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, bbls....lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms.....lb. .20 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works....lb. No stocks
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs.....lb. .04 - .06
fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..ton.56.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Balto. or Cincinnati..ton.63.00 - —
Sulphate, industrial grade, 80%, bgs. lb. .05 - .05¾
75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East....ton.64.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.71.50 - —
Tallate, liquid, 4% Mn, dms.....lb. No prices
solid, 8% Mn, dms.....lb. No prices
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock..ton.60.00 - —
Manna, flake, large, cs.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
small, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Mannitol, com'l, bbls., works.....lb. .38 - .43
reagent, cs., works.....lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Chilean, bls. .....lb. .15 - .16
futures, bls. .....lb. .14½ - .15
French, bls., futures.....lb. .52 Nom.
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Mebaldone, USP, bots., works..gram. .10 - —
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cns..lb. 8.75 - 9.00
synthetic, tech., cns.....lb. 6.00 - 6.40
USP, laevo, cns.....lb. 8.90 - 9.95
racemic, cns.....lb. 7.60 - 8.00
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercury bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms.....lb. 2.13 - 2.15
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, cryst., powd.....lb. 3.27 - 3.32
Iodide, red, NF, dms.....lb. 4.17 - —
Yellow, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 4.27 - —
Metal (see Quiluksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms.....lb. 2.44 - 2.46
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .13½ - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. 11½ - —
Metachloranilin, dms., works.....lb. .75 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., works.....lb. .55 - .65
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls. .....lb. 1.21 - 1.22
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs .....lb. .72 - —
Metatolylenediamine kgs.....lb. .77 - —
Methanol, natural, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .74 - 1.10
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .77 - 1.12
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .66 - 1.00
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher
synthetic, dms., c.l., zone 1, frt. alld. gal. 34½ - 37½
2, frt. alld. or dlvd.....gal. 37½ - 40½
3, frt. alld.....gal. 41½ - 44½
4, frt. alld.....gal. 41½ - 44½
l.c.l., zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd.gal. .37 - .40
2, frt. alld.....gal. .44 - .47
3, dlvd. S. E. and L. A.....gal. .42 - .45
4, frt. alld. or dlvd.....gal. .52½ - 55½

Methanol, synthetic, tanks, zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .24 - .27
2, frt. alld. .....gal. .27 - .30
3, frt. alld.....gal. .29 - .32
4, frt. alld.....gal. .29 - .32
Synthetic methanol zones are; Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., and Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., N. Mex., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and Wyo., Zone 3—Los Anegeles and San Francisco. Zone 4—Ariz., Calif. (with exception of Los Angeles and San Francisco), Ida., Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash. Buyers in zone 4 have the option of buying at the delivered zone 4 price or at the zone 3 price, f.o.b. Los Angeles and San Francisco
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1..lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14¾ - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1..lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17¼ - —
Acetate, CP, 97-98%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. lb. .10½ - .12
W. of Miss. .....lb. .11½ - .12
l.c.l. E. of Miss.....lb. 11 - .14
W. of Miss.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .09½ - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .10½ - —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss....lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½ - .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .08½ - .10½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —

Methyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E..lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .42½ - —
Methyl acetoacetate prices, frt. alld. W., ¼c. higher.
Acetone, natural, group A, dms., extra, c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld.gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .57 - —
Natural Methyl acetone group A prices W. of Miss 3c. per gal higher. group B, dms., incl., c.l., E. Miss., frt. alld..gal. .60 - .65
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .71 - .95
tanks, same basis.....gal. .50 - .80
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld E. gal. 53¾ - —
frt. alld. W. .....gal. 56½ - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. gal. 57 - —
frt. alld. W. .....gal. 59 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E.....gal. 44½ - —
frt. alld. W. .....gal. 46½ - —
Methyl acetone, synth. East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 500 lbs. or more....lb. 2.10 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Benzoate, cns. .....lb. .65 - 1.20
Bromide, cns.....lb. .63 - .65
cyls. .....lb. .55 - .70
Chloride, indust., cyl., works. lb. .16 - —
tanks, multi-unit, works .....lb. .14¾ - —
single-unit, works.....lb. .14 - —
refrigeration, indust. consumers, refrigeration machinery mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .33 - —
retail refrigeration consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd. lb. .41 - —

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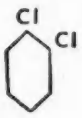
Prompt Shipment

o-Dichlorobenzene



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CHEMICALS INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Methyl Cinnamate—Oil, Bergamot

Methyl cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 3.50
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots.....lb. 37.00 -58.00
Iodide, bots., cbys.....lb. 2.80 - 3.30
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, M-1, dms., works..lb. .45 - —
cns., works.....lb. .48 - .58
P-1, cns., works.....lb. .60 - —
Salicylate, dms., 500 lbs.....lb. .40 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb. .45 - —
Methylal, crude, dms., c.l., works...lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .02 - —
refined, 95%, dms., c.l.....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
Methylamyl ketone, cns., dms., works, lb. No stocks
Methylcellulose, special vis. (4,000 cps.), 4lb. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .75 - .80
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), 4lb. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more..lb. .63 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb .68 - .73
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, tech. (see Dyes, coal-tar).
USP, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. equald. lb. 2.42 - —
50-lb. lots, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.52 - —
25-lb. lots, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.57 - —
Methylene chloride, indust., dms., c.l., divd. E..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., divd., E.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, divd., E.....lb. .11½- —
Methylenedianilin, dms., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .37 - —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., divd.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, divd.....lb. .12½- —
Methylhexyl ketone, tech., dms., works. lb. .90 - —
Methylionone, A, cns.....lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns.....lb. 7.50 - 9.35
prime, cns.....lb 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, divd.....lb. .12½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns.....lb 3.00 - 3.75
Methylpentanediol, dms., works, divd. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works, divd.....lb. .22½- —
tanks, works, divd.....lb. .20 - —
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03¾- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works...lb. .03¼- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .06¼- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .06¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E.lb. .07½- .07¾
Mica, wet-grd., rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .07¼- .07½
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .07½- .07¾
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .07¾- —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss R., ½c. higher.
W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l..lb. .15½- .16¾
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .16 - .16¾
Whole, roller, bbls., c.l.....lb. .41 - .44¾
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .41½- .45
Sugar, edible, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots..lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots.....lb. .25¼- —
USP, bbls., works, 3,000-lb. lots.lb. .26 - —
2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .26¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots.....lb. .27¼- —
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap, tanx, U. S. port..gal. .37 - —
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate)
Molybdenum, metal, 99% Mo. powd., kgs..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb .96 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .80 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06 - .07½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .08½
smaller containers, works.....lb. .09 - .10
tanks, works, frt. equald.....lb. .05½- .06½
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26½- —
smaller containers, same basis....lb. .29½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .24 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., wks. basis 100%..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .20 - —
Monomethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100%...lb. .34½- .44½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .34 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol sulphate, dms..lb 2.40 - 2.90
Monononylnaphthalene, tanks, wks.lb. .16 - —
Monosodium glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic)
Morphine, cns., 25 ozs.....oz.12.40 - —
Acetate, cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 9.90 - —
Hydrobromide, cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 9.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 9.90 - —
Sulphate, cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 9.90 - —
Morpholine, dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .97 - —
smaller containers, works.....lb. .75 - —
Mountain ash berries, bgs.....lb .75 - .76
Mullein leaves, bls.....lb .12 - .13
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots..oz.38.00 -55.00
synthetic, ambrette, cns., 5-lb.....lb. 8.00 -14.25
Ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb 4.60 - 4.95
25 lbs.....lb 4.70 - 5.05
5 lbs.....lb 4.60 - 5.20
Xylol, cns.....lb 1.60 - 1.80
25 lbs.....lb 1.70 - 1.90
5 lbs.....lb 1.80 - 2.00
Musk root, bls.....lb. No prices
Mustard seed, Calif., brown.....lb. .21 - .21½
Danish, yellow, bgs.....lb. .15½- .16
Dutch, yellow, bgs.....lb. .15½- .16
futures, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Montana, brown, bgs., source....lb. .12½- .13
Oriental, bgs.....lb. .07¼- .07½
new crop futures, source....lb. .07½- .08
yellow, bgs., source.....lb. .15 - .15½
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .16 Nom.
Myrobalans, J1, good quality, ex dock. ton.51.00 -55.00
J2, ex dock.....ton.47.00 -48.00

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.)
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, bgs., tanks, same basis...lb. .06½- .07¼
78°, bbls., c.l., same basis.....lb. .06½- .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07 - .08½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .05½- .07½
refined, industrial, bbls.....lb. .10½- —
bgs., c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾- .09¼
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, 50-lb. cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12 - .12½
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .13 - .13½
Neocinchopen, USP, dms., works. lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y.....ton.14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.18.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, crys., cns.....lb 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide)
Nickel, carbonate, bbls.....lb. .41 - —
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .21½- —
Cyanide, bots., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Metal, electro cathodes, cs.....lb. .33¾- —
Oxide, black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Sulphate, bbls., divd.....lb. .15 - .15½
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works..kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Hydrochloride, dms., works.....kilo.10.00 -10.30
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 50 lbs..lb. .988 - —
tins, dealers.....lb. 1.105 - —
Nikethamide, bots, cbys.....lb. 5.50 - 6.60
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.20.00 -24.00
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l..lb. .08½- .08¾
l.c.l.....lb. .09½- .10
tanks.....lb. .07½- .07¾
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, and 60-80 secs., bbls., c.l., works, dry weight..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .27 - .29
18-25 cps., 125-175 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .29 - .31
250-400 secs. and 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .32 - .34
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6 and 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .33 - .35
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N.ton.107.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo. unit ton. 5.00 - —
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit ton.4.15 + 40-
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., works....lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bots.....lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane, 1, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
2 dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Nonylnaphthalene blend (mono and di), tanks, works..lb. .14 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs.....lb. .50 - —
Chinese, bgs.....lb. .44 - —
Istrian, bgs.....lb. .29 - —
Nutmegs, East Indian, bgs., futures, Afloat..lb. .58 - .60
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .59½- .60
futures.....lb. .58 - .59
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .13

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
Octane, 100°-140° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., group 3..gal. .19 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .21 - .60
tanks, group 3.....gal. .15½- —
Octanol (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Oil, almond, bitter, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
Bitter, F.P.A., bots.....lb 4.45 - 5.00
NF, bots.....lb. 4.90 - —
Sweet, dms., cns.....lb. .80 - 1.30
Angelica root, bots.....lb.120.00 -250.00
Seed, bots.....lb 110.00 -200.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms.....lb. .80 - 1.25
Russian, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .65 - .85
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, tanks.....lb. .26½ Nom.
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 60-65%, cns. lb. 1.20 - 2.25
55-60%, cns.....lb. 1.20 - 2.35
60-65%, cns.....lb. 2.50 - —
West Indian, 50-55%, cns.....lb 1.20 - 1.65
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.50 - 4.25
natural, Italian, cns.....lb. 4.25 - 6.00

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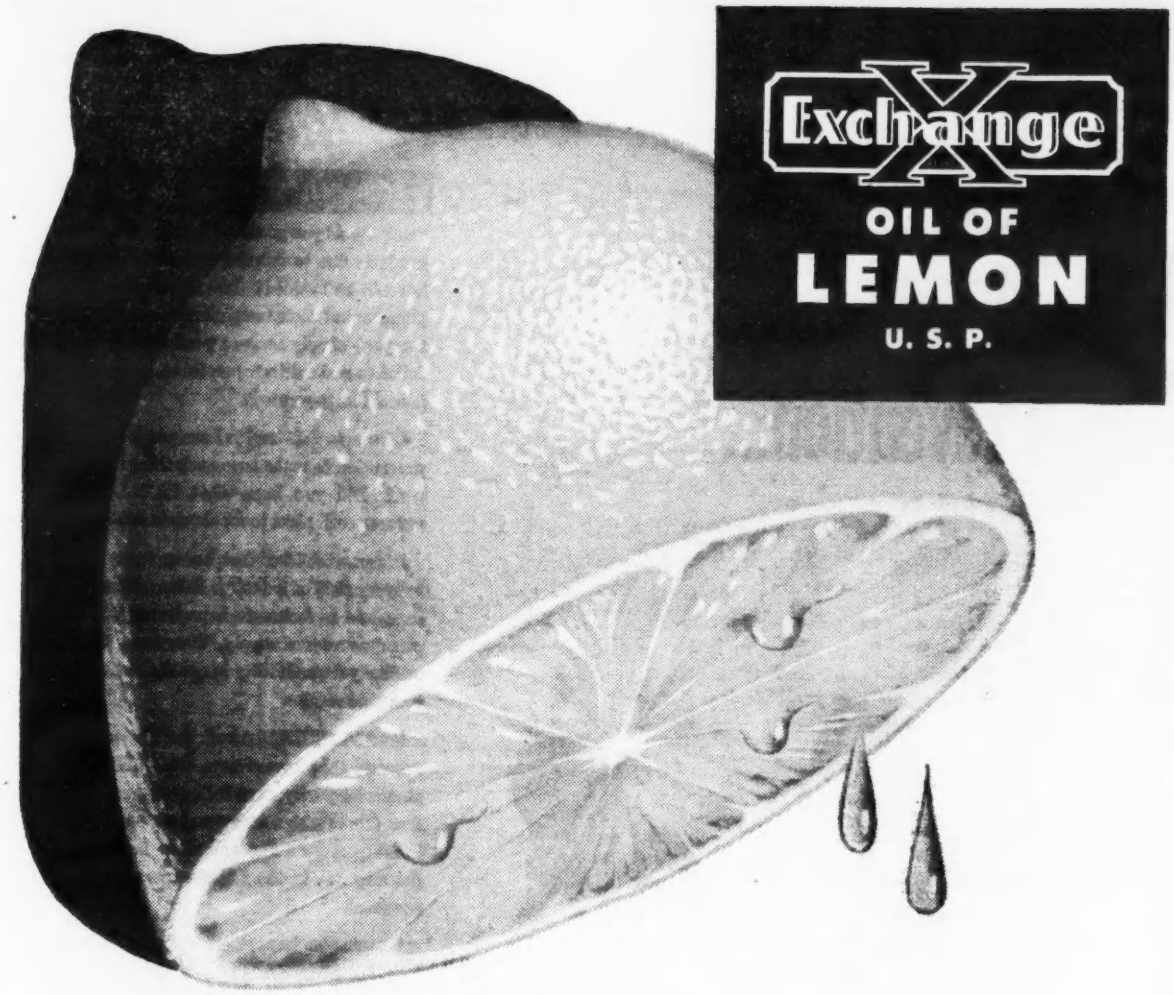
Oil, birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb .95 - 1.76
rectified, cns.....lb. 4.25 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns.....lb. 2.85 - 4.00
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 2.35 - 2.45
redistilled, USP IX, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Calamus, cns.....lb.20.00 -28.00
Camphor, natural, white, cns.....lb. .55 - .75
synthetic, dms.....lb. .15 - .40
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 9.10
rectified, cns.....lb. 7.50 -12.60
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns.....lb. 5.15 - 6.50
Cardamom, bots.....lb.26.00 -31.50
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb. 2.40 - 3.75
Castor, blown, ref. dms., c.l.....lb. .29 - .29½
l.c.l.....lb. .30 - .30½
cold-pressed, USP, ref. dms., c.l., lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l.....lb. .28¼ - —
tanks.....lb. .26 - .26½
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l.....lb. .28½ - —
l.c.l.....lb. .30½ - —
tanks.....lb. .29 - —
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb. .28½ - —
l.c.l.....lb. .29½ - —
tanks.....lb. .28 - —
hydrox., bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .38 - —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l.....lb. .27½ - —
tanks.....lb. .25½ - —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms. lb. .15½ - 16½
75% (69-62% fat), dms.....lb. .22 - 23
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 2.15 - 2.85
Cedarwood, cns.....lb. 65 - 95
dms.....lb. 61 - .86
Celeryseed, bots.....lb.15.00 -20.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms.....lb. 56 - —
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots.....lb. 80.00 -82.00
Leaf, Ceylon.....lb. 1.50 - —
Seychelle.....lb. 1.20 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. .90 - 2.75
Java, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Clove, USP, cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.70
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports, lb. .23½ - —
Pac. coast.....lb. .22½ - —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., cns., l.c.l.....lb. .35½ Nom.
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l. lb. .33 - .33½
Cod, Newfoundland, dms.....lb. .22 - .24
Codliver, USP, dms.....gal. 2.55 - 2.60
Coriander, bots.....lb.34.00 -37.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works.....lb. .23½ - —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .13½ - —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E....lb. .06½ - —
refined, tanks, works.....lb. .26½ Nom.
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, works..lb. .23½ - —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb .14 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.....lb .07 - —
refined, dms., c.l.....lb. .30 - .30½
L.c.l. .....lb. .32 - .33
tankcars.....lb. .28½ Nom.
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb 4.75 - 5.50
Cubeb, cns.....lb. 6.75 -10.00
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb. 6.25 -11.50
Cypress, bots.....lb.11.00 -15.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Dillweed, bots.....lb. 8.25 - 8.50
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, USP, cns.....lb. 2.30 Nom.
Eucalyptus, rect., USP, 80-90%, cns, lb. 1.05 - 1.4.
70-85%, cns.....lb. .90 - 1.30
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 3.05 - 4.50
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Fishliver, concentrating, or feed, 6,000 to 12,000 A units, dms.... 1,000,000 units. .29½ - —
20,000 to 80,000 A units, dms, 1,000,000 units. .29 - .31
pharmaceutical, 50,000 to 125,000 A units, dms..1,000,000 units. .32 - .33
pharmaceutical or food, 200,000 A units, dms..1,000,000 units. .36 - .38
concentrate, 100,000 A units, dms.. 1,000,000 units. .36 - .37
200,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .38 - .39
500,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .43 - .43½
1,000,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .45 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Garlic, pure, bots.....oz.15.00 - —
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb.15.25 -21.00
Bourbon, cns.....lb.11.00 -14.50
Russian, cns.....lb. No stocks
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb. 7.75 -13.00
Grapefruit, Florida, cns.....lb. 1.25 - 2.50
Grease, No. 1, dms.....lb. .27 - .27½
extra, winter, strained, dms....lb. .28 - .28½
prime, burning, dms.....lb. .29½ - .30
Guaiacwood, cns.....lb. 2.05 - 4.15
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast..lb. No prices
Juniper berry, dom., bots.....lb. 6.25 -12.50
Imported, USP.....lb. 7.50 -12.00
Tar, USP (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns.....lb. 65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, bots.....lb.20.00 Nom.
Lavandin, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 3.75
Lavender flower, French, 38-42% ester..lb. 4.75 -10.15
30-32% ester.....lb. 3.50 - 8.00
Russian, 25-lb. .....lb.11.75 - —
Spike, Spanish, pure, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 2.25
tech., cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.75
Lemon, natural, USP, Calif., cns..lb. 2.10 - 3.00
Messina.....lb. 3.25 - 4.75
terpeneless, bots.....lb.40.00 -50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 2.30
Lignaloe seed, alexican, cns.....lb. 4.30 - 4.80
Wood, Brazilian (see Oil, bois de rose)
Mexican, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 5.20
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns.....lb. 3.75 - —
West Indian, cns.....lb. 4.25 - 6.50
expressed, West Indian, cns....lb. 7.50 -11.75
terpeneless, bots.....lb.35.00 -45.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l.....lb. .2930- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .2990- .3050
tankcars.....lb. .2830- —
tankwagon.....lb. .2850- —
Boiled linseed oil .007 higher than raw
Linseed, replacement, dms.....lb. .2430- .2470
Lubricating, at refinery, ex tax, Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 10-25 p.p. tanks..gal. .235 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0.10 pour, tanks..gal. .21 - .22
200 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .18 - .19
145-155 vis., No. 3, color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .235 - —
Penna., W., cylinder, 600-650 flash, tanks..gal. .33 - .38
Lubricating, at ref'y, Penna., W., cylinder, 600-650 steam refd., tanks..gal. .37 - —
neutral, 70° F, No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks..gal. .37 - .39
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks.gal. .39 - .41
South Texas, neutral, pale 200 vis., 2½-4 pour, tanks..gal. .11 - .12
red, 200 vis., 4-6½ pour, tanks..gal. .11- .12½
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 5.20 - 8.75
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 8.40
Italian, cns.....lb 8.50 -10.00
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto....lb. No prices
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2380- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2540- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2240- —
tanks.....lb. .21 - —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard, synthetic, USP, cns.....lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Seed, exp., dms.....lb. .28 - .29
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms.....lb. .42 - .42½
20°, dms.....lb. .40 - .40½
30°, dms.....lb. .37 - .37½
Neroli, French, bots.....lb.187.00 -390.00
Haitian, bots.....lb.180.00 -200.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns.....lb. 5.00 - 8.75
Ocotea cymbarum, dms.....lb. .70 - 1.15
Officica, liquid, dms., c.l.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24½ - —
tanks.....lb. .23 - —
Oleo, extra, tes., Chicago.....lb. .23 - —
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 4.50 - 6.25
extra fine.....lb. 6.25 -10.50
Olive, denat., dms.....gal. No stocks
edible, Calif., dms.....gal. 4.35 - 4.40
imported, dms.....gal. 4.25 - 4.50
foots, dms., c.l.....lb. No prices
tankcars.....lb. No prices
Oil, olive, sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
75% (62% fat), dms., c.l.....lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
Orange, sweet, natural, dist., cns. lb. .80 - 1.25
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns. lb. 1.40 - 1.95
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.60 - 2.10
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.85
Messina, coppers.....lb. 4.50 - 6.25
West Indian, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 3.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots.....lb.80.00 -135.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 3.20 - 3.50
Palm, Niger, dms.....lb. No prices
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 9.00
Palmkernel, crude, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y. lb. No prices
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100° F, tanks, works. gal. .10 - —
Patchouli, cns.....lb.10.75 -45.00
Peanut, crude, tanks, works.....lb. .23½ - .24
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd, E..lb. .14 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E....lb. .07 Nom.
refined, tanks, mills.....lb. .27½ +28
Pennyroyal, USP, dom., dms., cns.lb. No stocks
import, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 5.00
Peppermint, natural, dms.....lb. 7.35 - 8.75
redist., USP, dms.....lb 8.25 - 9.25
Perilla, crude, dms.....lb. No stocks
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns.....lb. 3.10 - 4.30
Pimento berry, dms.....lb. 4.25 - 6.50
leaf, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 3.25
Oil, pine, dest. dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South..gal. .65 - .69
l.c.l., works, East.....gal. .75 - .79
tanks, works, South.....gal. .55 - .60
steam-dist., dms., ex whse., East.lb. .11 - —
non-ret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse. N.Y.C..gal. .86 - —
Pineneedle, Canadian, 25-lb. cans..lb. 2.20 - —
Siberian, cns.....lb. 3.05 - 3.75
Swiss, 25-lb. cans.....lb. 4.00 -14.50
Putty, petroleum, heavy, dms...gal. .18 - —
tankwagon.....gal. .13½ - —
light, dms.....gal. .16½ - —
tankwagon.....gal. .12½ - —
Rapeseed, tankcars.....lb. .30½ - .31
Red, single dist., dms.....lb. .25½ - .26¾
tanks.....lb. .24½ - —
Red, double dist., dms.....lb. .28½ - .29¾
tanks.....lb. .27 - —
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz.16.00 -40.50
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms. lb. .90 - 1.50
USP, cns., dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.60
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms.....gal. .06 - —
2d rectified, dms.....gal. .68 - —
3d rectified, dms.....gal. .78 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 1.10 - —
Sage, Dalmatian, cns.....lb. 3.80 - 5.35
Spanish, cns.....lb. 1.90 - 3.50
Sandalwood, NF, Mysore, cns....lb.13.75 -22.50
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast..lb. .18 - .19
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2390- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2540- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2240- —
tanks.....lb. .21 - —
Sassafras, artificial.....lb. .80 - 1.25
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP XII, cns., dms.lb. 1.90 - 2.30



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More than 80% of all the lemon oil used in the United States is Exchange Lemon Oil. This overwhelming endorsement by the trade is your assurance that Exchange Lemon Oil delivers *flavor . . . clarity* and *uniformity* not found in any other Lemon Oil.

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Oil. Savin—Pentaerythritol

Oil, savin, cns.....lb. 5.00 -13.50
Savory, cns.....lb. 8.00 - —
Seal, No. 1, tanks, U. S. ports...lb. No prices
Sesame, tanks.....lb. No prices
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works.gal .2185- —
l.c.l., works.....gal 25 - 29
tanks, works.....gal. 15 - 16
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills.....lb. .21 - .21½
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
raw, 50% tanks, dlvd. E....lb. .07 - —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l.....lb. .2475- —
l.c.l.....lb. .2540- .2580
tanks.....lb. .2375- —
clarified, dms., c.l.....lb. .2325- —
l.c.l.....lb. .2390- .2430
tanks.....lb. .2225- —
winterized, ref., tankcars, works lb. .24 Nom.
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 8.50 -10.00
Sperm, bleached, 38°, dms.....lb. 2670- —
natural, 45°, dms.....lb. .25½- —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb 2 25 - 2.75
Sunflower-seed, imp., refined, tanks, lb. No prices
semi-refined, tanks.....lb. No prices
Sweet birch, Northern, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 8.00
Southern, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Tall, crude, tanks, works.....ton. 40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .05¾- —
Tallow, acidless, dms.....lb. .26 - .26½
Tansy, cns.....lb. 9.75 -14.00
Oil, tar pine, crude, dms., incl., c.l., works, South..gal. .39 - 41
l.c.l., works, South.....gal. .40½- 43
whse., N.Y.C.....gal. .50¼- .52½
tanks, works, South.....gal. .30 - .32
rectified, USP, l.c.l., dms., incl., works, South..gal .60 - —
Tar acid (see I)
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.60 - 3.35
white, cns.....lb. 2.85 - 3.80
technical, white, cns.....lb 35 - 1.00
Tung, dms., c.l.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .27 - —
tanks.....lb. .25½- .25¾
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated)
Turpentine, rectified, NF, cns., dms, lb. 35 - 50
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.....lb. 22 00 -38.00
Haitian.....lb. 27 00 -33.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms.....lb No stocks
Winter-bleached, dms.....lb No stocks
Wheat germ, dms.....gal. 10.00 -13.50
White mineral, tech., 50 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco..gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S.F.....gal. .53½- .56½
50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y....gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., N.Y.....gal. .51 - .55
65-75 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y....gal. .51 - —
l.c.l., N.Y.....gal. .54 - .58
70 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S.F.....gal. .53½- .56½
USP, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y.gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., N.Y.....gal. .58 - .62
85 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S.F.....gal. .53½- .56½
Oil, white mineral, USP, 100 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F..gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., S.F.....gal. .61 - .64
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y..gal. .67 - —
l.c.l., N.Y.....gal. .70 - .74
145 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .68 - —
l.c.l., S.F.....gal. .70 - .76
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y. gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., S.F.....gal. .72 - .76
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y..gal. .72 - —
l.c.l., N.Y.....gal. .75 - .79
180 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., S.F.....gal. .72 - .75
200-210 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y..gal. .76 - —
l.c.l., N.Y.....gal. .79 - .83
335-345 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y..gal. .84 - —
l.c.l., N.Y.....gal. .87 - 91
340 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .83 - —
l.c.l., S.F.....gal. .85 - .88
Wintergreen, natural, Northern, cns. lb. 6.35 -17.25
Southern, cns.....lb. 3.65 - 6.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns.....lb 4.25 - 5.50
Wormwood, cns.....lb 8.75 -13.50
Ylang-Ylang, Bourbon, extra, bots.lb. 14.00 -25.00
first, bots.....lb. 12.00 -15.00
second, bots.....lb. 7.50 -10.00
third, bots.....lb. 4.50 - 7.50
Oleostearin, tcs.....lb. .23 - .23½
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines...ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 10.00 - —
paper, bgs., c.l., works.....ton. 12.00 - —
lumps, bulk, c.l., works.....ton. 7.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns.....lb. 21.50 -21.55
gran., USP, cns.....lb. 22.70 -22.95
powd., USP, cns.....lb. 22.70 -22.95
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb 1 00 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts....lb. .27 - —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dinitroaniilin toner.....lb. 1 15 - —
Molybdate, bbls.....lb. 59 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner, bbls., kgs., works.....lb. 90 - 95
Persian, bbls.....lb. 30 - 45
Orange flowers, bls.....lb. 46 - 48
Orange mineral, American, bbls., 5 tons, ship't point, frt. alld.....lb. 20½- —
smaller lots, bbls., same basis lb. 21 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls..lb 13 - .14
Sweet, bls.....lb. 14 - .16
Origanu, Mexican, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17½
Portuguese, bgs.....lb. .19 - .19½
Spanish, bgs.....lb 20 - 21
Orris root, Florentine, bls.....lb. .33 - 34
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb. .36 - 37
Verona, bls.....lb. .22 - 23
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb. 24 - 25
Orthoaminobiphenyl dms., c.l., works. lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .27 - —
Orthoamylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .42 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.....lb. .80 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more..lb. .60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .62 - .67
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., works. lb. .60½- —
Orthochlorophenol, dms.....lb. .28 - —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° dms., c.l., works..lb. 33 - 33½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .33½- .34
tech., 29°-30°, dms., c.l., works..lb. 32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .32½- —
26°-27°, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .25½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., wks., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .07½- .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- .10½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .07 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthonitroanilin, dms.....lb. .50 - .53
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .14 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.....lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, dms.....lb. .66 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.....lb .08 - .09
Orthophenetidin, dms.....lb .90 - —
Orthotolidin, distilled, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.....lb. .19 - .21
Osage orange crystals, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .33½- —
Extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .15½- —
Ouabaine, USP, bots.....gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works..lb 6.40 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb 6.55 - 7.40

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Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 5.25 - 6.25
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, N.F., cns., 1,000-oz. lots. oz. 6.60 - —
smaller lots.....oz. 6.30 - 6.50
Papaverine, natural or synth., sulphate, cns..oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Papika, Chilean, bgs.....lb. .31 - .32
Portuguese, bgs.....lb. .39 - .40
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .39 - .42
Para-anisidin, dms., works.....lb. .75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .28 - .33
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss..lb. .70 - —
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms....lb. No stocks
Paracresol, 98%, dms., works.....lb. .45 - —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .1595- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1645- —
tanks, works.....lb. .1545- —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots, works..lb. .45 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12½- .13¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - .15¼
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery..lb. .0725- —
121-123 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y. lb. .0725- —
126-128 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y. lb. .0775- —
fully ref'd, slabs, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y..lb. .0750- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.lb. .0780- —
128-130 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.lb. .0805- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.lb. .0820- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.lb. .0845- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.lb. .0840- —

Paraffin prices in bgs., ¾c. per lb. higher; in ctns., 4/5c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs. in ctns., 2.80c. per lb. higher, and under 1,000 lbs. in ctns., 3.80c. per lb. higher.

Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs., works..lb. .23 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .24 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals., dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .12½- .13¼
5-10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - —
USP, cbys.....lb. .37 - .40
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works.....lb. .43 - —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works.lb. .18 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .40 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works.....lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., works.....lb. .27 - .28
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs., works..lb. 1.30 - —
Para-tertiary-butylphenol, bgs., works. lb. .19 - .20
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works. lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works.....lb. .50 - .53
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .32 - .33
Passion flower herb, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Patchouli leaves, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Pectin, citrous, bbls.....lb. 1.25 - —
Penicillin, amorph, calcium, bulk, 1,000,000,000-unit lots..... 100,000 units. .14 - —
sodium, bots. (100,000 units)...bot. .25 - —
cryst., sodium, bots. (100,000 units). bot. .32 - —
(200,000 units).....bot. .52 - —
bulk, 1,000,000,000-unit lots..... 100,000 units. .16 - —
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works....lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .34 - .36

An Ounce of Prevention...

"DOC" MacGEE SAYS: As a user of industrial solvents, would you go ahead and turn out inferior products due to inferior solvents if you knew it could be avoided? Would you permit your plant to shut down temporarily (and lose money for you) simply because your solvent supplier failed to make delivery on time . . . if you knew it could be prevented?

Of course not—and yet are you taking every precaution to make sure such things *don't* happen? Did you know that SKELLYSOLVE reduces such risks to an absolute *minimum?*

It's an established fact, known today by users in every field of industry. Some of these plants have had unfortunate experiences with "cut-price" sources of supply. They know the value of Skelly dependability in quality, delivery, and technical service.

SKELLYSOLVE stands for highest quality solvents that never vary. SKELLYSOLVE stands for purity, close boiling ranges, and freedom from foreign tastes and odors. SKELLYSOLVE stands for complete reliability of delivery . . . in the full amount and the time specified.

These are important reasons for using SKELLYSOLVE in *your* operations! It's good sense to use "an ounce of prevention" by dealing with an experienced, trusted maker of solvents for every industrial purpose! No matter how you judge solvents, we know you'll be *more* than satisfied with SKELLYSOLVE!

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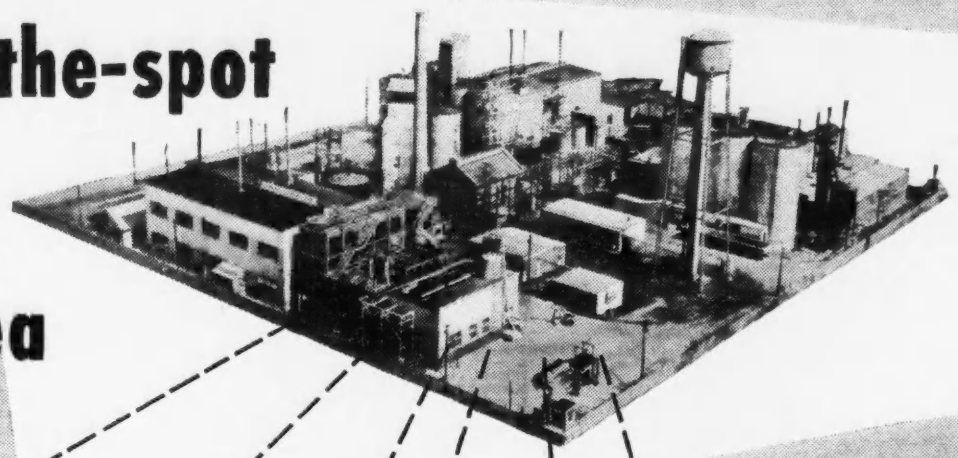

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SULPHURIC ACID
66°—98%

NITRIC ACID
36° 38° 40° 42°

MIXED ACID
to order

ALUMINUM CHLORIDE SOLUTION
32°

ANHYDROUS GLAUBER'S SALT

MURIATIC ACID
18° 20° 22°

DINITRO-CHLOROBENZENE
—minimum setting point 46° Centigrade

Acids delivered in tankwagons, carboys (13 and 6½ gals.) and 750 lb. drums.

Dinitrochlorobenzene delivered in tankwagons, 55 gal. drums and carboys.

Anhydrous Glauber's Salt shipped in 200 lb. bags.

Cornwell Chemical Corporation

CORNWELLS HEIGHTS, PA.

Telephone: Torresdale (Phila.) 4-7358, Cornwells 0302 • Cable: SEECHEM

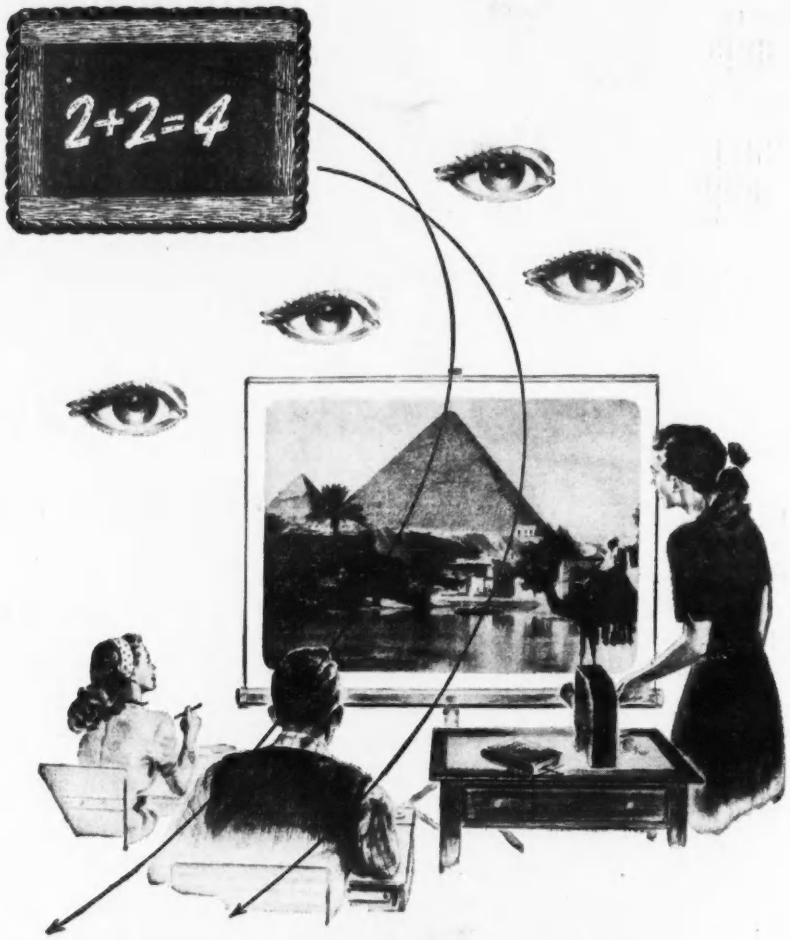
Pentane—Phenylethylphenyl Acetate

Pentane, 28°-38° C., industrial, dms., c.l., group 3..gal. .16 - .17
l.c.l., dms., group 3.....gal. .21 - .60
tanks, group 3 .....gal. 10½- 11⅛
Pepper, black, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
futures, bgs., nearby.....lb. .40 - .41
distant .....lb. .40 - .41
Red, capsicum, Louisiana longs, bgs., shipment point..lb. .18 Nom
Mississippi sports, bgs., source, lb. .25¾ Nom.
Mombasa, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Niger, bgs. .....lb. .17½- .18
birdseye, bgs. .....lb. .33½- .34
Sierra Leone, futures.....lb. .23 Nom.
Chillies, Haitian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Mexican, long.....lb. No stocks
White, bgs.....lb. .02 - .02½
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls.....lb. .75 - .80
imported, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., zone 1, works, frt. alld lb. 10¾- —
zone 2, same basis.....lb. 11¼- —
zone 3, same basis.....lb. 11¾- —
zone 4, same basis.....lb. 11¼- —
l.c.l., zone 1, same basis.....lb. 11½- —
zone 2, same basis.....lb. 12 - —
zone 3, same basis .....lb. 12½- —
zone 4, same basis.....lb. 12 - —
tanks, zone 1, same basis.....lb. 10¼- —
zone 2, same basis.....lb. 10¾- —
zone 3, same basis.....lb. 11¼- —
zone 4, same basis.....lb. 10¾- —

Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., group 3..lb. .021 - —
Pennsylvania refy .....lb. .045 - —
golden topaz, bbls., c.l.....lb. .032 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .036 - —
red, veterinary, bbls., c.l.....lb. .024 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .028 - —
USP, amber, non-ref. dms., c.l.lb. .04¾- —
Pennsylvania refy.....lb. .04⅞- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05⅛- —
cream, c.l., dms.....lb. .06⅛- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08⅛- —
extra, amber, dms., c.l.....lb. .05 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06⅛- —
white, lily, dms., c.l.....lb. .06⅝- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08⅜- —
snow, dms., c.l.....lb. .07½- —
Pennsylvania refy.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09⅝- —
California, refy.....lb. .11⅜- —
soft, dms., c.l.....lb. .06½- —
Pennsylvania refy.....lb. .07⅛- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07⅝- —
California refy .....lb. .1075- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l.....lb. .04⅜- —
Pennsylvania refy.....lb. .04⅞- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06 - —
California refy.....lb. .09 - —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California..bbl. 1.94 - 2.88
Illinois .....bbl. 2.65 - 2.77
Kentucky .....bbl. 2.60 - 2.77
Louisiana-Arkansas .....bbl. 2.14 - 2.75
Montana .....bbl. 2.50 - 2.65
Oklahoma-Kansas .....bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
Pennsylvania, lower field....bbl. 5.00 - —
Upper field.....bbl. 3.10 - 5.00
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, Texas, East .....bbl. 2.65 - —
Gulf coast.....bbl. 2.38 - 2.93
North, North-Central.....bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
Panhandle .....bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
West .....bbl. 2.10 - 2.52
Wyoming .....bbl. 1.90 - 2.65
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, cns., divd. E..gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., group 3.....gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .44 - —
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., divd. E..gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3.....gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....gal. .44 - —
40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., divd. E..gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3.....gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .44 - —
Fuel oil, bunker C (No. 6), California, heavy, tanks, refinery, bbl. 2.05 - 2.20
light, tanks, refinery.....bbl. 2.35 - 2.40
Eastern, tanks, Albany, N.Y..bbl. 3.247 - —
Baltimore, Md. .....bbl. 3.03 - 3.17
Boston, Mass. .....bbl. 3.055 - 3.315
Charleston, S. C. .....bbl. 2.96 - —
Jacksonville, Fla. .....bbl. 2.99 - 3.03
New York, N. Y. .....bbl. 3.03 - 3.27
Norfolk, Va. .....bbl. 3.00 - 3.04
Philadelphia, Pa. .....bbl. 3.03 - 3.17
Portland, Me.....bbl. 3.095 - 3.115
Providence, R. I.....bbl. 3.045 -3.085
Savannah, Ga. .....bbl. 2.99 - 3.07
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California, gal. .0785- .096
Pennsylvania .....gal. .11 - .125
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2..gal. .09125- —
No. 3 .....gal. .08875- —
Bayonne, N. J., No. 2.....gal. .094 - —
Group 3, No. 1.....gal. .09125- .13
No. 1, straw.....gal. .09375- —
No. 2, straw.....gal. .09 - .1225
No. 3 .....gal. .09125- —
range .....gal. .09375- .0975

Petroleum, fuel oil, furnace, Pennsylvania, No. 1..gal. .1125- .13
No. 2.....gal. .11 - .13
No. 3.....gal. .11 - .125
Lacquer diluent, California, 100 l.b.p., 200 e.p., tanks, divd., Los Angeles..gal. .118 - —
Portland, Ore. .....gal. .128 - —
San Francisco .....gal. .11½- —
Seattle, Wash .....gal. .128 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y., refinery..gal. .16 - —
Group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery..gal. .1225- .13
toluol-type, tanks, refinery..gal. .1225- .13
Mineral spirits, California, tanks, San Francisco, 170-250 b.r.gal. .123 - —
205-260 b.r.....gal. .123 - —
244-362 b.r.....gal. .123 - —
307-360 b.r.....gal. .113 - —
312-402 b.r.....gal. .113 - —
362-458 b.r.....gal. .113 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery..gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .1025- .115
Gulf coast, tanks, refinery...gal. .0875- —
tankwagon, Baltimore .....gal. .175 - —
Boston .....gal. .16 - —
Buffalo .....gal. .165 - —
Camden, N. J.....gal. .15 - —
Chicago .....gal. .187 - —
Detroit .....gal. .216 - —
Kansas City, Mo.....gal. .182 - —
Lancaster, Pa.....gal. .16 - —
Newark .....gal. .15 - —
New York .....gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .15 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .175 - —
Providence .....gal. .165 - —
Rochester .....gal. .175 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .189 - —
Syracuse .....gal. .185 - —
Washington, D. C.....gal. .175 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco..gal. .123 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery..gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .10625- .12
tankwagons, St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
tankwagon, Newark .....gal. .15 - —
Chicago .....gal. .14¼- —
Detroit .....gal. .15½- —
New York .....gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .15 - —
high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks..gal. .13 - .145
High-solvency, tanks, refinery, 200-285 b.r., 37-38° C, mixed anilin pt..gal. .22 - —
25-26° C, m.a.p.....gal. .21 - .20¼
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C, m.a.p. gal. .24½- .26
49° C, m.a.p.....gal. .29 - —
26° C, m.a.p.....gal. .21 - —
300-400 b.r., 26-32° C, m.a.p. gal. .21 - .20¼
340-410 b.r., 32° C, m.a.p..gal. .21 - —
36° C, m.a.p.....gal. .21 - —
340-440 b.r., 32° C, m.a.p..gal. .26½- —
360-480 b.r., 25° C, m.a.p..gal. .21 - —
V.M.&P., at refinery, California, 46.5, 254-380 b.r., tanks, El Segundo..gal. .12 - —
Richmond .....gal. .12½- —
Portland, Ore., Seattle, Wash..gal. .12 - —
64-77, 190-310 b.r., tanks, Los Angeles..gal. .11 - —
San Francisco.....gal. .11½- —
Portland, Seattle .....gal. .12 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, gal. .15 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .11 - .1175
Stoddard (C.S. 8-38), at refinery, California tanks, San Francisco..gal. .12 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .11 - .1175
Pennsylvania, western, tanks, gal. .10 - —
tankwagon, Boston .....gal. .16 - —
Chicago .....gal. .15½- —
Detroit .....gal. .17½- —
Milwaukee .....gal. .16½- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .164 - —
Newark .....gal. .15 - —
New York .....gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .15 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .15 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .17 - —
Syracuse .....gal. .17 - —
Petroleum sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, ref. dms., c.l., works..lb. .145 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .1475- —
tanks, works .....lb. .13 - —
80% sulphonic content, ref. dms., c.l., works..lb. .1165- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .12 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .1025- —
Phenobarbital, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .13 - .13½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13¾- .14¼
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12 - .12⅝
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12⅝- —
USP, dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .13¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13¼- .14
tanks, same basis.....lb. .11½- .12
Phenolphthalein, USP, yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .92 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .93 - .96
Phenothiazin, NF, fib dms., ton lots, works..lb. .49 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots. lb. 2.35 - 2.75
pure, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. .50 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., works.lb. .33 - .34
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .65 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms.....lb. 2.15 - 2.70
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots....lb. 4.50 - 6.00



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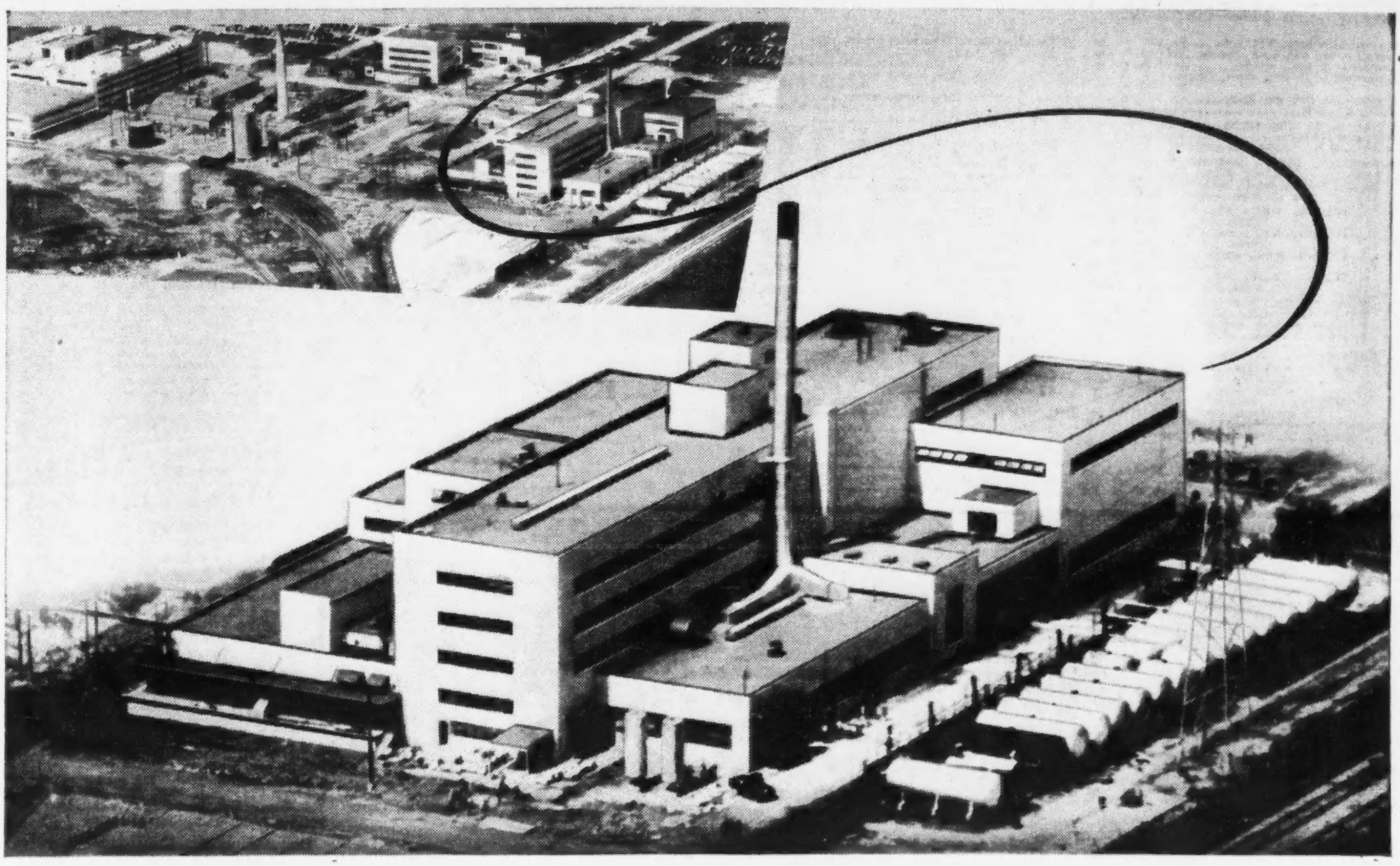

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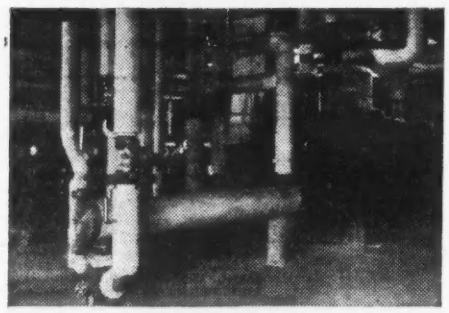
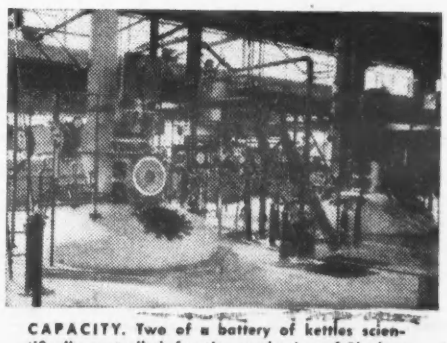
RESEARCH. Extensive and intensive research work is done in the modern Plaskon Coating Resin Laboratory.

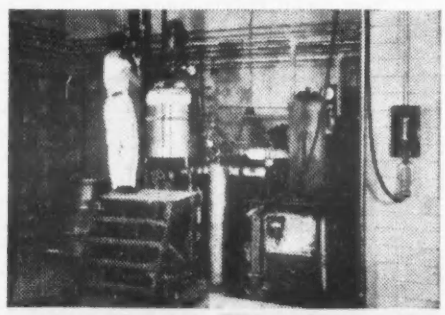


CONTROL. Part of the Dowtherm installation which assures accurate control of the heating kettles in Plaskon Coating Resin production.

PLASKON
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
COATING RESINS



CAPACITY. Two of a battery of kettles scientifically controlled for the production of Plaskon Coating Resins.



PILOT. "Pilot" stages between laboratory and production in the development of a Plaskon Coating Resin.

Phenylhydrazin Base—Purple Lake

Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots.....lb. 4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works..lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works.....lb. 1.75 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, dms., works, lb. 1.50 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms.....lb. 13.75 - —
tech., fib. dms.....lb. 10.00 - —
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works.....lb. 20½- .35
10-lb cyls., works.....lb. 1.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under P.).
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 68-68%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., car at mine, long ton. 3.34 - 3.49
70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis, long ton. 3.74 3.89
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis, long ton. 4.34 - 4.42
75%-74%, b.p.l., same basis, long ton. 5.34 - 5.49
77%-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis, long ton. 6.34 - 6.49
Prices for Florida phosphate rock are plus usual bonus penalty clause on oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.
finely ground 65.5% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, short ton. 5.00 - —
68%, b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum, short ton. 5.20 - —
70%, b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, short ton. 5.55 - —
Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 70-68% b.p.l., 5½% I. & a., same basis, long ton. 5.50 - —
72%-70%, b.p.l., 5½% I. & a., same basis, long ton. 6.00 - —
20% P_2O_5, same basis, long ton. 5.15 - —
Phosphate rock, Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 30% P_2O_5, same basis, long ton. 5.35 - —
31% P_2O_5, same basis, short ton. 5.45 - —
32% P_2O_5, same basis, short ton. 5.70 - —
33% P_2O_5, same basis, short ton. 6.20 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs.....lb. .33 - .36
tins, export.....lb. .40 - .45
Yellow, cns.....lb. .30 - .37
dms., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., works.....lb. .11 - .14
Pentoxide, dms c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works...lb. .28 - .29
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .11 - .14
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Phthalamide, bbls., works.....lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .17½- .20
Pacific Cst., dlvd.....lb. .19½- .21
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18½- .21
Pacific Cst., dlvd.....lb. .21¼- .23½
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots.....oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vials..oz. 6.50 - 7.50
Nitrate, bots. vials.....oz. 6.25 - 7.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .24 - .24½
Pinetar, retort, dms. incl., c.l., works, South. gal. .39 - .41
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .40½- .43
whse., N.Y.C.....gal. .50¼- .52¼
tanks, works, South.....gal. .30 - .32
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald..lb. 1.50 - —
98%, same basis.....lb. 1.60 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots.....lb. 9.00 - 9.50
Pipsissewa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, coaltar, 150° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton. 31.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 34.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works.....lb. .10½- .10¾
Hardwood, paper bgs., works....lb. .04 - —
Linseed, dms.....lb. No prices
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms. ex whse. East...100 lbs. 6.90 - —
Soybean, dms, works.....lb. .10¼- .10½
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works.....oz. 72.00 -75.00
Podophyllin, dms.....lb. 13.50 -13.75
Pokeroot, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Polystyrene, plain colors, bgs., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld..lb. 31½- —
20,000 lbs., same basis.....lb. .32½- —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .32½- .56
Water-clear, polystyrene, 7c.-18c. per lb. less than plain colors, depending on quantity; plain colors, dms., ½c. higher.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs.....lb. .75 - .76
Poppy flowers, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Seed, Argentine, bgs.....lb. .19½- .20
Danish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Dutch, bgs.....lb. .24½- .25
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 90%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9 60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 10 35 - —
liquid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.75 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 8.25 - —
Potash caustic, low-chloride, solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9 75 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .0785- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0800- —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03575- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0395- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03¼- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works.lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .08 - —
Potassium abietate.....lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, dms.....lb. .28 - .30
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms....lb. .20 - .22
powd., dms.....lb. .22 - .24
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11¾- .11¾
Potash bichromate in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works..ton. 200.00 - —
ton lots, works.....ton. 218.50 - —
less ton lots, works.....ton. 223.50 - —
Bromide, USP, cryst, gran., bbls., kgs..lb. .33 - .34
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .14 - .19
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .20 - .25
Chromate, tech., bgs.....lb. .25 - .29
Chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., works, lb. .68½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .69¾- —
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .69¾- —
export, kgs., 1 to 10 tons, ex whse..lb. .12 - —
Chloride, USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .21 - .22
gran., bbls.....lb. .19 - .20
powd., bbls.....lb. .22 - .23
Potassium citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .35½- .40½
Potash citrate, USP, powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, dms., works.....lb. .24 - —
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, chys lb. 2.05 - 2.20
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
USP, sticks, dms.....lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .72 - .75
Iodide, dms.....lb. 1.95 - 1.98
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines, unit-ton. .20 - —
25% K_2O, bulk, mines..unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls.....lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M..unit ton. .37½- —
Trona, Cal.....unit ton. .48½- —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .34
Perchlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .12½- .14
Permanganate, tech., kegs, works, lb. .21¾- .22¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .23½- .24
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .21 - —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works, lb. .13 - .13½
Prussiate, red, kgs.....lb. .55 - .58
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 200.00 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 15.25 - —
solution, 29° Be. ret. drums, c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .09 - —
Sulphate, NF, cryst., bbls.....lb. .30½- 33¾
powd., bbls.....lb. .14½- .17
tech., dom., bulk, basis 90-95% K_2O_4 min. 90%, ex vessel Atlantic or Gulf ports...ton. 36.25 - —
West coast ports.....ton. 39.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF., dms..lb. .62 - .70
Thiocyanate (see sulphocyanide).
Titanate, cns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .12½- —
2,000 lbs. or less, works.....lb. .12½- .13
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate, bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18-50% MgO, ex vessel, ports..ton. 26.00 - —
Potassium-sodium ferricyanide, kgs., works..lb. .45 - .48
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .50 - .55
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .28 - .33
Berries, bgs.....lb. .20 Nom.
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 200-lb. lots..lb. 4.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 4.75 - 5.50
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3..gal. .067 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde).
Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
tankwagons, works.....lb. .18½- —
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .09½- —
smaller containers.....lb. .12½- —
tanks.....lb. .07 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .20 - .21
tanks, frt. equald.....lb. .17½- —
Propyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- .18
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Propylthiouracil, bots. works.....kilo 50 00 - —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla herb, bls.....lb. .60 - .68
Pumice, dom., grd., course, 0, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03½- 04
Chicago.....lb. .04½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03½- 04¼
fine, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .03½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- 04
Italian, silk-screen, fine, bgs., ton lots..lb. .04 - —
coarse, bgs., ton.....lb. .05½- —
sun dried, fine, bgs., ton lots...lb. .03 - —
coarse, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .04½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed bgs.....lb. .27 - .30
Purple lake (see Red).

SOLE MFRS. BICHROMATE Natural OF SODA SINCE 1909
NATURAL PRODUCTS REFINING CO. JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY.

BICHROMATES OF SODA AND POTASH

SODIUM CHROMATE

SODIUM SULPHATE

BICHROMATE Natural OF SODA

NATURAL PRODUCTS REFINING COMPANY

JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY

Pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed, 20%; for aerosol bombs, dms., works..lb. 7.25 - —
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc., odorless base, dms., works..gal. 5.75 - —
regular base, dms., works..gal. 5.65 - —
(30 to 1), base 3 grams pyrethrins, per 100cc. odorless base, bbls., works..gal. 8.60 - —
regular base, dms., works..gal. 8.50 - —
Flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .26 - .27
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .39 - .43
Pyridin, denaturing, ref. dms., works, frt. equald..gal. 2.49 - 2.52
refd., 2° non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .69 - .70
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .69½- .70½
ref. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .80 - —
Pyridoxin hydrochloride, 100-gram lots, kilo. 550.00- —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports, long-ton. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton.11.00 11.50
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines. ton 12.00 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines....ton 14.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines, ton. 9.50 - —
insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton. 9.00 -10.00
Pyrophyllite, rubber grade, 140 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton. 7.00 - —
Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $5 to $5.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .14 - —
grey, cs., works.....lb. .14 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works...lb. .12 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works.lb. .17 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works. lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works. lb. .15 - —
mixed colors, cs., works.....lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, ols.....lb. .07 - 09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l..lb. .15 - —
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works.lb. .07½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .07¼- —
solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l...lb. .1400- —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l..lb. .16 - —
ordinary, solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, duty extra..lb. .1275- —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root bgs....lb. .12 - .13
Quercitron crystals, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .33½- —
Extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .14½- —
solid, bxs.....lb. .28 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net..flask.77.00 -79.00
Quince seed, bgs.....lb 1.20 - 1.80
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net..flask.76.00 -78.00
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.80
Quinidine, NF, V, cryst., cns.....oz. 1.30 - —
powd., precip., cns.....oz. 1.22 Nom.
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. .95 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.00 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.30 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Bisulphite, USP, cns., 100 ozs....oz. .75 - —
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs....oz. 1.00 Nom.
Dihydrochloride, USP .....oz. 1.00 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. 1.05 Nom.
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.20 Nom.
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns. oz. .91 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .91 - —
Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs....oz. 1.35 Nom.
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .95 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .80½- —
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .60 Nom.
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Valerate, NF, IV, 100 ozs.....oz. 1.25 - —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns.oz. .97 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .44½- .45

R

R salt, dry, bbls. .....lb .61 - .72
paste, dms .....lb. .57 - —
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.45 - 2.25
Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport., 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.), (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, dlvd Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita
Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 1.25 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, bbls., same basis.....lb. 1.35 - 1.45
medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb 1.20 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.15 - —
orange-red, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.05 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs. 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse., Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon, oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works.....lb. 1.35 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y.. lb. .10 - .10¼
English, all shades.....lb .16 - —
Iron oxide, synth., bbls.....lb. .10½- .10¾
Red, rose lake, alizarin, bbls., works, reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., E. St. Louis, and Trenton, N. J. lb. .083¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .085 - 004
Red, lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. 1.05 - —
Lithol toner, bbls., works.....lb. .75 - .77
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25% kgs., works..lb. .40 - .43
toner, bbls., works.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works...lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Iron oxide, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0345- —
l.c.l., bgs .....lb. .037 - —
MNPT toner, kgs., works.....lb. 3.25 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs. works. lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 2.02 - —
Metallic, bbls., works.....lb. .02½- .02¾
Spanish oxide, grade 1, bbls., c.l., ex dock..lb. .05½- .05¾
l.c.l., ex dock.....lb. .05¾- .06
ex whse., New York.....lb. .06½- —
grade 2, bbls., c.l., ex dock.....lb. .05¼- .05½
l.c.l., ex dock.....lb. .05½- .05¾
ex whse., New York.....lb. .06¼- —
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Oxide, Persian gulf, bgs., works..lb. .06¾- —
Para toner, bbls. .....lb. .85 - 89
chlorinated, kgs .....lb. .95 - 1.05
concentrated, alizarin lake, kgs., works. lb. .80 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).
Phosphotungsic, rhodamine Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.45 - —
Pink lake, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .20 - .25
Purple lake, kgs. .....lb. 1.35 - —
lb. .25 - .28
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works. lb. 1.30 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Red, Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .21 - .23
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works.....lb. .0310- —
20%., bgs., works.....lb. .0320- —
25%, bgs., works.....lb. .0350- —
30%, bgs., works.....lb. .0380- —
35%, bgs., works.....lb. .0415- —
40%, bgs., works.....lb. .0440- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls. .....lb. .22¼- .48
Quicksilver, ctns.....lb. 2.27 - —
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms.lb. 2.17 - 2.19
Red saunders, wood, grd., bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works.....lb. .68 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works.....lb. 1.80 - —
powd., dms., works.....lb. 2.00 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Rhubarb root, whole, cs.....lb. .56 - .58
powd., bbls.....lb. .65 - .67
Riboflavin, bots .....kilo.150.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif.lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, gran., powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs..lb. .31½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Rose flowers, pale, bls. .....lb. .23 - .24
Rosemary flowers, bls. .....lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls.....lb. .13 Nom.
Portuguese, bls .....lb. .07½- .08
Spanish, bls. .....lb. .13 - .13½
Rosin, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.50 - 5.00
FF, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.30 - 8.95
K, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.95
M, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - 8.95
N, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.05
WG, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.80 - 9.30
WW, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.90 - 9.35
X, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.40 - —

Pyrethrum Concentrate—Salol

Rotenone, cryst., bbls., works.....lb 20.00 -24.00
Extract, liq., dms., works..per unit. 1.75 - —
Powder (see Cube root).
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines....ton.36.00 - —
l.c.l., mines .....ton.43.00 - —
Rue herb, bls. .....lb. .45 - .48
Rutin, bots. .....gram. .28½- .60

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.....lb. .72 - .75
activated ground with lime, bbls.lb. .36 - .43
Saccharin, gran., soluble, 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.50 - 1.90
smaller lots.....lb. 1.60 - 2.50
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.55 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.65 - —
Safflower (see Saffron, Mexican).
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Spanish, USP, tins.....lb.32.00 -32.50
boxes .....lb.25.00 -26.00
Safrol, cns. .....lb. .95 - 1.45
Sage, Cyprian, bls. .....lb. .14 - .14¼
futures, bls. .....lb. .14½- .15
Dalmatian, bls.....lb. .22 - .22½
Greek, fancy, bls. .....lb. .18 - .18½
Spanish, bls. .....lb. .13½- .14
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .21 Nom.
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .07½- .08
Salicin, bots. .....lb. No stocks
cns. .....lb. No stocks
Saligenin, dms., works.....lb.15.00 -20.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs. .....lb. 1.00 - —
fib. dms. .....lb. 1.02 - 1.03
Powdered salol, 10c. higher

TITANOX PIGMENTS . . . serve the following fields:

INK · PAINT · PAPER
PLASTIC · RAYON · RUBBER
VITREOUS ENAMEL · WELDING

One of the many fields TITANOX pigments serve so well is the rubber industry. Here, these versatile titanium dioxide products impart a maximum whiteness or, if desired, create bright and clear tints in rubber goods.

Specific grades of TITANOX pigments, such as those used in white sidewall tires, also contribute reinforcing properties.

Like many other good things, the TITANOX line is still in greater demand today than the available supply, even with increased output. So until you can get all you need, remember that our Technical Service Laboratory is ready to help you use your available supply to best advantage. For this assistance, communicate with our nearest office.

TITANOX
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.
104 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago 3, Ill.

TITANIUM PIGMENT CORPORATION
SOLE SALES AGENT
350 Townsend St., San Francisco 7, Cal.
2472 Enterprise St., Los Angeles 21, Cal.

6430

Salt, Rock—Sodium Metanilate

Salt, rock, bgs., c.l. ton 18.10 - —
l.c.l. ton 22.40 -23.60
Salt, table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l. ton 19.60 -21.60
l.c.l. ton 24.40 -26.40
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works ton 20.00 -26.00
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons 100 lbs. 13.15 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 13.40 -13.65
gran., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 8.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 9.75 -10.25
powd., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 10.75 -11.25
Saltpeter in bags is 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs it is $1 more.
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots. oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, cryst., powd., cns. kilo. 175.00 -185.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns. lb 2.45 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls. lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Mexican, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Sassafras bark, ord., bls. lb. .45 - .50
select, bls lb. .65 - .70
Savory, French, bls. lb. .20 - .20½
Spanish, bls. lb. .14 - .14½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs. lb. .24 - .25
Scammony resin, lump, cns. lb. 2.10 - 2.25
powd., cns. lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Root, bgs lb. .13 - .14
Schaeffer's salt, bgs. lb. .60 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs. lb. .27¾ - —
smaller lots lb. .28¼ - —
kegs, 5,000 lbs. lb. .28¼ - —
smaller lots lb. .28¾ - —
Selenium, powd., cns., 10-lb. lots lb. 2.10 - —
cs., 1,000-lb lots lb. 2.00 - —
Senega root, bls. lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls. lb. .26 - .27
siftings, bgs. lb. .23 - .24
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. lb. .24 - .25
No. 2, bls. lb. .18 - .20
No. 3, bls. lb. .15 - .16
Pods, bls. lb. .15 - .16
Serpentaria root, bls. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .60½ - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .67 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .69 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .76½ - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .77 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .79 - —

bonedry shellac sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to prices:—1c., more for bgs., bbls., or kgs.

Lemon, No. 1, bgs. lb. .71 - .72
No. 2, bgs. lb. .69 - .70
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs. lb. .65 - .66
TN, bgs., 10 bgs. lb. .64 - .65
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., lll., works ton 24.00 -40.00
l.c.l., works ton 29.00 - —
wet-grd., 320 mesh, bgs., c.l. works ton 24.00 -40.00
l.c.l., works ton 29.00 - —
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 25.00 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l. works lb .15½ - —
l.c.l., works lb 16½ .27
Silver bullion, ingots, cs. oz. .74⅝ - —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz lots oz. .62½ - —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .62½ - —
500-oz. lots oz. .62¾ - —
250-oz. lots oz. .63 - —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .48 - —
1,000-oz. lots oz .49¼ - —
500-oz. lots oz. .49½ - —
250-oz. lots oz. .49⅝ - —

USP granular silver nitrate, 2c. per oz. higher.

Protemate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz lots oz. .45 - —
strong, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .40 - —
Simarubra bark, bls. lb. .85 - .86
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls. lb. .85 Nom.
Western, bls lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls. lb. .44 - .45
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ton 11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton 20.00 -00.00
Sloe berries, bgs. lb. .33 - .40
Smalt, black, ctns. lb. .11 - —
Blue, ctns lb. .16 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls. lb. .63 - .65
Soapbark, bls. lb. .19 - .20
crushed, bls., bbls. lb. .26 - .27
cut, foreign, bbls lb. .31 - .32
powd., bbls lb. .29 - .30
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.38 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1 100 lbs. 2.78 - —
2 100 lbs. 2.88 - —
3 100 lbs. 3.28 - —
4 100 lbs. 3.83 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.78 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1 100 lbs. 3.18 - —
2 100 lbs. 3.28 - —
3 100 lbs. 3.63 - —
4 100 lbs. 4.23 - —
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.18 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
2 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
3 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
4 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
2 100 lbs. 3.20 - —
3 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
4 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.10 - —

Soda ash prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated. Minimum quantity 500 lbs. For less than 500 lbs. prices are ex-warehouse. Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky., 31°, Tex., E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark., E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex., N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss., No. of 31°; (3) Ark., W. of 96°, Kan., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
zone 3 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis, 100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.25
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
50%, rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.35 - —
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.30 - —

Prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated, minimum quantity 500 lbs.; for less than 500 lbs., prices are ex-warehouse. Soda caustic zones are same as soda ash.

Sal, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.10 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works, lb. .60½ - .11
NF, cryst., bbls., works lb. 07½ - .08⅛
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
semi refined, bbls, works lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms, works lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Alkylbenzene-sulphate, dms., works, lb. .13 - —
Aluminate, for water treat., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27¾ - —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - .13¾
Arsenite, gray, dealers, dms., c.l., works, lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½ - .13⅛
Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons lb. .39 - —
smaller lots lb. .40 - .41
USP, dms., 2 tons lb. .46 - —
smaller lots lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09½ - 09⅝
Sodium bichromate, in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - .14
kgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12½ - .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
solut., 32°, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
40°, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works, lb. .32 - .34
Cacodylate, bots., dms. lb. 9.00 -12.00
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda sal, Sodium monohydrate).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .07¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07½ - 08
powd., kgs., works lb. 08¼ - —
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorite, tech., dms., works lb .75 - —
Chromate, bbls., dms., c.l., works lb. 10⅝ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾ - .11
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls. lb. .20 - —
dms. lb. .24 - .25
USP XIII, gran., bbls. lb. .26 - —
dms lb. .27 - .31
Sodium citrate, USP XIII, powd., prices ½c. higher.
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms. lb. .14½ - .15
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Diacetate, 35-35% acidity, bbls., works, lb. .10¾ - .11⅛
anhydrous dms., works, lb. .11½ - .13
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾ - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. 10 - —
Formate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.80 - 8.15
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs. lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Glycerophosphate, NF, flake, bbls., lb. 1.65 - 1.80
powder, bbls. lb. 1.70 - 1.85
solution, 75%, clys. lb. 1.00 - 1.10
50%, clys. lb. .82 - —
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium subhydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 18½ - .19
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - .20
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
USP, sticks, dms. lb. .24 - .29
Hypophosphite, NF, cns. lb. .24 - .30
Hyposulphite, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
pea cryst., bgs., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.30 - 5.25
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals, in bbls., 40c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
USP (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, dms., jars lb. 2.72 - 2.83
Mandelate, dms lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works, ton 90.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton 108.00 -113.00
Sodium metaborate in bbls., $20 per ton higher
Metanilate, bgs. lb. .48 - —

Investigate

Cowles

DRYMET*

DRYMET is commercial anhydrous sodium metasilicate. DRYMET contains no water—combined or uncombined. It is the most highly concentrated form of metasilicate on the market.

DRYMET yields more chemical value per pound than other detergent silicates—and it is priced to yield more chemical value per dollar.

DRYMET is readily soluble in all practical concentrations at all practical temperatures.

DRYMET has a total alkalinity as Na_2O of not less than 50%.

DRYMET yields a pH of 11.55 in a .06% solution. DRYMET will improve the detergent efficiency of practically every alkaline solution.

Write for DRYMET File Folder containing complete technical information and suggested formulations.

DRYMET is available for immediate shipment.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

The Cowles Detergent Company

HEAVY CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT

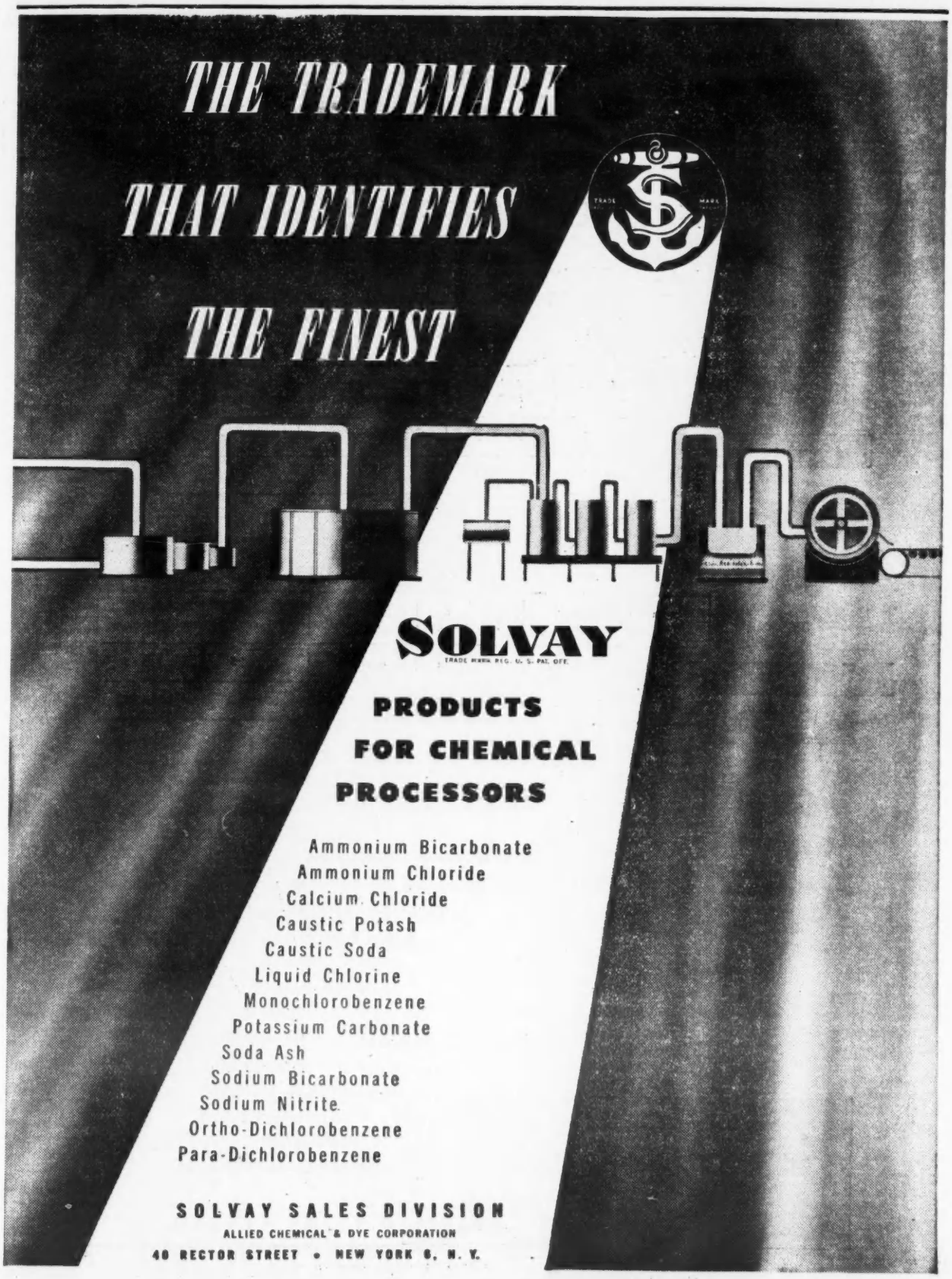
7014 EUCLID AVENUE • CLEVELAND 3, OHIO

Sodium Metasilicate, anhyd., bbls., c.l. works..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4 35 - 4 60
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs 3 65 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
Molybdate, anhyd., works.....lb. 50 - —
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs 2 45 - —
Naphthionate obls..... lb. 46 - 55
Nitrate, crude, dms., bgs., c.l., works ton.40.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works .....ton.37 00 - —
Imp., 100-lb. bgs c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis.....ton.41 50 - —
Nitrite, 99% bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb 06¾- —
West coast ports 100 lbs 8.00 - 8.05
l.c.l., dlvd ..... 100 lbs 8 90 -11 00
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 5.35 - 7.10
Hydrated, flake bbls.,c.l. works. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works.....lb. .09 - .10
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. 17 - 19
powd., bgs. c.l. same basis. lb 16 16¾
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. 17 - —
kgs., l.c.l. works, frt. equald lb 19 - —
Perborate, USP, bbls., c.l. works lb. 14¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb 15½- —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. 14 - —
smaller lots same basis lb 17 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.80
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.20
cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 3.90
NF, dried, powd., dms., works.lb. .16 - .19½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 9.50 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
kgs., c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 4.45 - —
Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c higher than bgs.
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic)
Phosphoaluminate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Prussiate, yellow, bgs.....lb. .12 - —
bbls. .....lb. 12½- —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs.11.25 -13.00
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs.11.75 -13.50
ferric, dms., 10,000 lbs., works lb. 22 - —
smaller lots works..... lb 22½- —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.50 - 6.65
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.15
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Salicylate, dms. .....lb 51 - 60
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
zone 2.....100 lbs 3.50 - —
zone 3.....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
zone 4.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
Sodium sesquicarbonate l.c.l price zones are same as those for soda ash
Sesquisilicate, bbl., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs 5.40 - 5.65
Silicate, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.35
tanks, works.....ton 15.00 - —
52°, turbid, dms., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.00
tanks, works .....ton.29.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works... lb. 06¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. 07 - —
Stannate dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .526 - .575
Stearate, bb. works.....lb. .19 - 24
Sulphate, NF VII, dried, powd., bbls. lb. .10 - 10½
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs 2.35 - 2.60
cryst (see Glauber's salt)
USP, cryst., crun., bbls.....lb. 07 - 07½
Sulphanilate, bbls., works.....lb. .21¾- —
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
flake, bbl., c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - 5.50
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.75
lump, bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 4.00 - 5.50
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.50 - 5.75
Sulphite, anhyd., tech., powd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.45
crystals, bgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs 3.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works... 100 lbs 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP (X), gran., bbls., dms..lb. .33 - .34
powd., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms. works.....lb .30 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l..lb. .05 - —
liquid, 45%, tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
Thiocyanate (see Sodium sulphocyanide).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .10¼- —
2,000 lbs. and less, works.....lb. .10½- .13½
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. 07¾- —
Thiosulphate, tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
USP cryst., bbls .....lb 10 - 12
Tungstate, tech., bgs.....lb 1.40 - 1.45
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb 23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose, high vis., ctns., 2,000 lbs., works frt. alld. lb. 68 - —
smaller quantities, same basis.lb 70 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose, low and med. vis., ctns., 2,000 lbs. same basis. lb. 62 - —
smaller quantities, same basis.lb. 68 - —
Sodium-cinchophen, bots., dms., works. lb. 5.00 5.10
Sodium-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, stand. cont..lb. 19 - 22
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).

Solvent naphtha, coaltar, dms., works. gal. .27 - .30
high-flash, dms., works.....gal. .27 - .30
Petroleum, 100° F. flash, tanks, Easytown, Tex..gal. .27 - —
150°F. flash, tanks, same basis, gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., c.l., works. lb 25½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
crystalline, dms., works.....lb. .50 - —
solution, aqueous, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .1855- —
ton lots, works.....lb. .196 - —
Soybean flour, industrial, bgs. 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .07 - —
20,000 lbs., works.....lb. .072 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .074 - —
Protein, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .26½- —
20,000 lbs., works.....lb. .23¾- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .27 - .30½
Spearmint leaves, bls ..... lb 48 - 49
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. 45 - 48
Spruce extract, liq reg., tanks, works. lb. 01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works lb 05¼- —
Squaw vine, leaves, bls..... lb 45 - 50
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., boxes lb 1 60 -
White, bls. ..... lb 10 - 12
powd., bbls., bxs .....lb. 16 - 20
St. Ignatius beans, bgs..... lb. No stocks
St. John's bread, edible, bls..... lb. 12 - 18
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 6.96 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 6.40 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.11 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.07 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 6.51 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.22 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 17c. higher
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb .10 - —
Imported, bgs., c.l.....lb. .09½- —
Starch, rice, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Sweetpotato, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Wheat, bgs.....lb. .0705- .0750
Staphisagria seed, bgs. ..... lb 60 61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin)
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .33 - .35
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. 07½- 08
Storax, USP, cs .....lb 1 00 - 1 10
Stramonium leaves, bgs .....lb. 22 - 25
seed, bgs ..... lb 20 - 21
Streptomycin, hospitals.....gram. 2.20 - —
wholesalers .....gram. 1.76 - —
Strontium bromide NF, cns., dms. cs. 62 - 75
Carbonate, 90% bbls .....lb. 14 - 16
98% bbls.....lb. 23 - 25
Chloride, tech., bbls .....lb 22 - 24
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila.....lb. 45 - —
Iodide, lars, 25 lbs ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.06
Lactate, dms. ..... lb 1 30 - 1 35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb 08¼- 08¾
Oxalate, bbls., works .....lb 38 - 40
Salicylate, NF, dms. ..... lb 1 25 - 1 32
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh, bbls., works, ton 58 90 -
Strontium calcium sulphide, phosphorescent dms., works lb 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots .....oz 30.00 -50 00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs....lb 2.50 Nom
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs oz 1.25 - -
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs oz 1 00 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots. ..... lb 2 50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. 55 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb 50 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar)
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms., works...lb. 9.00 - 9.10

Sodium Metasilicate—Sulphur, Refined

Sulphadiazin - sodium, USP, dms., works..lb.10.50 -10.60
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms., works, lb 4 50 - 4 60
Sulphamerazin, USP, dms., works, lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphamazerin - sodium, USP dms., works..lb.10.50 -10.60
Sulphanilamide, USP, powd., bots., works, lb 1.05 - 1.10
Sulphanilamide, 30-60 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, works..lb. 7 00 - 7 30
Sulphapyridin - sodium, powd., bots., dms., works lb. 7.50 - 7.80
Sulphathiazole, USP, powd., dms., works, lb. 3.00 - 3.15
Sulphathiazole - sodium, USP, dms., works, lb 3.00 - 3.15
Sulphonethylmethane, NF, kgs.... lb 6 75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, NF, kgs..... lb 5 25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l. bulk, mines contract..long ton.18.00 - —
vessel, f.o.b. Gulf ports, export... long ton.22 00 - —
flour, comm'l 99½%, bgs. c.l. works, 100 lbs 1 90 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.85
precipitated USP bbls. kgs. lb .18 - .30
refined, flour, light refined, USP, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.05 - 6.10
heavy, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.85 - 5.90
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 6.35
Refined sulphur flowers in bbls., 75c. higher, rock, bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.75
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.50
roll, bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 5.80
rubbermakers bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1 50 - 2 00



Sulphur Chloride—Turmeric Root

Sulphur chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .04¼- —
10-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works, lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .0635- —
tanks, works..lb. .045 - .0535
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
Iodide, bots., jars..lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac bark, 28%, grd., bgs., ex dock, ton.85.00 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls..lb. .10½- —
No. 2, bbls..lb. .09 - —
crystals, bbls..lb. .40 - —
stainless, bbls..lb .11½- —
Leaves 30%, bgs., ex dock..ton.88.00 - —
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., bulk, Balto..unit-ton. .76 - —
Florida..unit-ton. .56 - .59
other points..unit-ton. .57 - .59

Delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charges from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $18.03 per ton; guaranteed 18, 19 or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.

triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk..unit-ton. .71 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .75 - —
Tennessee..unit-ton. .80 - —

Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D.C., 71c. per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.

Sweet basil, bls..lb 1.10 - 1.25

T

Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., bgs., c.l., New York works..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., works..ton.22.50 -24.50
Calif., bgs., c.l., works..ton.22.00 -30.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works..ton.17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, off-color, ground, bgs., c.l., works..ton.24.00 - —
l.c.l..ton.26.50 -28.00
88.95-99.95%, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., works..ton.24.50 - —
98-99.5%, grd., bgs., c.l., works, ton.23.00 -28.00
l.c.l., works..ton.27.00 -32.00
imp., Canada, grd., bgs., c.l..ton.35.00 -45.00
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose..lb. .19½- —
fancy, loose..lb. .20 - —
special, loose..lb. .19½- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms..lb. .10 - .11
50%, dms..lb. .14 - .15
Tamarinds, bbls..lb. 10 - .12
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 8.00 - —
Chicago..unit-ton. 8.00 - —
fertilizer, 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., Chicago..unit-ton. No stocks
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk bulk..unit-ton. No stocks
Tansy leaves, bls..lb. .15 - .16
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs..lb. .10½- .11
medium grades, bgs..lb. .09 - .09¼
Java, bgs..lb No stocks
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, ret. dms., c.l., works..gal. .49 - —
l.c.l., works..gal. .52 - —
tanks, works..gal. .43 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., works..gal. .63 - —
tanks, works..gal. .54 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tara pods, bgs., c.l., ex dock U. S. ports..long ton. No prices
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis..long ton.225.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs..lb. .23½- .24
Leaves, bgs..lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Tartar emetic, tech., gran., or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .41 - —
dms..lb. .41½- .44
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .45 - .48
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l..lb. .24½- —
l.c.l..lb. .25 - .25¼
USP, cryst., bbls., dms..lb. .95 - .97
powd., bbls., dms..lb. 1.00 - 1.02
Terpineol, Alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South..lb. .14 - —
tanks, South..lb. .13 - —
prime, dms..lb. .44 - .52
extra, dms..lb. .59 - .97
Terpinglyco' ether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
tanks, works..lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms..lb. .95 - 1.10
prime, cns., dms..lb. .61 - 1.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works..lb. .68 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works..lb. .23½- .25
tech (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works, lb. .86 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, tanks, works, lb. .50 - —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .90 - 1.25
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd..lb.15.00 -17.50
Theobromine, bots., kgs..lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams..kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms..lb. .24 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works..lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., works..lb. .40 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works..lb. 3.50 - —
Thyme, French, futures, bgs..lb. .42 Nom.
futures, bgs..lb. 25½- 26
Spanish, bls..lb. .11 - .11½
Thymol, USP, kgs..lb. 3.65 - 3.75
Iodide, NF, dms..lb. 3.55 - 4.25
Tiebie roof (see Cube root).
Tin crystals, bgs., bbls., works..lb. .67 - —
Metal, Bolivian..lb. .91 Nom.
Straits..lb. .94 - —
Oxide, bbls..lb. .94 - —
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works, lb. .51½- .55
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .18 - .18½
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .18 - .18½
rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works, lb. 06½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E, lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .20 - 20½
Hydride, cns., works..lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .08 - —
Calcium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .07½- —
Calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd, lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .07½- —
Magnesium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. No prices
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. No prices

Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.

Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms., lb. .54½- .55
smaller, pkgs., works..lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works..lb .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns..lb. 3.45 - 3.75
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluidin base (see Orthotoluidin).
Toluol (toluene), coaltar, 2° indust., ret. dms., works..gal. .35 - .37
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .28 - .30
W. of Minnequa, Colo., works, gal. .28 - .30
1° filtration, ret. dms., works..gal. .35 - .37
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .28 - .30
W. of Minnequa, Colo., works, gal. .28 - .30

Prices on 2° toluol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parentheses) are:—Ark., 30c. (3½c.); Chicago, 30c. (2½c.); Del.-Md.-D. C., 30c. (2½c.); Detroit, 30c. (1 8/10c.); La., 30c. (3½c.); N. C. & E. Tenn., 30c. (5c.); N. E., 30c. (2½c.); N. J., 30c.; N. Y., 30c.; Pa., 30c. (2½c.); S. C., 30c. (6c.); Va., 30c. (3½c.); W. Tenn., 30c. (3½c.), and W. Va., 30c. (2½c.).

Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls..lb. 80 - 91
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, cs..lb. .90 - .95
Surinam, cs..lb. .85 - .90
Tonquine, USP, 100-oz. lots..oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works..lb. .40½- —
Tributyl citrate, dms..lb. .41 - .50
smaller pkgs..lb. .52 - .56
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld., E. of Rockies..lb. .66 - —
smaller pkgs..lb. .71 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .81 - —
tanks, same basis..lb. 07½- .09¼
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .08½- .11
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .09½- .12
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
Trichloroethylene, tanks, c.l., frt. alld., zone 1..lb. .09½- —
Zone 2..lb. .10 - —
Zone 3..lb. .10½- —
Zone 4..lb. .10¾- —

Trichloroethylene dm., c.l. prices ½c. higher; l.c.l. ½c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. H., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .38 - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .36 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .38½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .39 - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .37½- —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .21½- —
smaller containers..lb. .24½- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .19 - —
Triethyl citrate, dms..lb. .34 - .42
smaller pkgs..lb. .45 - —
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l..lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .37 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l. works, basis 100%..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .36 - —
tanks, works, basis 100%..lb. .33 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .18½- .19
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .19½- .21
tanks, same basis..lb. .17½- —
Triethylenetetramine, tanks, works..lb. .60 - —
Trimethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100%..lb. .29½- 39½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .29½- —
tanks, works, basis 100%..lb. .25 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .30 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works..lb. .75 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..lb. 0175- —
double-grd., c.l., works..lb. 016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. 015 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms., works..lb 4.75 - —
Oxide, kgs., works..lb 2.85 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls..lb. .28 - .29
Haitian, futures, bls..lb. .12½- .13
Jamaica, futures, bls..lb. .15½- .16
Madras, bgs..lb. .23½- .24

Petrolite

Crown Quality

MICRO-CRYSTALLINE WAXES

HIGH QUALITY WAXES WITH SUPERIOR SPECIFICATIONS AND A TREMENDOUS PRICE ADVANTAGE

MICRO-CRYSTALLINE WAXES

Crown Wax	Melting Point °F.	Pen. with 100 Grams	Color N.P.A.
500	185/190	10 Maximum	2½ Maximum
1035	195/200	2 Maximum	2 to 2½

EMULSIFIABLE WAXES

Crown Wax	Melting Point °F.	Pen. with 100 Grams	Color N.P.A.	Acid Number	Sap. Number
23	180/185	6 Maximum	4½ to 6	20 to 25	55 to 65
36	180/185	8 Maximum	5½ to 8	30 to 35	85 to 95

Complete information, prices and samples available on request.

HIGH MELTING POINT
EXTREME HARDNESS
HIGH GLOSS
LOW OIL CONTENT
CHEMICALLY INERT
HIGH SOLVENT RETENTION
GOOD COMPATIBILITY
ECONOMY

PETROLITE Crown Quality WAX
PETROLITE CORPORATION, LTD. WAX DIVISION
30 Broad St. New York 4
REFINERY: Box 390, Kilgore, Texas

Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Sulphate, ref. dms., East.....gal. .65 - —
tanks, East .....gal. .60 - —
Wood, dest.-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works, South..gal. .60 - .53
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .61 - .53
N. Y. whse.....gal. .55 - —
steam-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works, gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., ex whse, NYC.....gal. .63 - .73
tanks, works.....gal. .35 - .50

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs.....lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs .....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., works, ton 75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton 78.50 - —
fertilizer compound, 42% N, bulk, c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east..ton 81.00 - —
40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west..ton 90.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dakota, Tex., and east..ton 85.00 - —
40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo. and west..ton 94.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B, N basis, Belle, W. Va.....ton 100.00 - —
C and D, same basis.....ton 98.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .12 - .13

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls...lb. .45 - .46
Indian, bls. .....lb. .40 - .41
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock....ton 78.00 -80.00
Cups, bgs., ex dock.....ton 56.00 -57.00
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra, lb. 09½- —
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.20 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins.....lb. 7.75 - 8.50
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 7.50 - 8.00
whole, tins .....lb. 8.25 - 9.50
Tahiti, tins.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs....lb. 4.50 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 4.55 - 4.63
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.00 - —
tins, smaller lots.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works, lb. .16½- .17½
5-gal. cns., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ref. dms., works...lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol, bots., 100 billion USP units mill units .04 - —
1 billion USP units....mill units. 05 - —
100 million USP units..mill units. 07 - —
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, fishliver).
A concentrate, dms., works.... mill. units .86 - .40
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxin).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
Vitamin D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calcifero, and Viosterol).
D (See Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotin, and Nicotinamide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see Mi.
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .55 - .75
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock..ton 70.00 -72.00
merchantable, bgs., ex dock..ton 67.00 -69.00
extract, liquid, 55% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .07½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .06¾- —
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, duty extra..lb. .07½- .07¾
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra..lb. .07½- .07¾
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, micro crystalline).
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Bees, bleached, USP, white, bricks, cs..lb. .70 - .73
slabs, bgs. .....lb. .69 - .71
crude, African, bgs.....lb. .57 - .58
Western hemisphere, bgs.....lb. .57 - .58
refined, yellow, bricks, cs.....lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs. .....lb. .60 - .62
Candelilla, crude, bgs.....lb. .63 - .64
refined, bgs. .....lb. .67 - .69
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra, 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .74 - .75
North Country, No. 2, ton lots..lb. .80 - .82
No. 3, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .75 - .77
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .82 - .84
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots....lb. 1.32 - 1.74
No. 2.....lb. 1.30 - 1.32
powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Ceresin, dom., 132°-136° m.p., bgs.lb. .16 - .16½
138°-140° m.p., bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
158°-162° m.p., bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Japan, bgs.....lb. .57 - .58
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns. 30 tons yearly contract, group 2 works..lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .16 - .17½
170°-175° m.p., ASTM, black ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, same basis,...lb. .14½- .15½
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis. lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .27 - .29
190°-195° m.p., ASTM amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .21 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .21 - .22
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .19½- —
smaller ctns., same basis....lb. .19½- .20½
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis. lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .34 - .35
Montan, crude, bgs.....lb. .45 - .47
Ouricury, crude, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .66 - .67
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .72 - .73
Ozokerite, black, 189-190 m.p., bgs. lb. .36 - .38
182-183 m.p., bgs.....lb. .31 - .33
171-172 m.p., bgs.....lb. .27 - .29
yellow, 189-190 m.p., bgs.....lb. .48 - .50
182-183 m.p., bgs.....lb. .43 - .45
178-183 m.p., bgs.....lb. .26½- .27½
170-172 m.p., bgs.....lb. .24½- .25
white, 178-183 m.p., bgs.....lb. .33½- .34½
170-172 m.p., bgs.....lb. .28½- .29½
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .43 - .45
cake, cs.....lb. .44 - .46

White lead (see Lead, white).
White precipitate, powd., dms., 50 lbs. lb. 2.00 - —
White pine bark, rossed, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, St. Louis, works ton 10.00 - —
40 tons, N. Y. whse.....ton 18.00 - —
smaller lots, St. Louis, works..ton 12.50 - —
wet-grd., air-floated, 99% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l.....ton 14.50 -27.50
99% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l....ton. No prices
90% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l.....ton. No prices
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton 14.50 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton. No prices
putty grade, bgs., c.l.....ton 13.00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l. Ohio works..ton 30.00 - —
Paris white, bgs., c.l.....ton 25.00 -31.00
l.c.l. .....ton 25.00 -29.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton 18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. .....ton 22.00 -25.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls.....lb. .06 - 07
thin, natural, bgs.....lb. .17 - .18
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .24 - .26
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Witch hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East..ton 32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton 40.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis..ton 37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton 45.00 - —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis.. ton 40.00 -45.00
l.c.l., same basis.....ton 50.00 -55.00
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.

Woolfat (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .17 - .18
Levant, bgs. .....lb. 4.25 - 4.30
Wormwood, bls. .....lb. .50 - .60

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, 5°-7°, ref. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
fractions, ref. dms., c.l., same basis, gal. 1.53 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.56 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.47 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms .....lb. .38 - .38½
Xylol (xylene), coaltar, indust., ref. dms., works..gal. .37 - .39
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.gal. .28 - .30
W. of Minnequa, Colo., works, gal. .28 - .30
10°, ref. dms., works.....gal. .36 - .38
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .31 - .33
6°, ref. dms., works.....gal. .41 - .43
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .38 - .40
4°, ref. dms., works.....gal. .45 - .47
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .40 - .42

Prices on 3 to 10-degree xylol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parentheses) are:—Ark., 30c. (3½c.); Chicago, 30c. (2½c.); Del.-Md.-D. C., 30c. (2½c.); Detroit, 30c. (1 8/10c.); La., 30c. (3½c.); N. C. & E. Tenn., 30c. (5c.); N. E., 30c. (2½c.); N. J., 30c.; N. Y., 30c.; Pa., 30c. (2¾c.); S. C., 30c. (6c.); Va., 30c. (3½c.); W. Tenn., 30c. (3½c.), and W. Va., 30c. (2½c.).

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns.....lb. 2.25 - —
Yeast, brewer's dry, 50 B units, per gram, dms..lb. .35 - —
90 B units, per gram, dms....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, per gram, dms....lb. .50 - —
300 B units, per gram, dms....lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul..lb. .32 - —
Barium chromate yellow price diffenentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, bbls., dlvd.....lb. 1.60 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E of Rockies..lb. 2.40 - —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld E of Rockies..lb. .85 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse. 1c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .27 - —
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport), 1½c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1½c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

—Continued on page 76

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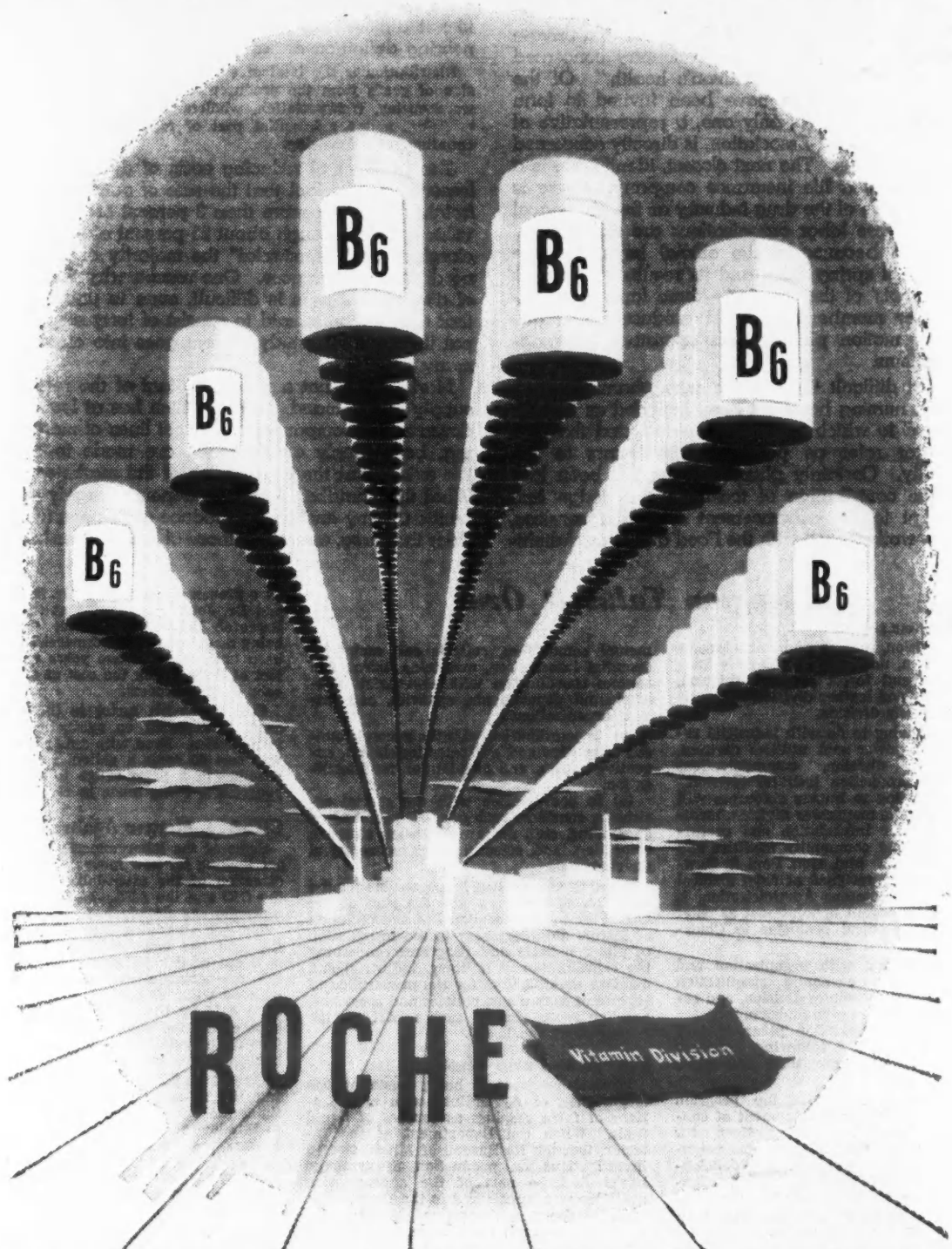

HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE, INC., NUTLEY 10, NEW JERSEY

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Pharmacy Is Disregarded

About two months ago, President Truman asked the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency "to undertake a comprehensive study of the possibilities for raising health levels and to report to me . . . upon feasible goals which might be realized by the American people in the next decade." The FSA administrator is setting up a national health assembly designed "to see what we have—to know accurately the health facilities and personnel of the nation and of each community—to determine what we need—the difference between the two will show us our health deficits—to devise feasible methods of meeting these deficits." The assembly will meet in May.

An executive committee of the health assembly is being formed, which is to represent "public and private organizations and agencies in the country concerned with various phases of the nation's health." Of the twenty-four persons who have been invited to form the executive committee, only one, a representative of the American Medical Association, is directly concerned with health services. The next closest, identifiable is a representative of a life insurance company. There is no representative of the drug industry or the pharmacal profession. Three labor organizations are represented, and—perhaps because of the official hope that the assembly "will spring from, and its results go back to the 'grass roots' of the country"—three farm organizations. Other members represent producers and distributors of motion pictures and operators of broadcasting systems.

It is most difficult to conceive why pharmacy and, apparently, nursing have not been included as "health professions," to which both the President and the FSA administrator refer as potential contributors to the health study. Certainly pharmacy has not been lagging in the contribution of technical knowledge and achievement to the advancement of health services. And it has worked well with the Food and Drug Administration and other FSA agencies in the furtherance of such services.

The reason for the disregard of pharmacy in the proposed national health program must be found and understood. The construction and the operation of such a program cannot be satisfactorily or practically achieved without proper pharmacal participation. Whatever the condition that now excludes that essential assistance, it must be corrected, and the fully deserved representation of pharmacy must be provided.

Distribution Problems

It is greatly to be desired that the marketing conference which the American Management Association will have this week make a logical effort to get to the bottom of the predictions that deflation is imminent—some say inevitable—and the predictions that no "bust" is to be feared. If it can even get so far as to know actually and factually why some commodity markets have had price breaks and what they mean, it will do a big job of, at least, spadework for assured business stability. If it will discover whether it is true that a popular belief that programs of expansion are unjustifiably optimistic and largely unnecessary is in large part responsible for the reluctance to provide risk capital, it will show how business stability can be maintained.

One of the topics—a most relevant and important one it is—that will be discussed in the marketing conference is cutting sales and distribution costs. Discussion of that aspect of marketing has gone on for decades. It has not got very far toward its goal. In fact, the cost of distribution has quite generally gone up. That fact is not difficult to comprehend if we accept the engineering definition of "distribution":—

Distribution is the total of activities involved in the progression of goods from the producer to the consumer. It includes warehousing, transportation, wholesale and retail markets, advertising, and a substantial part of research, engineering, accounting, and financing.

The problem of reducing costs of distribution is not lessened by the fact that the rate of output of railroad freight-cars is not more than 3 percent of that of motor vehicles; even though about 25 percent of the latter are classified as "commercial" the majority of those serve no distributive purpose. One reason why the problem of distribution costs is difficult, even to understand, is that distribution is said to consist of forty-seven principal functions. Its study seldom goes into one-half that many details.

Marketing is not a mere resultant of the relations of supply and demand, each of which has at least a half-dozen major components. In most lines of merchandising, both supply and demand are made to order to the extent that the capabilities of the marketer permit. What this contributes to costs depends largely on competition. Any endeavor to reduce costs must fully consider that area, as well as those of the services involved.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

and steel division, fuels division, non-ferrous metals division, non-metallic minerals division, timber and forest products division, textiles, fibers and leather division and agricultural products division.

Divisions having to do with industrial resources are:—power and utilities division, transportation division, communications division and production facilities division.

Matters relating to human resources will be handled by the manpower division, medical division, war information and censorship division, and community facilities and activities division. Maj. Gen. Paul R. Hawley, who recently resigned as chief medical director of the Veterans Administration, is being urged to accept appointment as chief consultant on medical problems to Chairman Hill.

Divisions dealing with organization and management are:—economic stabilization division, foreign economics division, and organization and procedures division.

Each of the mobilization planning staff divisions performs the following functions where applicable within their respective fields:

(1) In coordination with the program division: assists in the development of concepts, principles, and assumptions for mobilization; develops and evaluates potential requirements, resources, and deficiencies and measures to overcome such deficiencies; formulates projects and plans their implementation; develops and evaluates policies and plans for mobilization.

(2) In coordination with the secretary:—prepares reports for the consideration of the board, utilizes advisory and interdepartmental committees, collects and maintains essential information, maintains liaison and sources coordination with appropriate governmental departments, agencies, and private organizations.

(3) In coordination with the general counsel:—develops and evaluates legislation, executive orders, and regulations for mobilization.

(4) In coordination with the special assistants, considers such over-all problems as stockpiling, civil defense activities, strategic relocation, and scientific and technological developments.

Board Chairman Hill is responsible for the direction of the work and the staff of the board; for the preparation and accumulation of factual data necessary to the formulation of plans, policies and programs concerning the coordination of military, industrial and military mobilization; for the preparation of reports of such plans, policies and programs; and for submission of such reports to the President by the board.

Fuel from Farm Wastes

Distinct progress is being made by the Department of Agriculture with investigations of farm residues as sources of liquid fuels. When the Department of the Interior, through its Bureau of Mines, started investigations on production of synthetic liquid fuels, a part of the appropriation available was transferred to the Department of Agriculture to determine the feasibility of producing such fuels from farm wastes.

The residue currently under investigation are corncobs from which alcohol and several by-products are now being produced by a process developed by Dr. E. C. Lathrop and Dr. John W. Dunning at the Northern Research Laboratory. These studies, now being made on a semicommercial scale, have been underway for two years with the object of determining the cost of alcohol from cobs by this process.

Cost is the big factor in the whole program of research on synthetic fuels from farm wastes. Even with dollar corn, alcohol will cost 50 cents a gallon, compared with gasoline in a price range to 25 cents, but progress is being made in reducing costs.

CIO-AFL Merger Again Hinted

Some of the labor experts in Washington are looking for new moves very soon in the direction of the often-talked of merger of the CIO and the AFL. New whisperings of a merger are already beginning to be heard.

The big stumbling bloc to the merger in the past has been John L. Lewis. He is now out of the AFL again so the heads of the two organizations don't have him to contend with. Other minor differences that have held up the merger also have largely been eliminated and it is now believed some firm understanding can be reached that will bring the two together.

One of the big influences said to be favoring the merger is the Taft-Hartley law. Since the interest of both the organizations in this law are the same, some of the labor leaders are counseling that more can be gained in the way of having the law modified by labor presenting a united front than by each organization acting individually.

Oil Proration Suspension Urged

Senator Kenneth S. Wherry of Nebraska, majority whip of the senate, and in that capacity wielder of considerable influence in the upper house, is suggesting to President Truman that he invoke a foregotten clause in the Connally "Hot Oil" act to suspend the state proration laws until oil production catches up with demand. The law allows the President to take such action if he deems it necessary.

The oil industry is strongly opposed to such action, however. In the first place, the country is over the hump of cold weather and there is no reason to believe that anyone will have to go without oil during the few remaining weeks of winter. But what is more important is the physical inability of the industry to handle more oil.

This fact has apparently been overlooked by Mr. Wherry and others who believe as he does that the President should invoke his suspension power. Even if the proration laws were lifted and more crude was produced it would have to go into storage because refining facilities are operating at capacity now. What the oil industry needs now is more steel, not more crude oil.

Synthetic Oil Program Drawback

It begins to look very much as though Congress is going to pass legislation sometime before adjournment giving a big boost to the program of synthetic fuel oil production, along the lines suggested by Secretary of the Interior Krug. The house interstate commerce committee is giving favorable consideration to legislation which would make about $400,000,000 available to industry in the form of loans with which to begin construction of the plants.

There is one feature about the program, however, that the industry does not like. The bill states that private industry is to be given 120 days within which to make up its mind to borrow the funds from Uncle Sam to start construction and if they don't act within that period then the government shall put up the plants. One hundred and twenty days isn't a very long time for a concern to make up its mind to take on such a huge investment as will be entailed in the program, and the industry is insisting that it be given more time to consider.

The legislation envisions three big plants. One will operate on oil shale, the other on natural gas and the third on coal. Of the three, the oil shale plant is believed to be best from an engineering standpoint, and it is believed that the industry will largely be developed around this raw material. The reason for this is that the shale can be mined more easily than coal and production can be more readily stepped up or curtailed as the needs require.

'Incentive Capital' Sought

Some of the companies, which during the war borrowed large sums from the banks to expand their operations, are becoming concerned about the capital markets. They are putting out feelers to the government to do something that will encourage a greater amount of "incentive capital" in the markets to take care of their refinancing when it comes due.

At least one firm is understood to be indebted to the banks for upwards of $100,000,000 which will be coming due in a few years and efforts thus far made to sound out the capital markets on the possibility of converting the bank debt into securities have been pretty discouraging. The company can raise only about $30,000,000 this way.

One of the things that is said to be dampening "incentive capital" is the high rate of taxes on individual incomes. So long as these high rates continue they act as a sponge absorbing what capital might otherwise enter the market. But if taxes are reduced, government spending also will have to be reduced if the budget is to be kept balanced. That too will mean less money floating around for capital investment.

Federal Agencies' Growth Hit

The latest compilation made by the National Association of Manufacturers says that there are now 1,141 separate bureaus, departments and agencies in the Federal government. On January 1, they had 1,986,000 employees on the payroll whereas on the same date in 1939 there were only 968,500 workers on the rolls.

The figures are being cited by NAM to support its drive for more economy in government. The more agencies there are, the more bureaucrats there are to oppose retrenchment programs. The bureaucrats, the NAM says, are really the biggest stumbling blocs to a successful economy program.

One fact that the NAM overlooks, however, is this:—when the bureaucrats are being put on the spot as to whether their jobs are essential they more often than not can get support from the very business concerns represented by NAM to prove that their jobs are essential. Concerns that get service from the bureaus can be counted upon to come to their defense when the going gets too tough.

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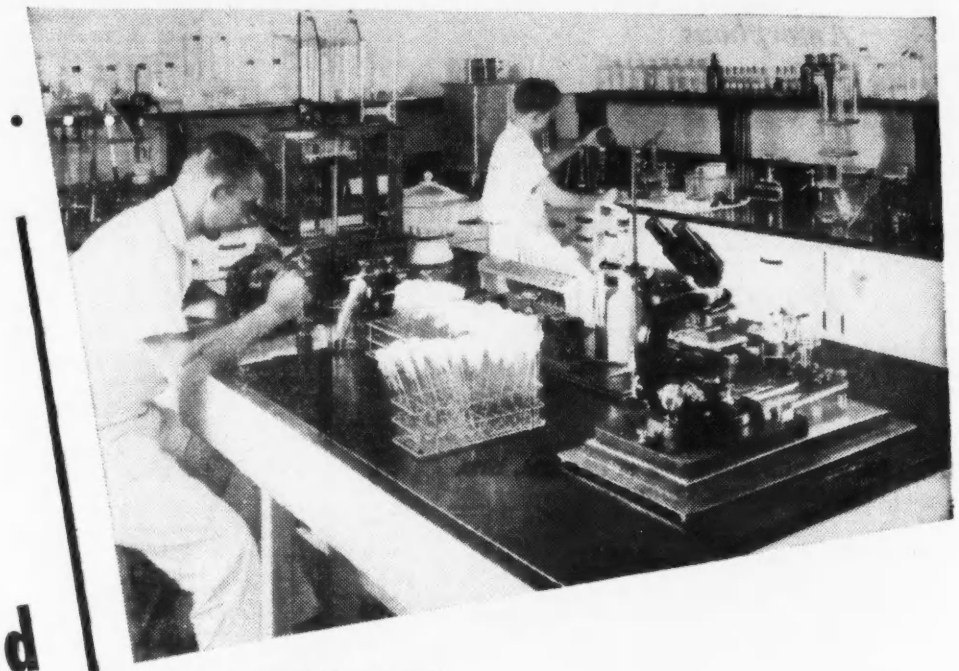

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Heavy Chemicals

Sales of industrial chemicals were not unusually heavy last week. Buyers showed a disposition to place a limit on transactions and spot or nearby shipments appeared to command the most attention with a desire to keep inventories down. Contract deliveries moved with more regularity and less complaint was heard regarding power shortages at producing plants. No significant improvement was reported in the availability of tankcars, steel drums or glass carboys. Railroad transportation averaged satisfactory in most sections. There was no easement in the supply of caustic soda and the market maintained an exceedingly tight position with possibilities of becoming tighter if spot stocks of chlorine continue to increase. Soda ash remained short but the supply situation was not as tight as in caustic soda. Spot tankcars of chlorine were available and the supply situation was easier. Producers were not booking additional contract orders but spot stocks were freer, the accumulation on sidings being more pronounced in the South than in other areas.

Glacial acetic acid continued in short supply. Demand from the rayon mills was heavy with more glacial going into monochloracetic acid for the manufacture of 2-4-d than ever before. Insufficient stocks of phosphorus have prevented production of most of the phosphates from expanding and shortages have predominated throughout the list. Prices for at least six of the phosphate chemicals have been advanced. Copper sulphate has increased its backlog orders and withdrawals are expected to start during the latter part of April. Demand was active for both aqua and anhydrous ammonia. The market for carbon tetrachloride showed a fair degree of balance although in one producing quarter, shipments were behind schedule. Sodium chlorate production in the eastern section has been sold practically through May. Potassium chlorate shipments are about on even beam. Increased demand for nickel sulphate has placed some producers behind on contract shipments. Sodium sulphide appeared to be slowly working into a better position but spot stocks were considerably short of requirements.

Eleven wholesalers of industrial chemicals, reporting to the Bureau of the Census aggregate sales of $1,179,000 in January showed a gain of 8 percent over December and six firms an inventory increase of 4 percent. In comparison with January, 1947, their sales were off 5 percent and their inventories were increased 36 percent.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 101.1 percent of the week ending March 6, according to the American Pulp and Paper Association. This compares with 102.1 in the preceding week and 104.5 for the corresponding week in 1947.

Ammonia Liquor—January production was placed at 4,188,246 pounds by the Bureau of Mines. December output amounted to 4,437,015 pounds and in December, 1947, production registered 4,327,775 pounds. Sales in January were 3,563,769 pounds, compared with 3,883,892 pounds in the preceding month and 4,026,966 pounds in January, 1947. Stocks on January 31 were 2,153,791 pounds, against 1,822,645 pounds on December 31 and 1,395,341 pounds at the close of January in 1947.

Calcium Chloride—Consuming demand is sustained at an exceedingly high level and the market's supply position is definitely tight. Requirements are being fed from production as the continued heavy call for this chemical has been well above output and there are no inventories at producing quarters.

Calcium Phosphate—Stocks of tribasic have remained at a relatively low level as the result of a shortage in raw materials. In producing quarters, the market was quoted higher at $6.60 per 100 pounds for bags in carlots and at $6.95 to $7.30 per 100 pounds for less. Both prices are f.o.b. the works.

Chlorine—Spot tankcars of chlorine were available last week and, while producers are not booking additional contracts, the market on the surface appeared in better supply in the South than in the eastern area. The storage space for chlorine is said to be principally tankcars which means that storage is limited and that as a result, production is threatened if stocks are not moved out promptly. Although it is stated that all producers of chlorine do not have excess tanks on their sidings, there are some who do have stocks. Cutting back production of chlorine also means a reduction in the output of electrolytic caustic soda. Reports were current that production had been cutback at some points. The supply situation in chlorine at present is uncertain and has the possibility of playing dual parts by either adding to the tight position of caustic soda or increasing the supply of chlorine.

Copper Sulphate—Sales for Spring shipment for agricultural use have created a satisfactory backlog according to producers. It is expected that withdrawals will start during the latter part of April and present indications forecast a satisfactory season. It is stated that Maine farmers are shipping out potatoes against lend-lease in order to have storage space for their copper sulphate. Battelle Memorial Institute has announced the result of experimentation of copper sulphate as a food for tobacco plants. These experiments sponsored by three major copper producers have covered a period of six years and were conducted in several southern states. It is stated that crop yields increased 25 percent and over by using 10 to 50 pounds of copper sulphate per acre. In eighty-nine tests, the result showed in sixty-three the tobacco yield increased and in nine cases, the quality was improved. Recognition of these tests by planters should open a new consuming channel for this chemical. Industrial demand for copper sulphate has been sustained at an average slightly above normal. There is an active export inquiry with current sales confined mostly to Latin America. The importance of this chemical as an essential fungicide and insecticide has lent color to the belief that the government will purchase copper sulphate for its European food production program. Current stocks have continued at a level sufficient to meet domestic requirements and their maintenance will depend upon how much will be purchased for export. Passing of the active season on the Pacific coast has checked the heavy movement to that area although shipments have continued to be made for prevention of dryrot in wood and for processing fishnets in the Northwest.

Export shipments of copper sulphate to France from Swansea, discontinued since 1940, have been resumed. On February 12, the arrival of 200 tons were reported. 100 tons at Nantes and 100 tons at Bordeaux.

Fluorspar—Geological Survey announced release of a preliminary report on the St. Peter's Dome fluorspar deposits of El Paso County, Colorado. Geological investigations of these fluorspar deposits were made by geologists of the Geological Survey at various times from 1943 to 1946, and the results of the work are summarized in this report. The investigations were carried on through cooperative arrangements between the U. S. Geological Survey, the Colorado State Geological Survey Board, and the Colorado Metal Mining Fund. Large-scale geologic maps accompany the report, which is released as Strategic Minerals Investigations Preliminary Report 3-218. Only a limited edition of the report is available. Copies of it may be obtained from the Director of the Geological Survey, Washington 25, D. C., by those who are directly interested.

Nickel Sulphate—Stronger demand for this chemical has created a tighter supply condition and in some producing quarters shipments are running a shade behind contract schedules. It is stated that buying interest from the automobile and appliance industries has increased since the turn of the month. Certain automobile plants have found it necessary to apply a heavier nickel deposit in their chrom-plating processes in order to produce a better chromium finish. The market position for nickel sulphate is firm but without price change.

Potash Caustic—Stocks of flakes, solid and other dry forms have continued short

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Calcium phosphate, tribasic, 10c. per 100 lbs.
Sodium acid pyrophosphate, 75c. per 100 lbs.
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., 25c. per lb.
monobasic, 50c. per 100 lbs.
tribasic, anhyd., $1.75 per 100 lbs.
tetrapyrophosphate, tribasic, anhyd., 50c. per 100 lbs.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
204.1	204.1	204.1	200.0

Acids

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
119.7	119.7	119.7	119.1

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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and buying conditions have remained tight. Liquid, while short, is said to be in better shape then dry with tanker shipments running at schedule from some producing plants.

Potassium Carbonate — Maintenance of steady output at most producing plants has placed the market in a slightly better supply position. Industrial demand is well sustained with production sold ahead on contract. There is no open market for this chemical but shipments have cut-down backlog orders and the general movement is averaging closer to contract schedules.

Potassium Chlorate—Production has about leveled off contract schedules in this section and the market has assumed a more normal condition. Demand from the match as well as other consuming industries is holding at a satisfactory level with current output able to meet requirements on a prompt basis.

Potassium Perchlorate—Enough buying orders have been entered to cover production for March and April. Demand for flares, fuse and pyrotechnic requirements has been unusually active since March 1.

Soda Ash—No significant change could be noted in the market position last week. Producers are shipping this material steadily to contract consumers from current output and the absence of spot supplies has kept the market in a tight condition. Consuming demand, while not as urgent as noted a year ago, is sufficiently broad to absorb production. Slight accumulations reported at intervals have not contributed any permanent easement to the supply situation to date as industrial consumption has been sustained at an exceedingly high level for both light and dense ash. Some temporary easement in the call for full contract allotments early in the year as a result of a slowing down of production at some glass factories and paper mills on account of weather conditions was succeeded by an increased demand from other sources and the slack found ready disposal.

Soda Caustic—Supply conditions have remained exceedingly tight for all forms of caustic soda. There has been no sign of easement in industrial demand which is more inclined to expand than relax at the present time. It is stated that there are possibilities of electrolytic caustic soda becoming tighter unless there is an increased demand for chlorine. The easier spot supply of the latter material is not a development that can be construed as influencing any easement to the tight position of caustic soda. There were importations of 1,955 drums of caustic soda from Havre, France recorded last week.

Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate — Priced higher with stocks short and demand exceeding the supply at present. The market is quoted from $11.25 per 100 pounds to $13, according to the producer for bags in carlots f.o.b. the works.

Sodium Phosphate Dibasic — Quotations higher under a rather wide range. The market is quoted by producers from $6.50 for 100 pounds to $7.80 in bags, carlots f.o.b. the works. Shortage of basic materials has kept production down.

Sodium Phosphate Monobasic—Producers quote the anhydrous grade at prices ranging from $7.75 per 100 pounds to $8.25 for bags in carlots f.o.b. the works. Smaller quantities are priced on the basis of $9 per 100 pounds.

Sodium Phosphate Tribasic—Stocks of the anhydrous grade are exceeding short at present. The market is higher at $9 for 100 pounds in bags f.o.b. the works with smaller quantities held at $9.50. Crystals are in better supply with sales reported at $3.40 to $3.45 per 100 pounds in bags and at $4.25 in kegs, carlots f.o.b. the works. Smaller quantities are priced at $3.55 to $3.95 per 100 pounds in bags and at $4.45 in kegs f.o.b. the works.

Sodium Tetra Pyrophosphate — Slightly higher prices have been made effective. Pro-

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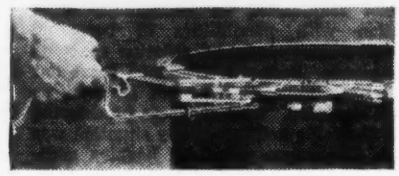

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ducers' prices range from from $6.50 per 100 pounds, works, to $6.65 for bags in carlots, the latter price being freight equalized with competitive points. Limited stocks have kept buying conditions tight.

Sodium Stannate—Sales restricted to buyers who can qualify for use of this material. The current movement is not of large dimensions and producers are able to satisfy requirements without difficulty at former price levels.

Sodium Sulphide—Contract shipments are said to be moving more regularly from producing plants and this is about the only improvement that can be noted in the market situation to date. The shortage of spot stocks has kept buying conditions definitely tight while demand for home and export has continued active.

Zinc Sulphate—Firm with demand being satisfied promptly. The market shows a satisfactory degree of balance at present. No price revisions have been announced although the increased cost of production and the high prevailing freight rates have created a strong background to the market situation.

Acids

Acetic—Market for glacial has remained definitely tight under an active demand. Aside from a steady consumption by the rayon mills, the market has felt the impact of an increased demand for making monochloracetic acid for use in production of 2-4-d. The market for glacial closed firm and tight at former selling levels.

Chromic—Current production has continued insufficient to meet industrial wants. Consuming demand, mostly from the platers, is exceedingly strong and is increasing. The inability to secure enough basic material has kept output from expanding to a level sufficient to level off requirements.

Formic—Shipments have continued to experience delays as a result of the shortage of glass carboy containers. Demand is holding at a satisfactory level from the textile and a number of miscellaneous consuming industries with production geared to meet this demand.

Hydrofluoric—Industrial demand has continued to hold satisfactory dimensions although it is said that individual transactions are mostly for current wants. The ceramic, chemical, glass and petroleum industries have contributed to the recent buying movement. In 1947 production consumed 100,413 tons of fluorspar, compared with 83,901 tons in 1946.

Monochloracetic—Stocks short with the market tight under an active demand which includes the manufacturers of 2-4-d. The current shortage in glacial acetic acid is said to have added tension to the market situation.

Oxalic—Supply conditions have shown no appreciable improvement since the turn of the month. Contract consumers are receiving material and producers are confining current shipments to these channels. The supply situation is definitely tight with no apparent easement in sight.

Sulphuric—No significant improvement in the supply of tankcars has been reported but aside from this, production appears to be meeting the heavy consuming demand in a satisfactory manner. The shortage of glass carboys and tankcars has been a problem to most producers for several months.

Non-Ferrous Metals

Antimony—United States Bureau of Mines has issued a report (R.I. 4173) on investigations of mine antimony deposits in Alaska. A copy of the report may be obtained free from the Bureau of Mines, 4800 Forbes street, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

Copper—Demand from the wire and brass mills as well as from other consuming industries is exceedingly active and well ahead of the available supply at the present time. It is stated that inquiries for April shipment indicate that production will be under pressure next month and there is no indication of easement in sight at this time. Exporters also report an active inquiry and while prices are unchanged, the general market is firm with possibilities favoring a strong market over the first half of 1948.

Quicksilver—Considering the fact that European metal prices are making the market in this country today, it may be of interest to know to what extent Europe and other countries have been shipping to the United States.

According to the Bureau of Mines, importations of mercury into this country in 1947 and 1946 were as follows:—

	Flasks	
	1947	1946
Chile	120	550
Italy	1,516	10,234
Japan	3,107	
Mexico	1,824	6,669
Spain	2,161	5,559
Yugoslavia	1,500	
Total	10,228	23,002

The same report indicates that in 1947, California production was about 17,000 flasks, being about 75 percent of the national total.

San Francisco, March 11.—Quicksilver prices were steady here. Buying interest was fair. Metal was quoted between $76 and $77 per flask, f.o.b. this city.

Silver—Market has maintained a steady position. Current supply and demand have been kept well in balance. The official closing price of silver bullion in the New York market was 74⅝c. per ounce.

Silver Bullion Price Range

	Per ounce	
	New York	London
High	Mar. 6, 1947—86½c.	Jan. 2, 1947—55½d.
Low	June 20, 1947—50⅝c.	June 20, 1947—32d.

Tin—Foreign advices state that Malaya shipments in January included 1,185 tons from Singapore of which 500 tons were to the United States, 405 tons to India, 100 tons to Canada, 80 tons to Australasia, 55 tons to the Pacific and 45 tons to the Continent. Penang shipped 1,640 tons, 800 of which was destined to the United States and 400 tons and 300 tons to India and Canada respectively.

Titanium—Two reports of interest in connection with titanium have been issued by the United States Bureau of Mines. One (R.I. 4112) is on drilling tests in an ilmenite deposit in Roanoke county, Virginia. The

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other (R.I. 4153) has to do with pilot plant distillation and purification of titanium tetrachloride.

Zinc—Total slab zinc smelter output for all grades in February was placed at 66,784 tons by the American Zinc Institute. The total in the preceding month was 71,505 tons and in February, 1947, the total registered 65,198 tons. Domestic shipments in February were 62,503 tons, export and drawback 5,893 tons making a total of 68,396 tons compared with 84,431 tons in January. Stocks on February 29 were 53,473 tons, against 55,085 tons on January 31. Unfilled orders at the end of the month amounted to 72,224 tons, compared with 67,562 tons on January 31. Daily average production during February was 2,303 tons, against 2,307 tons in the previous month and a monthly average in 1947 of 2,323 tons.

Monsanto Names Wobus Assistant to Plant Head

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has appointed R. S. Wobus assistant to the plant manager of its John F. Queeny plant in St. Louis, and has named James H. Zwemer to succeed Mr. Wobus as manager of its plant at Norfolk, Va. Mr. Zwemer's former position as assistant plant manager at Norfolk will be filled by Karl Ellingson.

Mr. Wobus joined the Monsanto staff in 1926 as a control laboratory assistant at the Queeny plant. After receiving a degree in chemical engineering in 1933, he was assigned to the supervisory staff of the plant area where aspirin is produced. In 1939 he was transferred to Norfolk as plant manager and last year was selected by the company as one of those to attend the advanced management course at the Harvard Graduate School.

Mr. Zwemer joined the company in 1936 as a chemist in the laboratory of its Monsanto, Ill., plant. After serving in various capacities at that plant, he was transferred to Norolk in 1942 as manuacturing superintendent, and was subsequently made assistant manager. Mr. Ellingson started as a chemist in the Queeny plant in 1940 and was recently appointed a supervisor in the research pilot plant there.

Linde Air Products Plans Billings, Mont., Plant

The Linde Air Products Company, a unit of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, is completing plans for the construction of an oxygen filling station and acetylene producing plant at Billings, Mont. The new facilities, which are expected to be in operation shortly, will be located on property leased from the Northwestern Improvement Company, a subsidiary of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Pyrene Company Calls In Corroded Extinguishers

More than half a million of its hand fire-extinguishers have been called in by the Pyrene Manufacturing Company, Newark, N. J., with the purpose of avoiding functional failure of the apparatus in emergencies. The action involves hand extinguishers in 1-pint, 1-quart, and 1½-quart sizes. Return of all pyrene liquid refills purchased prior to January 1, 1948, has also been requested.

Contamination, in some manner, of the liquid which the company purchases, and does not make, for use in pyrene fire-extinguishers made the material corrosive. Its action on fittings of the apparatus was discovered to have made some extinguishers inoperable, and it was believed that others would be similarly affected in time.

The extinguishers recalled will be replaced by the company as soon as possible. The cause of the corrosive property of the liquid has been discovered and its condition has been corrected.

Disco Co. Appoints Calhoon

The Disco Company, Pittsburgh, has appointed Forrest O. Calhoon assistant to the president. Mr. Calhoon was formerly plant manager at the Varcum Chemical Corporation, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

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Fertilizer Research Committee Formed

A national Soil and Fertilizer Research Committee consisting of scientists from the land grant colleges and the Department of Agriculture has been organized to assist in planning national and regional studies of soils, fertilizer, and irrigation, it was announced March 9. Dr. H. C. Knoblauch of the office of experiment stations was elected chairman of the ten-man committee.

The committee was formally organized following a three-day conference held last week at plant industry station, Beltsville, Md. It will consider the national aspects of soil, fertilizer, and irrigation research and promote the coordination of state and Federal investigations in this field.

CMRA Hears Oil

—Continued from page 5

operations represented a minority, and major marketing emphasis had to be placed on items whose chief markets were in non-chemical fields.

"In the second stage of growth the organization became definitely committed to the synthesis of organic chemicals. Primary efforts went into the production and marketing of cellulose esters, but as a necessary complement Tennessee Eastman took its first steps into the field of aliphatic chemistry. Because of photographic connections specific portions of the aromatic chemical field were also invaded.

"This second stage saw the development of three separate marketing organizations within the corporation as a result of the diverse nature of the products being produced.

"In the third stage—beginning in the immediate postwar period—we find Tennessee Eastman Corporation faced with problems which require increasing amounts of market research. The activities of the war years have resulted in expanded and diversified production, so that the corporation finds itself supplying new industries and new users of organic chemicals. As far as chemicals are concerned the market research activities are only just begun."

The advisability of industrial companies cooperating with investment houses in the task of acquainting the owners of risk capital with facts, both adverse and favorable, about the industrial business was stressed by William K. Beckers, partner of Spencer Trask & Co., New York.

Mr. Beckers said that all too many companies still feel that "a visitor from Wall Street is merely trying to get an inside tip on next quarter's earnings for purposes of allowing his customers to make a market play," and emphasized that nothing could be further from the practicalities of today's financial world.

The broad purpose of such visits to industrial companies, he continued, is to learn as much as an informed layman can learn about the company's business so that the ultimate investor can be given an understanding of the company's workings which he does not have time to get for himself. To this end, he said, market research departments of investment firms want to see the plants, understand the processes and products, and to learn about prospects for future sales, costs, profit margins and new developments.

Only in this manner will capital, which is essentially timid, he said, have its fears allayed and become acquainted with exactly what it can expect from an investment in any particular industrial company. Help from industrial companies in these matters, he added, will aid investment firms to obtain capital funds for the industrial companies.

Paul J. Carlisle, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., and president of the association, presided at the meeting. Other speakers were Dr. Donald R. Longman, associate directors of the marketing and research division of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., who discussed "Distribution Trends in 1948," and J. P. H. Perry, vice-president of the Turner Construction Company, whose topic was "Time to Complete and at what Cost for Industrial Buildings of the Future."

Mr. Carlisle announced at the luncheon the formation of a planning committee to operate in an advisory capacity to the executive committee. The committee is headed by R. B. Wittenberg, International Minerals & Chemicals Corporation, New York, and L. J. Finnan, jr., Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, is vice-chairman.

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Sulphuric Acid Output, Use In U.K. and Eire in 1947

Production of sulphuric acid (including oleum) in the United Kingdom and Eire in 1947 totaled 1,379,085 tons (100-percent H_2SO_4), according to data issued by the National Sulphuric Acid Association. Consumption was 1,403,871 tons. Detailed data follow:—

Supply, Uses, Stocks

	Tons (100% H_2SO_4)		
	Chamber	Contact	Total
Stocks, Jan. 1	38,191	27,972	66,163
Production	684,083	695,002	1,379,085
Receipts	146,124	116,279	262,403
Oleum feed	.....	11,464	11,464
Adjustments	−365	+468	+103
Use at works	422,103	255,213	677,316
Shipments	410,536	570,048	980,584
Stocks, Dec. 31	35,394	25,924	61,318

Operations involved 80.9 percent of productive capacities: 77 percent at chamber plants and 85.1 percent at contact plants.

Raw Materials

	Tons			
	Pyrites*	Spent oxide	Sulphur & H_2S	Zinc concentrates
Stocks, Jan. 1	56,309	148,082	28,563	40,463
Receipts	202,111	213,864	238,272	125,386
Adjustments	+1,021	−561	+30	+808
Use at works for acid	280,237	181,447	218,943	163,013
for other purposes	123	803	127	.....
Shipments	1,081	14,834	520	73
Stocks, Dec. 31	62,000	164,301	47,275	10,511

* Receipts and use include anhydride "converted" to pyrites.

Consumption in Industry and Trade

	Tons (100% H_2SO_4)
Accumulators	8,449
Agricultural purposes	5,854
Ammonium sulphate	215,054
Barium sulphate	3,802
Bichromate and chromic acid	8,180
Bromine	10,792
Clays (fuller's earth, etc.)	6,253
Copper pickling	2,702
Copper sulphate	15,885
Dealers	15,855
Drugs and fine chemicals	8,309
Dyestuffs and intermediates	61,909
Explosives	10,626
Export	5,317
Glue, gelatin and size	421
Hydrochloric acid	55,447
Hydrofluoric acid	4,118
Iron pickling (including tin plate)	79,998
Leather	5,224
Magnesium sulphate	9,267
Metal extraction	934
Oil (mineral) refining	36,170
Oil (vegetable) refining	8,002
Oxalic, tartaric, and citric acids	7,771
Paint and Lithopone	54,304
Paper, etc.	3,376
Phosphates (industrial)	4,202
Plastics, not otherwise classified	17,155
Rare earths	9,158
Rayon and transparent paper	127,423
Sewage	10,108
Soap and glycerin	3,192
Sugar refining	752
Superphosphates	446,781
Tar and benzol	14,808
Textile uses	19,336
Unclassified (borax, boric, chlorosulphonic, and formic acids, and aluminum sulphate), (uses unknown)	74,478
	32,024
Zinc sulphate	2,252

Ammonium Nitrate Report Published by Mines Bureau

OPD Washington Bureau

Results of preliminary tests on samples of ammonium nitrate fertilizer and observations of Bureau of Mines engineers who assisted in an investigation of the explosions of this material in last year's Texas City disaster are described in a report issued by the bureau.

The report reviews the possible causes of the Texas City explosions and gives details of tests being made to provide better information on the handling and storage of ammonium nitrate, and includes recommendations formulated by an interagency committee appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Single copies may be obtained free of charge by writing to the Bureau of Mines, Publications Distribution Section, 4800 Forbes street, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

Clawson Named Director Of Land Management Bureau

OPD Washington Bureau

The Department of the Interior has appointed Marion Clawson director of its bureau of land management, to succeed Frederick W. Johnson. Mr. Clawson has been administrator of the bureau's California-Nevada regional office since January of last year. He was formerly associated with the Department of Agriculture and served as an agricultural economist in Berkeley, Calif., Spokane, Wash., and Washington, D. C.

Solvay Publishes Report On Lithium Hypochlorite

The product development department of the Solvay Process Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, has published a comprehensive report on lithium hypochlorite which is designed to give prospective users accurate data on the chemical and physical properties of the material.

The book has been prepared primarily for technical and research men as a guide to possible applications in such fields as farm and industrial sanitation, laundering and bleaching, and in specific germicidal and fungicidal applications. A free copy may be obtained by writing the division at 40 Rector street, New York 6, N. Y.

Belgo-Danish Trade Treaty Reported Signed

Belgium will export 235,000,000 francs worth of chemical products to Denmark during 1948 under the terms of a trade report by Aneta News Agency. Also shipped from Belgium to Denmark will be 40,000,000 francs worth of photographic articles, 300,000,000 francs worth of metal industry products, 425,000,000 francs worth of textiles, and 150,000 tons of iron products.

In return, Denmark will deliver 15,000 tons of butter and 45,000 head of cattle to Belgium under the treaty, which is reported to involve an exchange of goods valued at 2,200,000,000 Belgian francs, or about $50,000,000.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Improved weather conditions have resulted in an increased movement of fertilizer materials in the South but shipments have been delayed in northern sections of the country. Demand for fertilizer chemicals has continued heavy. No easement could be noted in ammonium nitrate or sulphate supplies. Canadian production of the former has increased and capacity output is expected to be maintained through March. There was still some stocks of normal superphosphate available in the Baltimore area, although supplies were reported short in most other sections. Demand for cyanamide was active and in producing quarters it was stated that all contract requirements will be covered. Potash shipments are flush with contract schedules. There is more demand for sodium nitrate than can be satisfied. Relatively quiet trading featured packinghouse byproducts and the feeling in market circles was uncertain as a result of the violent fluctuations in grain. Tankage prices were easy and dried blood and hoof meal probably could have been shaded on any sizable offer. Reports were current of odd lots of resale fish meal being available at slightly lower prices. Some castor pomace was offered in the open market for the first time in many months.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Nitrate—Demand has continued in excess of current output and the market supply position has remained tight. It is stated that Canadian production has been restored to capacity which is considerably above the level registered in February.

Ammonium Sulphate—Production from coke-oven ammonia in January was placed at 144,403,531 pounds by the Bureau of Mines. Output from purchased synthetic ammonia was 3,860,374 pounds. December production amounted to 148,960,385 pounds, and in January, 1947, output was 136,090,831 pounds. Sales from coke-oven ammonia in January were 137,943,974 pounds and from purchased synthetic ammonia 3,977,764 pounds. In December sales were 153,218,855 pounds, and in January, 1947, sales amounted to 131,451,373 pounds of coke-oven material. Stocks on January 31 were 63,076,855 pounds, compared with 57,505,276 pounds at the close of the preceding month, and 70,926,629 pounds on January 31, 1947. The market situation here remained definitely tight with shipments confined to contract consumers. There was no change in prices.

Bone Meal—More buying interest was reported in feeding grade bone meal last week. The market for all grades remained in scant supply with a strike at one of the eastern plants cutting back production. No change in prices was noted.

Castor Pomace—This material was available during the week for the first time in many months. The price was $40 per ton. It was stated that production had shown improvement.

Cyanamide—Supply short at present with demand active. In producing quarters it was stated that all contract requirements will be satisfied, although shipments may be a little late.

Dried Blood—Buying interest showed no unusual activity. There were sellers here at $8.50 per unit of ammonia, and this figure might have been shaded at the close of the week on a firm bid. Chicago was unchanged at $8.

Hoof Meal—Market situation quiet. Last sales reported were at $8 per unit of ammonia. It was stated that actual business could likely have been consummated below this figure.

Sodium Nitrate—No appreciable improvement could be noted in supply conditions. Demand has continued far enough ahead of demand to hold the market position tight. Importations of 6,613,800 pounds at Norfolk were recorded. Duty-free entry of Chilean industrial nitrate will be permitted by Brazil, the Director of Customs Revenue has announced. Free entry was allowed previously only for agricultural nitrates.

Tankage—Local market was easy with sales reported at $8 per unit of ammonia. Sales in Chicago were noted at this figure also. Feeders were inclined to limit operations to actual requirements.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Heavy demand has kept ahead of current production and the present market situation is tight. It is expected the situation may improve later in the year when production is increased.

Superphosphate—Trade reports indicate that normal has remained available in the Baltimore area but demand in the Middle-

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Potassium muriate, Trona, 3c. per unit.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
74.5	74.5	74.5	71.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

west and in most other sections has kept stocks short. Weather conditions have improved in the South and shipments during the week have increased. Triple supplies are definitely tight.

Potashes

The advance noted for potassium muriate on February 6, 1948, at Trona has been cancelled and the market at that point has been established at 45.5c. per unit of K_2O in bulk for carlots. This price will remain effective until May 31. An importation of muriate amounting to 3,100 tons has arrived at Norfolk, Virginia. This material was described as Russian and was sold against a previous contract.

It is stated that the United Kingdom has contracted to buy all the potash the Russian zone of Germany is prepared to sell. More than half of the U K's requirements are coming from that source. Attempts have been made to increase output in the British zone and a small quantity has been shipped from there.

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles. — The agricultural chemical market remained firm here this week, with most supplies short. Prices were steady. Ammonium nitrate was priced at $71.04 per ton f.o.b. this city. Ammonium phosphate, $65 per ton for 16/20 grade f.o.b. Los Angeles, and $83 per ton for 11/48 grade f.o.b. this city. Ammonium sulphate, $50 per ton f.o.b. this city. Blood meal, $7.50 to $7.75 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal, $60 to $62 per ton for steamed 1x30 meal. Fish meal, $182 per ton f.o.b. Los Angeles for 65 percent California sardine meal. Nitrate of sodium, $49.50 per ton in 100-pound bags, $5 off for bulk. Potash muriate, 56½c. per unit, ex-vessel basis, less 8c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona basis. Bags additional. Potasium sulphate, 95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4 in bulk 79c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona. Superphosphate, $20.20 f.o.b. this city, bulk. Tankage, dry rendered, ground 50 percent protein $6.25 to $7.25 per unit of ammonia at production plants, plus 10c. per unit of b.p.l.

Insecticides

Slow but gradual improvement was reported in the inquiry from dealers. The recent decline in DDT prices combined with unfavorable weather conditions contributed largely to the general market making a slow start. There is no lack of confidence in producing quarters, however, and several of the major suppliers look for a greater consumption this year than in 1947. While there is no shortage of DDT at present, it is stated that the price situation appears more stabilized as a result of cutback production.

Consideration is now being given to revision of the federal Japanese beetle quarantine and regulations to include additional areas found to be infested in Maryland, New York and Virginia, according to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the Department of Agriculture, in charge of enforcing the quarantine. New areas proposed to be regulated include portions of the counties of Allegany, Charles and St. Marys, Maryland; the town of Irondequoit, Monroe County, New York; and King George County, the magisterial district of Port Royal in Caroline County, and the magisterial district of Madison in Orange County, Virginia.

Benzene Hexachloride—Market situation for technical is described as steady at 3¼c. per gamma isomer. The 50 percent dust is slightly easier in price to dealers as a result of the elimination of discounts and the establishment of a spot instead of a works quotation. The market for dry dust is 25c. per pound in carlots and 26½c. per pound for less. Wet dust, 50 percent, is priced at 26c. in carlots and at 27½c. per pound in smaller quantities. While there is said to be sufficient stocks of dust to meet current requirements supplies are not excessive. Producers of technical look for tighter supply situation later in the season with output for 1948 estimated at 18,000,000 pounds. It is stated that if 20,000,000 acres of cotton are planted this year and one-tenth is treated with benzene hexachloride, the consumption would approximate 15,000,000 pounds in cotton plantations alone.

Paradichlorobenzene—Most producers are now naming 13½c. per pound for this material in drums at the works for contract shipments, although in one producing quarter the former price of 12½c. per pound is still effective. Demand is active and exceeds the current supply.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Demand for sulphur was maintained at a satisfactory level for industrial and agricultural requirements. Sufficient transportation facilities have permitted a steady movement of material from mines and the overall market situation for domestic use was described as favorable. No significant developments were reported in pyrites.

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For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Business in sizing materials was light last week, and was restricted to actual requirements. Market generally lacked snap, with most action taking place in potato starch. The discovery that only a limited quantity of No. 2 potatoes would be available for the government diversion plan in Maine resulted in grinders advancing quotations fractionally and sales of occasional carlots were reported at the advance. Demand for corn starch was slow, while dextrin continued in active request. Deliveries of the latter against contracts continued behind schedules. Production was sold ahead which has been reduced by a strike at a leading producer's plant. Sago flour was in fair request for spot delivery. Offers of new crop tapioca flour for April-May shipment were not attractive to consumers. Inquiry for egg albumen was confined to prompt delivery and business was light at lower prices. Production was still small, as some producers withdrew from the market and awaited developments in the egg situation.

Tanning materials were reported to be taking on a somewhat firmer tone last week with respect to wattle, mangrove, and myrobalans, while valonia cups also stiffened. Wattle extract had been sold out and offerings were still withdrawn pending an upward adjustment of prices. It was felt in some quarters that wattle quotations would be resumed sometime in April. Inquiry on mangrove and myrobalans were increased, and an upward price adjustment on mangrove in the near future was expected. The activity in these materials was the result of the current quebracho situation in which the price level had been upped some 50 percent. No trading was reported in quebracho under the new price structure. Divi divi was under good inquiry in a firming market.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Egg albumen, tech., 5c. per lb.
Potato starch, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Egg albumen, edible, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
387.9	396.3	392.8	316.6

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Aluminum, Acetate—Moderate quantities were in fair request for immediate needs. Prices were without change and steady.

Bichromates—With production sold up and readily taken against contracts, a tight supply condition continued to dominate this market. Inquiry for export was active and unsatisfied. Quotations were unchanged and firm.

Soda, Acetate—Demand was reported spotty and chiefly for prompt delivery. Market was steady at prevailing quotations.

Soda, Hydrosulphite—Improved demand was reported for delivery on current contracts. Prices were unchanged and well held.

Sulphonated Oils—The textile trade was taking larger quantities for prompt requirements. Market was steady and reflected the high cost of fats and oils.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Egg—While trading was light and spotty, offers were limited owing to the small production to date. Consuming inquiry was fairly active, but trading still lacked volume. Breakers operated in a spasmodic manner and some were shut down to await further developments in the egg market. Prices were lower for spot supplies and were quoted at $2.85 to $2.90 per pound, as to quantity. Late March and early April deliveries were named at $2.80 per pound, carlots, New York basis. Stocks of technical on the spot were scanty with sales of small lots made at $1.50 per pound. Sales also were reported for April delivery $1.40 per pound, New York.

Albumin Blood—Moderate quantities were in demand for immediate delivery. Prices were without change and well held.

Corn Sugar—A fair request for actual needs was reported for the tanners' grades. Quotations were steady.

Dextrin, Corn—This material was the firmest of the corn derivatives, owing to the tight supply condition. Demand was active, but stocks were scarce, owing to the sold production. Deliveries against former orders were reported about 2 months behind schedule. A strike at one of the leading processors plants also has affected the output. Prices were firm at the recent advance.

Egg, Yolk—Hand to mouth buying was reported, mainly for small lots. Supplies were not large, but adequate to cover the current demand. Prices ranged from $1.05 to $1.10 per pound, for prompt delivery as to quantity. Yolk production in January was indicated at 69,000 pounds, compared with 82,000 pounds, during the same month last year.

Sago Flour—Consuming inquiry was fair and chiefly for prompt requirements. Offers for shipments were liberal and March-April were quoted at 7¼c. to 7½c. per pound, bags, exdock, New York, depending upon quality. On the spot quotations ranged from 7¾c. to 8c. per pound, as to quantity.

Starch, Corn—Consuming demand was limited and was affected by the unsettlement in grains. Withdrawals against contracts also were reported less active. Prices were unchanged and held at the recent advance. Visible corn supply was lower and was reduced 1,206,000 bushels for the week ended March 6 and totaled 17,765,000 bushels for the same time last year, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Starch, Potato—There was more activity in this market last week, though trading was confined to occasional carlots. Maine grinders raised quotations ½c. per pound, following the receipt of information that the supply of No. 2 potatoes available for use in the government diversion program was far below expectations which would limit the production. Producers in Maine increased carlots to 9¼c. per pound, for New York delivery and light sales were reported at this figure. Dutch starch was unchanged at 9½c. for carlots, same basis. Stocks on the spot were sold at 10c. to 10¼c. per pound, as to quantity. CCC will act to ease the shortage of potatoes on the Pacific coast it was announced last week. The corporation will authorize contracting dealers under the potato-support program to sell North Dakota and Minnesota potatoes in California, Oregon and Washington at $1.90 per 100 pounds. Dealers will buy potatoes at the support price of $2.65 per bushel and will be reimbursed by CCC for the difference. The government will take the loss in order not pass on the freight differential to consumers.

Starch, Wheat—Business was reported moderate and mainly for prompt delivery. Prices were held at the recent advance.

Tapioca Flour—This market was inactive both for spot and forward delivery. Supplies on the spot were quotably unchanged for high grades at 10½c. to 11c. and medium at 9c. to 9¼c. per pound, depending upon quantity. Offers of new crop material were noted at 9¼c. per pound, exdock, New York, for April-May shipment.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Conditions in this market were unchanged, with prices holding firm at levels prevailing over recent months in a market in which trading was at a low volume.

Divi-Divi—The current price quoted on the 43 percent grade was $63 per ton ex dock. This market was reported as stronger and offerings were light. Good inquiry was reported in several quarters.

Gambier—This material was essentially inactive, as imports remained at a pace where shipments were separated by weeks in which no material arrived in this country. Nominal prices were accordingly the only quotations available.

Logwood Extract—A fairly steady demand for this material was being maintained last week, although tanning operations were reported to have slackened off somewhat.

Mangrove Bark—Demand for mangrove bark continued on its heavy upswing because this material was being contemplated for use in those tanning operations where mangrove could be used as a whole or partial replacement for quebracho, the price of which was recently sharply advanced. Accordingly, the price of mangrove was also expected to take a marked advance upward in the near future. It was anticipated in some quarters that the advance would amount to $5 to $6 per ton, while other dealers felt the price rise might be at still higher levels. Accordingly, there was strong demand for all available material before the anticipated price rise would become an actual fact. Imported last week were some 3,741 bags of bark from Madras.

Myrobalans—The market on this material was characterized by larger inquiry and took on a firm tone. While myrobalans

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

were not considered as being nearly as satisfactory a partial replacement for quebracho as mangrove, and especially wattle, demand was reported on the increase. Prices, meanwhile remained firm.

Quebracho Extract — Since the price of quebracho extract took its 50 percent price advance about a month ago, trading has been limited to material o.. hand at the old price. No sales have to date been reported at the new price, although such sales must come eventually. Tanners were inclined to sit tight and operate against inventory rather than place orders at the new price. Meanwhile, an intensive search was instituted for possible quebracho replacements. Heaviest demand was for wattle, but every available pound of this material has already been sold. Offerings have ceased pending new price levels to be established at the prime source. Latest indications were that offerings would be resumed at new higher levels sometime in April. Other effects of the quebracho situation were a strengthening of the market by increased inquiry for mangrove and myrobalans. Valonia cups were reported also to have firmed. Imported last week were some 11,735 bags of quebracho extract at New York, 10,300 bags at Baltimore, and 545 bags at Philadelphia.

Sumac—Light trading in this item at firm prices characterized the market.

Valonia—Imported last week were some 4,018 bags of valonia. Beards were low in volume, but some trading in cups was being reported at prices in the range of $68 per ton. Imports of cups totaled 5,840 bags at New York last week.

Wattle—Imported extract totaled some 5,873 bags last week, shipped against prior order. Offerings were still being withheld pending a marked price advance which was anticipated to be on the probable order of $5 to $7 per ton when offerings would be resumed. Resumption of offerings was looked for sometime in April. Every available pound meanwhile had been sold.

New Bedford Textile Inst. Plans Golden Jubilee

The New Bedford Textile Institute has announced the program for its golden jubilee celebration, to be held at New Bedford, Mass., on May 13 to 15. The first day of the celebration will be taken up with registration, tours of the institute and class gatherings and reunions.

On the second day there will be a golf tournament at the New Bedford Country Club, conducted tours of the institute, a baseball game between the institute and Brown University, and a golden jubilee banquet. Speakers at the dinner will be Russell Fisher, president, National Association of Cotton Manufacturers; John Desmond, commissioner of education, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and Harold Sturtevant, vice-president, New Bedford Textile Alumni Association.

The closing day of the celebration will feature a reunion of all classes and a business meeting of the alumni association, after which there will be a clambake at which prizes will be awarded.

Socony-Vacuum Develops Odorless Textile Solvent

Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, has developed a new and relatively odorless solvent which it is recommending as especially suitable for dry-cleaning of clothes and other textile products because it practically eliminates the time needed for deodorization. The company also said that the new solvent is unchanged by redistillation or filtration.

Temporarily designated as "PD942A," the new material is said to be free of aromatic, naphthenic and unsaturated hydrocarbons which normally account for odors in solvents. Company officials said that production of the material is on a currently limited basis which necessitates limited distribution for the present.

Phila. Quartz Names Barton to Sales Post

Philadelphia Quartz Company, manufacturer of silicates of soda, Philadelphia, has added Miller E. Barton to its sales staff. Mr. Barton's territory will include the states of Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Iowa. He has been undergoing a course of training involving the uses of silicates of soda in industry at the company's plant.

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Coaltar Chemicals

Steel operations were scheduled last week at 96.6 percent of ingot capacity, equivalent to 1,741,200 net tons of ingots and castings. This represented an increase of 2 percent over the previous week, and was the highest tonnage output by the steel industry since May of 1945.

Chemicals produced by the coaltar chemical industry held fairly close to price schedules of the previous week. Naphthalene of the 74 and 78 degree type crudes were being quoted over a range of 2 cents per pound in tankcar quantities, with most producers maintaining price levels near the low side of the range. Supplies of naphthalene, and accordingly of its derivatives, were in critically short supply with no easement foreseen in the immediate future.

Phthalic anhydride which is critically short under pressure of heavy demand from the synthetic resin and plasticizer industries was due for a narrowing of the price range currently quoted, on April 1. At this date contract prices of all major producers will be advanced to levels established some months earlier by other major producers.

Toluol, in so far as the overall supply picture is concerned, was reported to have eased somewhat due to a falling off of demand from the protective coatings industry wherein the volume of business in lacquers and other industrial finishes has taken a drop, temporarily. Accordingly, most paint manufacturers were reported as getting most of the toluol which they required for their actual needs. Xylol, however, remained rather desperately short. Solvent naphtha was in strong demand.

Phenol was in continued strong demand in a tight market in which prices were stable at ranges currently quoted. On synthetic phenol, another producer moved from the lower to the higher range. Cresylics remained very short, and creosote was in reasonable balance with demand.

The intermediates were characterized by good price stability in their market. The naphthalene derivatives and the phenolic derivatives were short and these markets were expected to continue tight.

According to the American Iron and Steel Institute, last week's scheduled steel operations of 1,741,200 net tons representing 96.6 percent of total capacity was appreciably above the level of the previous week which was set at 1,705,100 net tons. The rate one month ago was 1,670,900 tons, and one year ago it was 1,676,400 tons. One of the reasons accounting for the high schedule of operations last week was the milder weather which permitted a faster flow of raw materials to the steel plants.

Basic Products

Benzol—The benzol producers were maintaining quotations at levels established early in the first quarter. Demand for this material was heaviest for the nitration and industrial pure grades, while demand for the solvent material was also on the increase by virtue of the prolonged shortage of toluol and xylol. With warmer weather approaching the solvent use may show a somewhat greater demand because it can then be stored outdoors without freezing solid. There was still a fair balance between demand and supply, and this situation was expected to prevail over the immediate weeks.

Coaltar—Coaltar supplies were tight as usual, and at the moment supplies were particularly scarce. This was so because of the fuel oil shortage still existing as a result of the cold weather, making it necessary for steel operators to continue the practice of burning significant quantities of coaltar. With the discontinued need for home heating upon the advent of warm weather, there was expected to be some relief in this direction.

Coke By-Products

Estimate of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended March 6 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia, liquid, NH_3	lbs.	1,180,790
Ammonia, sulphate	lbs.	30,092,254
Benzol	gals.	3,856,369
Coaltar	gals.	14,305,885
Creosote oil	gals.	796,153
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	1,880,861
Phenol	lbs.	223,918
Toluol	gals.	771,273
Xylol	gals.	174,158

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last Week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
147.3	147.3	147.3	132.6

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Creosote—No change was reported in the creosote market situation as a strong demand still persisted from the wood preserving industry, and supplies were generally in reasonable balance with demand. Prices held firm at levels established early in the first quarter.

Cresols—Severe shortages still continued in the domestic supply of cresols, and imports were continuing at a quite low level. Producers of synthetic resins and plasticizers were reported to be operating under a backlog of orders, with cresol supplies their prime bottleneck. Prices were being maintained at levels unchanged over recent weeks.

Cresylic Acid—Low imports of only 170 drums of cresylic acid were received from Bristol. Domestic production remained at its steady pace and was insufficient to meet the large overall demand. Accordingly, consumers continued to get their fair share of domestic supplies, but were always in need of more than they could procure. Prices were unchanged.

Naphthalene—Naphthalene of the 74 and 78 degree crude types were still critically short. Some producers were quoting higher levels of prices than those at which the bulk of the overall naphthalene produced was selling. Accordingly the price range currently prevailing on 74 degree crude naphthalene was 5¼c. to 7¼c. per pound in tankcars. The 78 degree material ranged in price from 5½c. to 7½c. in tankcars. Drum carlots or bag carlots were quoted at 6½c. to 8c. per pound, and less carlot quantities at 7c. to 8½c. per pound.

Various feelings were expressed in several quarters with respect to naphthalene prices. Some major producers felt that an upward adjustment was in order and some such further changes were likely to be made. However, adjustments made in that direction were likely to fall within the spread of current quotations. Other producers felt that the market in general would not see an overall rise and certainly not uniformly to the outside level of current quotations. Most all naphthalene, however, was currently being sold on contracts which could be advanced on a maximum of thirty days notice. No relief from the current shortage or high pressure of demand could be foreseen.

Phenol—No significant change in the phenol market was apparent during last week. Two producers of synthetic phenol on a fairly large volume basis were quoting levels of 12c. per pound in tanks, with the remainder of the major producers holding the price line at 11½c. Accordingly, the weighted average was on the low side of the range. Some small producers whose price structure is not considered to be representative of the phenol market were quoting prices very considerably higher than 12c.

Demand for phenols, both natural and synthetic, continued strong against a tight supply situation. Prices on natural phenols were unchanged. Producers of synthetic resins for molding, laminating, and film forming materials were operating at a high level. The resulting demand on phenol from this as well as the pharmaceutical and organic chemicals industry was such as to indicate a sustained heavy demand for the coming weeks.

Pyridine—Refined 2-degree pyridine prices remained firm and demand was reported as strong with supplies generally tight. Certain other grades of pyridine were very much more readily available. According to the Bureau of Mines, production of all sources in January amounted to 47,465 gallons of crude pyridine on a dry basis, a drop of some 22.6 percent under the December level. Refined 2-degree production, however, was at 119,218 pounds. After sales of 112,518 pounds of 2-degree material, stocks at the end of January stood at only 26,151 pounds. Stocks of crude material amounted to 75,573 gallons at the same time.

Solvent, Naphtha—A sustained heavy demand on solvent naphthas was being maintained as a result of the tight supply position on aromatic solvents generally. Prices were unchanged from levels established some weeks ago, and solvents were moving

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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in volume as fast as they could be produced. Stocks remained low.

Crude heavy solvent production by coke-oven operators in January amounted to 379,802 gallons, a gain of 5.4 percent over December, according to the Bureau of Mines. Refined light solvent production in January dropped off 19.5 percent, amounting to only 45,913 gallons. After sales of 351,667 gallons of crude, stocks at the end of January amounted to 307,570 gallons. However, on refined solvent, sales were up 27.2 percent over December, and stocks at the end of January amounted to 54,964 gallons. This was an increase over the December inventory of 13 percent.

Toluol—Production of toluol by coke-oven operators during the month of January amounted to 1,940,287 gallons of nitration grade, off 11.2 percent, according to the Bureau of Mines. Industrial pure material amounted to 431,029 gallons, off 1.6 percent from the December level. All other grades were also off some 26 percent.

Demand for toluol, which was on the increase in recent months creating a critical supply position which exerted heavy pressure on the coaltar chemical industry, was reported to have eased very slightly with respect to the overall supply situation due to lessened demand from the paint industry. Sales were up some 237 percent for the solvent grades, while sales of the chemical process grades were off slightly. Stocks at the end of January were at relatively low levels amounting to 723,997 gallons of nitration grade, a drop of 18.1 percent; industrial pure stocks stood at 170,257 gallons, up 12.1 percent; and all other grades dropped in inventory 42.6 percent under December to a level of 78,694 gallons.

Xylol—This market remained tight because of the continued overall shortage of material in the face of heavy pressure of demand. Prices were unchanged and remained at the level of 28c. per gallon in tankcar quantities on both the East and West coast areas. All grades of xylol produced by coke oven operators totaled some 628,460 gallons in January, a drop under December of 8.7 percent. After sales of 660,165 gallons, stocks at the end of January, according to the Bureau of Mines amounted to 410,446 gallons, a drop of 13.7 percent.

Intermediates

Anilin—This material was reported in continued strong demand for organic synthesis, particularly in the dyestuffs industry, and supplies were reasonably adequate. Producers were making all they could and selling all they could make. Prices continued to reflect the 1c. per pound spread which has been maintained since the first of February.

Benzidine Base—No change in this market occurred in recent weeks as prices were unchanged at 77c. per pound and the usual tight supply position continued. Some 20 drums were imported last week from Antwerp.

Benzoyl Chloride—Prices on this item held to the range of 20c. to 28c. per pound. Steady demand was reported and supplies were said to be somewhat short.

Benzoyl Peroxide—This item was moving in small volume as would be expected. Prices in fiber cartons were quoted in the range of 90c. to $1.05 per pound.

Betanapthol—Resublimed material was unchanged, still being quoted in the range of 72c. to 75c. per pound. Technical grade material was quoted at 27½c. per pound in carlots and 29½c. in less than carlots, unchanged from levels established at February 1. Both grades were critically short.

Betanaphthylamine—Supplies of this material were generally short under heavy demand from the dyestuffs industry. Prices held firm in the range of 62c. per pound. With the current naphthaline shortage not likely to improve in the near future, supplies of this item were expected to continue tight.

Carbazole—Very critically short, this material was reported to be quoted at $1.55 per pound in ton lots, with deliveries running some ten months behind.

Catechol—Demand for this material in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals and in organic syntheses was reported as strong. The price structure remained unchanged from levels prevailing in recent months on both the resublimed and the chemically pure grades.

Dianisidin—Supplies of this material were relatively short by virtue of strong demand. Prices were unchanged from levels prevailing over recent months, of $1.54 per pound.

Dichloroanilin—This chemical intermediate was still being quoted at 65c. per pound in a tight market where demand was generally in excess of supply.

Dichlorophenol—Because of the phenol situation, primarily, this material was reported as tight. Chlorine for the manufacture of intermediates was relatively free in so far as chlorine itself was concerned. The trouble with chlorine supplies lay in the lack of storage facilities and small shipping facilities for less than tankcar quantities. Accordingly, while tankcars of

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chlorine could be had with fair promptness, orders for smaller quantities were delayed in shipment. This fact influenced production of chlorinated intermediates generally, where less than tankcar purchases were in use. Dichlorophenol was reported to be available in limited quantities at prices of 28c. per pound established February 1.

Dinitrobenzene—This important organic chemical intermediate was reported in strong demand at prices which held firm at 16c. per pound. Supplies were somewhat tight but in no sense critical, and the chief limiting factor was apparently that of scheduling equipment for its manufacture—equipment which was also under pressure of demand for the manufacture of other short supply items.

Metanitroparatoluidine—The manufacture of organic toner pigments from this chemical intermediate was limited by the short supplies of this item. No easing of the market position could be foreseen in the immediate future. Prices remained firm in the range of $1.21 to $1.22 per pound.

Parachlorophenol — Heavy demand for this material from the dyestuff and pharmaceutical industries was exerting pressure against the short supplies, making for a quite tight market position. Prices established February 1 in the range of 27c. to 28c. per pound, were unchanged.

Phthalic Anhydride—Two major producers of phthalic anhydride announced price advances effective on contract April 1 to levels of 19½c. per pound in carlots and 20½c. in less than carlots, freight equalized. This means that as of April 1 all major producers of phthalic anhydride will be quoting prices 2c. in advance of the lowest quotation in the current listing and the price range will narrow from its current spread of 2½c. to ½c.

Supplies were generally quite critical and alkyd resin manufacturers as well as plasticizer producers were hard-pressed to get sufficient material to meet their requirements. Most large producers were unable to get all they needed, although an occasional producer reported that his requirements were pretty well taken care of, due in part to a somewhat lessened demand. The tight phthalic supply picture was not apt to change during this year, unless demand were to fall off very appreciably, and this prospect was quite unlikely.

SKF Industries, Inc., has appointed Charles J. Reimer general purchasing agent, to succeed J. F. Wheilihan, who has resigned.

Optimus Detergents Company Names Moore Sales Manager

Optimus Detergents Company, Matawan, N. J., has appointed Clark Moore manager of sales. Mr. Moore was formerly sales manager of the asphalt paving and industrial sales division of the Barber Asphalt Corporation.

Coaltar Dyes Inclusion

—*Continued from page 3*

situation has become such that dyers are required to purchase considerable quantities of unneeded chemicals—tie-in sales—in order to obtain a very small supply of badly needed BON.

The "highly critical situation" which is threatening the industry, Mr. Fletcher said, arises from the shortage of a few dyes and coaltar intermediates and crudes which, in his opinion, is due to a large export of these chemicals to foreign countries, not only by manufacturers and jobbers but by some members of the printing and dyeing trade as well.

Prior to the war, he said, dye exports ran around 13 percent of production. After controls were lifted in 1945, they jumped to 25 percent. In 1946 exports reached the highest percentage since 1929, and in 1947 they were still higher. In one group of chemicals, listed under schedule B number 805909, which includes many coaltar dyes and stains, Mr. Fletcher said, the exports increased 50 percent over 1946. The average export price of coaltar dyes and stains listed under that schedule number was $1.05 in 1946, and $1.50 in 1947, he added.

"The figures which we have obtained from the Bureau of Census," he said, "indicate that exports of commodities in ten groups of coaltar dyes and intermediates increased over 53 percent in 1947 as compared with 1946, and that average export prices per pound increased almost 100 percent."

He said that any form of restriction that the committee or the Department of Commerce may think desirable would be satisfactory to the industry so long as it results in curtailing this unusual flow of dyestuffs to foreign countries and makes more dyestuffs available to domestic industry. He believed that the use of the historical base formula of granting export licenses would "do justice to the legitimate exporters" and use of the price criteria would have a beneficial effect.

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General Aniline to Expand Photographic Film Output

General Aniline & Film Corporation is planning the expenditure of more than $2,000,000 to expand the production of photographic film by its Ansco division. Jack Frye, president of the corporation, said that the demand for photographic film has reached unprecedented heights, and emphasized that the shortage is due to insufficient manufacturing facilities.

The $2,000,000 expenditure will be the first step in an expansion program calculated to enlarge production sufficiently to meet this demand. Mr. Frye said that the company's output of black and white film has been increased 50 percent over the 1940 production, and would have increased more if it were not for the heavy demand for color film.

For the Bookshelf

THE ESSENTIAL OILS. By Ernest Guenther, Ph.D. Volume one: History—Origin in Plants — Production — Analysis. xvi + 427 pages. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $6.

This book will be welcomed widely. Its subject is an expansively interesting one. Its author has renown in all the breadth of that field, as vice-president and technical director of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., and as a world-traveler in the study of essential oils and the dissemination of information respecting them. The book will be welcome also because its subject has been somewhat neglected in recent technical literature. The English translation of Gildemeister and Hoffmann dates back from twenty-six to thirty-five years, and the third German edition of that classic was completed seventeen years ago.

Guenther has had extensive and learned colloboration in bringing his life's work into print. His first, historical chapter is by George Urdang, director of the American Institute of History of Pharmacy. A. J. Haagen-Smit, professor of biochemistry at California Institute of Technology, has done the chapter on the natural chemistry and phyto-functioning of essential oils. Both chapters are fundamentally informative and carry also several groups of data of simple, practical usefulness. One of the most valuable chapters of the first volume is the detailed treatise on the examination and analysis of essential oils, synthetics, and isolates. This is the work of Edward E. Langenau, director of the Fritzsche analytical laboratories. Quite naturally, Guenther's share in the first volume has to do with production.

The general subject of the production of essential oils has never before been adequately treated in the literature of those materials; and yet, its importance as an influence of the properties desired in oils cannot be overstated. The processes of distillation, enfleurage, maceration, and solvent-extraction are here treated with appraising knowledge and informative detail. The treatment is well laid out, with distilled oils, natural oils, and terpeneless and concentrated oils covered in that order. The descriptions of apparatus and procedures are comprehensive and comprehensible. They serve their purpose well.

The same can all be said of the treatment of examination and analysis, in which a particularly useful item is an outline of a procedure for the investigation of the chemical constituents of an essential oil. Testing is treated from the angles of physical properties, chemical properties, adulterants, and special tests and procedures in the industrial evaluation of essential oils for flavor and aroma. In both chapters there are numerous contributorily instructive illustrations.

Adding to the practical usefulness of this volume are footnote and appended bibliographic lists, a catalog of industrial uses of essential oils, about 225 tables of boiling points of isolates and synthetics, half a dozen physical conversion tables, and an extensive, well-detailed index. The book as a whole is all that that is to be expected from the practical qualifications of the authors. It should do much still further to improve the essential oils industry.

CHEMICAL SPECIALTIES. A symposium compiled by H. Bennett. xiv + 826 pages. Brooklyn: Chemical Publishing Company. $12.50.

Designed as a guide to entrance into the chemical specialty business, this book should be a big seller. The field to which it is directed is one of the most popular with those who are trying to find a niche in the commercial economy. With the shrinking of opportunities in the field of chemical marketing, that popularity will expand.

Bennett is a helping-hand author, editor, and compiler of books in the various business areas in which chemicals and related materials are used. He has done himself proud in this guide to the specialty field. It covers all sorts of angles from materials to marketing, from laboratory equipment to legal responsibilities. It is technical, and it is practical. It includes a many-sided formularly and a good treatise on business practices. It fits well its purpose of telling how to make and how to sell and how to make money in doing so.

The usefulness of this teacher and guide is substantially increased by its indexes, particularly by the one which tells where, among more than 600 sellers of materials and supplies, some 1,600 items, many of them listed by trade-names, can be obtained.

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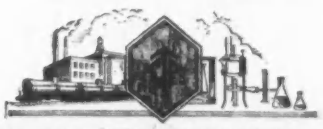

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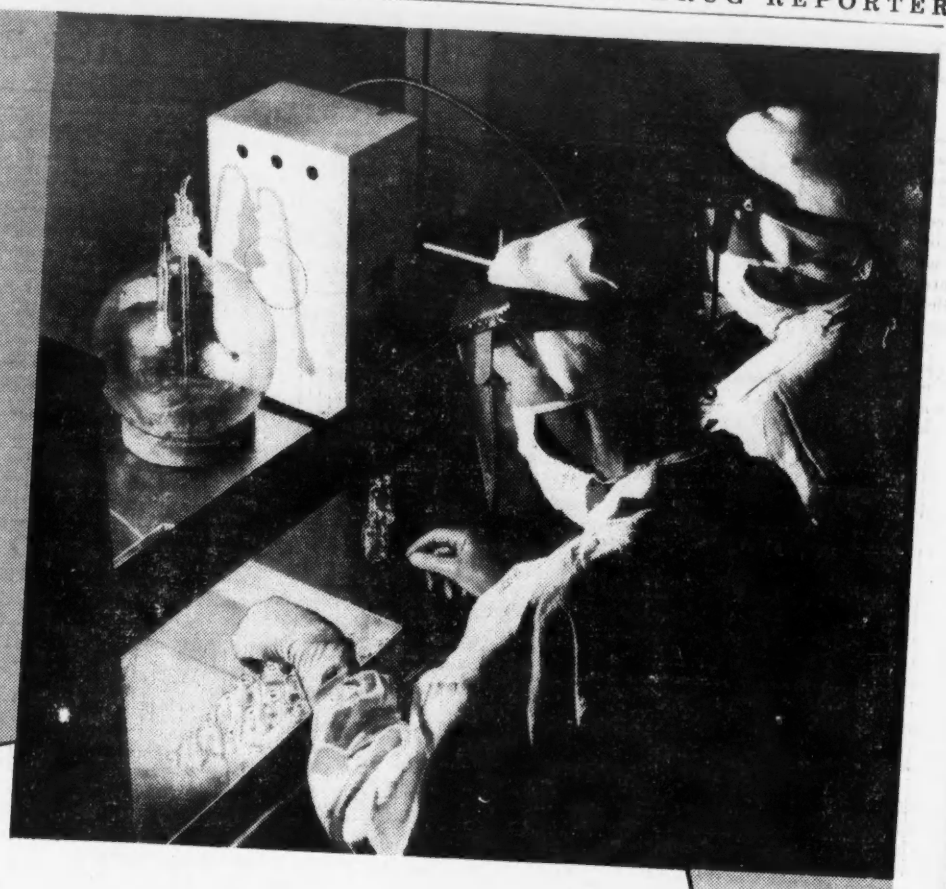

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

The downward drift of prices in the drug and fine chemical market during the previous week came almost to a stop during the period just ended. Except for a lowering of quotations on powdered milk and propyl acetate, the market lacked new price reductions. Ethylethanolamines prevailed at higher price levels which, according to the producer, had become effective March 1. Beyond these price movements, the market lacked developments of that sort.

A slowing down of activity was also reported during the period under review. Consumer requirements were said to show somewhat reduced size and they came to the market less frequently than had been the case not a long time ago. A generally slower movement prevailed without the price structure as a whole showing signs of unsettlement. But, and to a moderate extent, the tendency if not the trend, at the moment appeared to favor buyers.

The Alcohol Tax Unit report of December operations in pure and denatured alcohol revealed a sharp change in the statistical position of those articles. Production of tax free and tax paid ethyl alcohol in January was 11,878,440 gallons less than in December. Production of completely denatured material dropped by 2,385,103 gallons, and that of specially denatured alcohol sank by 2,248,860 gallons.

Withdrawals of ethyl alcohol dropped 1,509,853 gallons of tax paid material, and 8,282,879 gallons of tax free goods. Withdrawals of completely denatured alcohol were 2,977,336 gallons less; of specially denatured alcohol, 1,524,142 gallons.

Stocks of ethyl alcohol at the end of January were down by 534,976 gallons. Those of completely denatured alcohol gained 52,736 gallons; and specially denatured material stocks were up 78,366 gallons.

Acetophenetidin — Steady demand absorbed offerings promptly and in full measure, keeping stocks to the conservative side and tending to eliminate any market weakness that surplus stocks might entail. Prices were firmly maintained throughout the entire week.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic—Movement was well maintained. Consumer requirements changed little and, hence, sales volume compared favorably with that prevailing in recent weeks. Stocks met needs with a satisfactory degree of promptness in most instances.

Acid, Ascorbic—No signs of market disturbance could be found last week and under the influence of a steady call from buyers, this product was maintained in substantially stable position throughout the entire period.

Acid, Gallic—Demand was of routine sort that changed little from the total run up by trading in recent weeks. The undertone of the market continued to be generally steady in all respects.

Acid, Mandelic—The supply appeared plentiful when compared with the current requirements of manufacturing consumers. Undertones continued to be generally steady at all times during the past week.

Acid, Nicotinic—Demand was routine in size and kind. The movement was well stabilized and deliveries were on a prompt basis.

Acid, Phosphoric—The price position of USP merchandise seemed to be well stabilized. At least, quotations were confirmed as being unchanged on both 85 percent and the 10 percent dilute material.

Acid, Salicylic—Moderate supply was the rule, a fact more than sufficient to maintain quotations to a well stabilized position and to make for firmness not only in the acid but also in all products derived therefrom.

Acid, Tartaric—On the basis of the late decline in prices, this article had apparently assumed a steady position for the time being at least. Future developments appeared likely to hinge on what happens to raw material prices from now on. Argols have turned substantially weak of late and nothing suggests a change in that aspect of the market at any early date.

Agar—The fair readiness with which deliveries can be made from spot stocks tended to keep this material reasonably easy without bringing any further decline in open quotations. The latter, however, seemed to be subject to shading from time to time.

Alcohol—Firm price schedules on pure and denatured alcohol have been set up on the following basis, the result of recent price readjustments made in some quarters:—CD 12, 13, and 14, drums, carlots, 99½c. per gallon; less than carlots, $1.08½c.; tanks, 92½c.; SDI and SD2B, drums, carlots, $1; less than carlots, $1.04 to $1.09; tanks, 93c.; SD23H, drums, carlots, 98c.; less carlots, $1.02 to $1.07; tanks, 91c.; SD29, denatured with acetaldehyde drums, carlots, $1.01; less carlots, $1.05 to $1.10; tanks, 92c.; special solvent, drums, carlots, $1.00½; less car lots, $1.04½c. to $1.09c.; tanks, 93½c.; ethyl, tax paid, 190 proof, drums, carlots, $18.10; less carlots, $18.14 to $18.19; tanks, $18.03; absolute, drums, carlots, $19.07; less carlots, $19.11 to $19.16; tanks, $19.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Ethylethanolamines, mixed, 5c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Castor beans, Brazilian, $5 per long ton.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, ¼c. per lb.
spray, ¼c. per lb.
whole, roller, 3½c. per lb.
spray, 2c. per lb.
Propyl acetate, 3c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
256.3	256.3	256.6	252.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

The following data on alcohol were released March 9 by the Alcohol Tax Unit, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, on supply, production, withdrawals, and stocks of ethyl, completely denatured and specially denatured alcohol during the month of January, 1948, in comparison with January, 1947:—

Production

	Proof gallons	
	1948	1947
Ethyl	17,402,020	22,390,311
*Completely denatured	600,264	1,500,035
*Specially denatured	11,976,213	13,559,051

Withdrawals

	Wine gallons	
	1948	1947
†Ethyl, tax paid	2,580,493	4,350,060
tax free	16,307,229	28,032,441
*Completely denatured	545,980	1,521,663
*Specially denatured	11,889,848	13,483,616

Stocks

	Gallons	
	1948	1947
†Ethyl	21,247,303	30,214,891
*Completely denatured	105,390	70,721
*Specially denatured	1,744,390	2,145,354

* Wine gallons. † Proof gallons.

According to the Alcohol Tax Unit, materials used in industrial alcohol plants in the Januarys of 1948 and 1947, were as follows:—

	Pounds	
	1948	1947
Corn and corn products	2,121,277	62,345,151
Rye and rye products	.....	.....
Malt and malt products	169,749	6,213,909
Wheat and wheat products	.....	110,975
Sorghum grain and sorghum grain products	1,183,038	.....
Other grain	.....	5,800
Total grain	3,474,064	68,672,935
Potatoes and potato products	.....	20,521,112
Cassava and cassava products	.....	689,454
Other materials	50,400	73,116
	Wine gallons	
Molasses	8,566,975	4,951,291
Ethyl sulphate	6,722,137	9,400,722
Sulphite liquors	21,128,700	17,311,930
Potato products	.....	.....
Wood sugar liquors	.....	.....
Other materials	827,896	700,508
	Proof gallons	
Products used in redistillation	3,981,331	3,364,358

Allyl Bromide—In keeping with the position of all bromides, this article was firmly maintained under steady demand from consuming sources. Supply was not in the nature of a surplus at this time.

Aloe—More than a reasonable amount of price stability was reported in this group and the fairly favorable position was obtained without signs of pending expansion in the element of competition between sellers.

Aminopyrene—Supply continued to be relatively tight and consumers were able to satisfy only portions of their total requirements. Delays in deliveries remained a hazzard to production schedules of numerous manufacturing consumers.

Ammonia Chloride—The USP article was available in moderate quantities and the market was generally firm despite the fact that the season of largest consumption was nearing its end. Prices were firmly maintained in all quarters.

Amyl Acetate—Conservative stocks alone were available and the needs of buyers were reported being maintained at a relatively high point for both the ex fusel oil and the ex pentane products.

Antipyrine—No surplus existed nor was any in sight for the reasonably nearby future. The market was under supplied, a fact that gave substantial strength to the article in whatever position.

Atropine—Demand was routine but fully up to recent levels and since supply was still moderate, the whole situation was one of considerable strength, especially in view

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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of the absence of foreign competition in this market for a long time past.

Bismuth Metal and Salts—Little change has come over this very steady market—a market steady both as to price and as to consuming needs. The firmness at which metal is held by the leading sellers was a major part of the strength and stability governing the prices on salts.

Brucine—Some domestic suppliers appeared to have improved their position in the matter of sulphate which in one quarter was being quoted at 30c. per ounce. However, the supply in general was narrow and arrivals from Britain have been conservative.

Butyl Acetate, Alcohol—Quotations on normal, fermentation materials wherever made, and on both products, were noted at 32c. per pound in tanks; 32½c. in tankwagons; drums, carlots, 33½c.; less than carlots, 34½c. Thus, after a considerable period of time, competitive prices have been eliminated from the market and sellers' views on the price-value of their offerings show no differences.

Butyl Lactate—No further price movement came in this item and signs of an extension of the decline in the nearby future could not be discovered last week. The general situation as to demand has changed little and in that respect the market was said to be steady.

Butyl Stearate—Stability governed the market following the moderate reduction made in prices during the previous trading period. Demand flowed with a fair degree of steadiness. Future trend would appear to be hitched to price movements in stearic acid.

Caffeine—Movement was in good volume and production was such that the call for merchandise kept unsold reserves within conservative size. Prices were firmly maintained in a market where incisive competition was almost a stranger.

Castor Oil—The oil market held relatively steady despite the weakness in raw material at the source in recent weeks. Supply coped readily with the not especially large requirements. Beans were lower at $175.

Arrivals of castor beans during the past week totaled 76,204 bags, or 11,430,600 pounds, which compared with 16,923 bags, or 2,538,450 pounds arrived in the previous week, and with 41,519 bags, or 6,227,850 pounds in the corresponding week of 1947.

Total arrivals since January 1 become 380,948 bags, or 57,142,240 pounds, comparing with 492,422 bags, or 73,863,300 pounds arrived during the corresponding period in 1947.

Codliver Oil—The fishing season is still young but the first reports do not appear to forecast a total production anywhere near that of 1947. Trawlers in operation in the oil industry are fewer, having been diverted to herring fishing because of the excellent market for this grown up sardine. Fishing was slow in starting this year and that has altered the production picture, as compared with the corresponding time a year ago. The price position abroad was said to be one of strength and it could well be that the less heartening results of fishing thus far in the season was behind the recent and entirely official increase in the government control prices, in Norway at least. The spot market continued to be very firm in price and undertone. Imports totaled 203 drums from Hull, England, during the past week.

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Little has been said about the operations of the fleet of British trawlers this year.

Cream of Tartar—Spanish material again appeared in the import list, being a matter of 400 barrels that originated at Barcelona. Domestic producers retained the price levels to which the spot market was reduced some time back and prior to the latest reduction.

Dibutyl Phthalate—Prices failed of further downward revision which, in the previous week, had made the tank price minimum at 35½c. per pound. The market seemed to be generally steady as established at that time.

Ethyl Lactate—Producers were reported maintaining a very steady schedule of prices and also to be the recipients of an equally steady demand from manufacturing consumers. However, the alcohol situation might eventually affect the price position of this lactate.

Ethyleneglycols—Some talk not generally coming from producers could be interpreted as meaning that the producers have some sort of price revisions either in mind or actually in the making.

Ethylethanolamines—The mixed material was higher in price as the result of a March 1 advanced to 32c. per pound for drums in carlot quantities, and 33c. in less than carlot amounts.

Fusel Oil—Leading producers have not altered the price position of this article although they did recently reduce the quotations on alcohol of which it is a byproduct of manufacture. Reports indicated that the market retained all of its recent strength, a condition based on the availability of material. Less production of alcohol has certainly not increased the supply of the derived product.

Glycerin—The market held steady as to price and the absence of continued and steady drop in the prices for oils that yield glycerin when it is recovered by the soapers has had a tendency to harden the immediate position of refined material. Demand was said to be very good and the export movement has been considerable. Refiners were not disposed to pay the prices still asked for crude and saponification material.

Lecithin—The decline in prices noted in the previous week went no further but the undertone of the market was reasonably easy and conditions were favorable for buyers with firm orders to place.

Menthol—The tendency for the market to ease was unrelieved and the lack of substantial interest on the part of most consumers contributed to the uncertainty and unsettlement that prevailed generally. The tendency of sellers was to shade the quoted market but since the cali was mainly of jobbing size, the full effect of the present market situation remained to be developed in the structure of minimum quotations.

Methanol—The situation in natural material was still under a haze. If lack of identical pricing of an article be an evidence of competition, then natural methanol was a prime example of that sort of approach to selling. For example, inquiries for tankcar quantities, if thoroughly shopped, would produce quotations at 66c. per gallon, 70c. on contract and 80c. on prompt deliveries, and, finally, $1 per gallon, three different suppliers having that much difference between their several minimum quotations.

Only in synthetic material was the price picture reasonably clear and that article in tank car lots was available at two different prices—24c. per gallon in one quarter and 27c. in others.

Methyl Acetone—Natural material in drums, carlots, ranged from 50c. per gallon to a high of 95c., prevailing according to producer. In between the price range was a price of 60c. per gallon. Apparently, plenty of competition in natural goods. Synthetic was more clearly defined, standing at 53¾c. per pound in drums, carlot, quantities and the tank price was 44¼c. in the East, which compared with a range of 50c. to 80c. per pound in natural material.

Methylethyl Ketone—Firm as to price and moving steadily, although some said that the call for this article had undergone some contraction of late. The supply situation was said to be moderately improved.

Milk Powder—The market continued to show signs of growing easiness in the price structure and prices were turned up at fractionally lower levels during the past week. Skimmed milk powder, roller, was quoted 15½c. to 16¾c. per pound; spray, 16c. to 16½c.; whole milk powder, roller, 41c. to 44¾c.; spray, 41½c. to 45c., depending on the butter fat content.

Supplies were said to be slowly increasing and as they grew, buyers were more and more disposed to hold aloof in expectation that quotations would decline further. South American demand for whole milk powder was said to have gained moderately.

Propyl Acetate—Quotations were found to be lower, tankcars being named on the basis of 18c. per pound; tankwagons, 18½c.; drums, carlots, 19½c.; less than carlots, 20½c. A somewhat more favorable cost posi-

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tion enabled sellers to move quotations in favor of buyers.

Pyronate—The fact that methylisobutyl ketone has become available in sufficient quantities has led to the closing down of production on pyronate and one leading supplier said that the article probably would not be again put into production unless the flow of methylisobutyl ketone again should tighten.

CCC to Allot Cuban Sugar to Austria, Italy

OPD Washington Bureau

The Commodity Credit Corporation will make available 19,040 short tons of Cuban raw sugar for shipment to Austria and 31,360 short tons for shipment to Italy from its purchases of 1948-crop sugar in Cuba. This action is being taken in response to requests from the Department of State that the sugar be made available to those countries under the United States Foreign Aid Program.

CCC has agreed to buy 1,000,000 short tons of 1948-crop Cuban sugar and 37,000 short tons of Peruvian sugar. Shipments of sugar from these purchases will be made primarily to the army-occupied areas of Germany, Japan and Korea. Present shipping plans call for the movement of all of the Peruvian purchase and about 600,000 tons of the Cuban purchase by the end of June.

Desmo Chemical Corp. Formed in New York

Desmo Chemical Corporation has been formed in New York to supply fine chemicals and pharmaceutical specialties for ampul and tablet manufacture. Principals of the new organization are Fred P. Sheridan, formerly of Mann Fine Chemicals, Inc., and Edward Goldschmidt, formerly of Chemold Purchasing Company. The company is located at 565 Fifth avenue, New York 17.

N.Y. State Pharmacists To Meet June 21-24

The New York State Pharmaceutical Association will hold its annual meeting at Upper Saranac Lake, New York, on June 21 to 24. One of the features of the meeting will be a model drug store which will be erected in the lobby of the Saranac Inn. Manufacturers will be offered an opportunity to display their merchandise in the store, which will demonstrate correct display of general and professional goods.

Ralph Hayes Resigns From Coca-Cola Vice-Presidency

The Coca-Cola Company, New York, has accepted the resignation of Ralph Hayes as vice-president and as director of its various subsidiary companies. Mr. Hayes has terminated all company duties except certain commodity procurement operations but has been elected a director of Coca-Cola International.

Pennsalt Names Sorber To St. Louis Sales Post

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, has appointed Charles R. Sorber, jr., district sales representative for its special products division in St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Sorber's territory will include all of Missouri and the Southern section of Illinois. Prior to joining Pennsalt last year, he was a sales engineer with Proctor & Schwartz, Inc.

Marker Resigns Rexall Post

Clifford H. Marker has resigned as personnel director of the Pacific Southwest region for the Rexall Drug Company. Mr. Marker has occupied the post for the past four years.

Trade Briefs

Henry P. Bristol, president of Bristol-Myers Company, New York, was recently elected a board member of the National Industrial Conference Board.

National Association of Retail Druggists is plugging National Pharmacy Week, April 20 to 26, in its radio spot announcements from April 1 through April 26.

Southern Research Institute has added Miss Mary W. Teate to the staff of its organic division. Miss Teate was formerly associated with Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company.

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Myers Named Director Of PMA Sugar Branch

OPD Washington Bureau

The Department of Agriculture has appointed Lawrence Myers director of the sugar branch, Production and Marketing Administration, to succeed James H. Marshall, who has resigned to accept a position in private industry. Mr. Marshall's resignation, and Mr. Myers' appointment, will take effect April 3.

Mr. Myers joined the department in 1927. He served in a number of the department's agencies and was assistant to the secretary of agriculture before being made associate director of the sugar branch in June, 1946. Mr. Marshall has served as director of the sugar branch since 1946, and has been associated with the Department of Agriculture for more than ten years.

British Token Import Plan Extended, Amended for 1948

The British government has extended its token import plan to the United States for the year 1948. Under the plan, United States manufacturers are permitted to export annually to the United Kingdom an amount of each approved commodity not to exceed 20 percent of the value of each manufacturers average annual shipments of such commodity to the United Kingdom during the base years 1936, 1937 and 1938.

The Office of International Trade acts as certifying agent of the manufacturers statements of eligibility and prewar exports and issues certificates which are forwarded to the British importer for use in applying to his government for a permit to import the approved commodity. In extending the plan, the British Board of Trade announced certain revisions in commodity groups, among which is the following:—OIT Group 206 is amended to read "Medicinal preparations packed ready for retail sale under proprietary or trade names (excluding veterinary medicinals)."

Glass Container Shipments Down

The total shipments of narrow-neck glass containers in January were 4,433,817, as compared with 5,093,481 in December, according to the Bureau of the Census. In this category, the amount used for medicinal and health purposes was 1,013,909 in January, against 923,169 in December; chemicals 418,108 in January, against 365,418 in December; toiletries, 392,845 in January, against 359,268 in December.

The total shipment of wide-mouth glass containers in January was 2,556,806, as compared with 2,509,811 in December. In this category, the amount used for medicinal and health was 259,008 in January, against 222,473 in December; chemicals, 70,172 in January, against 53,337 in December; toiletries, 126,694 in January, against 97,836 in December.

Canada's Imports, Exports During 1947 Reported

Total imports of all commodities into Canada during 1947 have been reported at $2,572,900,000, compared with $1,927,300,000 imported in the previous year. Exports from the dominion during 1947 totaled $2,774,960,000, against $2,312,200,000 in the previous year.

Among the breakdown of figures for imports and exports during 1946 and 1947 are the following commodities:—

Imports

	1946	1947
Gums and resins	$5,635,000	$9,185,000
Oils, vegetable	15,902,000	25,642,000
Animal oils, fats, greases	4,095,000	13,528,000
Petroleum, crude	80,471,000	127,350,000
Petroleum products, n.o.p.	34,272,000	79,215,000
Acids	2,228,000	3,340,000
Cellulose products	6,554,000	7,457,000
Drugs and medicines	9,371,000	11,062,000
Dyeing and tanning materials	9,209,000	10,215,000
Fertilizers	4,561,000	6,585,000
Paints and varnishes	9,437,000	13,441,000
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.	12,564,000	13,787,000
Synthetic resins and products	14,519,000	16,304,000
Chemical products, other	23,431,000	31,533,000
Wax, mineral and vegetable	3,188,000	2,530,000

Exports

Vegetable fats and oils	$5,516,000	$6,497,000
Nickel	55,205,000	60,443,000
Petroleum and products	4,022,000	6,884,000
Abrasives, artificial, crude	11,727,000	13,110,000
Acids	2,603,000	3,713,000
Medicinal preparations	3,313,000	4,300,000
Fertilizers	32,108,000	34,586,000
Paints and varnishes	4,407,000	7,346,000
Calcium compounds	2,813,000	2,267,000
Soda and sodium compounds	4,414,000	5,232,000
Chemical products, other	16,441,000	26,726,000

Kern Heads Vitamin Research

The International Vitamin Division of the Ives-Cameron Company, subsidiary of the American Home Products Corporation, has elected Charles J. Kern vice-president and director in charge of all new research, product development and plant activities. Mr. Kern was formerly chief chemist for all products of the division.

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Meeting Requirements of International Pharmacopoeias
ALKALOIDS of AMERICAN MANUFACTURE
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FWDA Discusses New Merchandising Problems

Members of the Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, meeting last week at the Pennsylvania hotel, New York, discussed problems facing the retail druggist in the returning buyers market and the pressure on drug wholesalers being brought by competition from chain stores, "Super" stores and direct factory account stores.

Ray C. Schlotterer, executive secretary of the association, said that the drug wholesaler will be forced to provide additional merchandising services demanded by producers if he is to remain in business in the face of competing forms of large scale drug distribution. He recommended that wholesalers be given an additional discount in recognition of more aggressive selling and merchandising, predicated on such basic factors as guaranteed window, counter or shelf display or advertising promotion.

Mr. Schlotterer pointed out that a wholesaler can supervise the carrying through of such merchandising methods, and said that he is therefore entitled to a more generous discount than that granted to chain and "super" stores and direct factory-account stores.

At another session of the meeting, Arno H. Johnson, vice-president and director of media and research for J. Walter Thompson Company, described the retail druggist and the retail drug store as the "bottleneck" confronting manufacturers and wholesalers efforts to realize on the greatly increased potential market for drug store products.

He said that the bottleneck is caused by continuing of wartime conditions, lack of additional space, and, in many instances, lack of knowledge on the retailer's part of the significance of the buyers' market and competitive selling. To remedy this, he recommended that the wholesaler carry on an educational program through advertising and selling efforts aimed at forming new buying habits.

Nichols Medal Presented To Prof. G.T.Seaborg

The William H. Nichols Medal was presented to Prof. Glenn T. Seaborg, University of California, at a recent meeting of the New York section of the American Chemical Society and the American section of the Society of Chemical Industry at the Pennsylvania hotel, New York.

Prof. Seaborg was awarded the medal in recognition of his "pre-eminent contributions in the fields of artificially produced radioactive isotopes, new radioactive elements and the determination of their fissionability, chemical processes for the production of plutonium, and relationships among the transuranium elements."

Dr. Vincent du Vigneaud, chairman of the jury of award, presented the medal to Prof. Seaborg after Dr. Ralph S. Halford, Columbia University, has spoken on "Personal History of the Medalist." and Dr. Winston M. Manning, Argonne National Laboratory, had told of the "Scientific Accomplishments of the Medalist."

In his acceptance address, entitled "The Neptumium (4n 1) Radioactive Family," Prof. Seaborg said that one of the interesting results of the research program connected with the plutonium project is the synthetic production and detailed study of a new heavy radioactive family, which is analogous in extent and complexity with the three heavy natural families.

ADMA Appeals to OIT

—*Continued from page 3*

items in free supply in the United States and which are necessary for the maintenance of public health and the treatment of the sick.

"Considering the humanitarian principles involved, we wish to recommend that pharmaceutical preparations, including all biological and chemical medicines, which are in free supply in the United States be placed under general license.

"Under this proposal drugs in short supply would of course be retained in or be added to the positive list.

"We feel that your office and industry are in agreement in our mutual desire to assist the export of commodities essential to public health."

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Radiography Developments In Germany Reported

OPD Washington Bureau

Wartime developments in German industrial and medical radiography, including a projected 200 megavolt betatron and several smaller cyclotrons, are described in a report now on sale by the Office of Technical Services. The report describes two betatrons built by Siemens-Reiniger Werke for the German Luftwaffe, which were to have been used for medical purposes, and included several sketches illustrating operation of a ten megavolt betatron being built at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute.

Mimeographed copies of the fifteen-page report (PB-18929, "German Betatrons") sell for 10 cents each. Orders should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

AMA Marketing Conference In New York March 18-19

The marketing division of the American Management Association will hold a conference at the New Yorker hotel, New York, on March 18 and 19. Manufacturers and distributors of both industrial and consumer lines will be among those in attendance and among the speakers. The program for the session is as follows:—

Thursday, March 18

The morning session will be presided over by Thomas R. Jones, president, ATF, Inc., and will feature talks on "Top Management Rediscovers Sales," by Don G. Mitchell, president, Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., and "Today's Concept of Market Management," by R. H. Moulton, director of market research, General Foods Corporation.

The afternoon session will be presided over by A. L. Nickerson, vice-president, Socony-Vacuum Oil Company. Topics for discussion and speakers will be:—"The Use of Business Research in the Industrial Field," by Wallace T. Montague, Norton Company; "Market Research in the Consumer Field," by D. S. Frost, assistant advertising manager, Bristol-Myers Company, and "Translating Market Research Data Into Action," by Frederick B. Heitkamp, vice-president, ATF, Inc.

Friday, March 19

Chairman of the morning session will be H. R. Chapman, president, New England Confectionery Company. There will be talks on "Measuring the Effectiveness of Salesmen," by William Rados, sales training consultant; "Cutting Sales and Distribution Costs," by J. L. Singleton, vice-president, Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Company, and "Eliminating Turnover Through Manpower Standardization," by H. E. Campbell, Remington Rand, Inc.

At the luncheon session, Murray Shields, vice-president, Bank of the Manhattan Company, will deliver an address entitled "Where Is the Money Coming From to Finance Expansion in Our Markets."

In the afternoon there will be talks on "Why Budget Controls Are Necessary for Sales Management," by John B. Thurston, Wallace Clark & Co.; "A Philosophy of Advertising for 1948," by John R. Gilman, vice-president, Lever Brothers Company, and "Sales Responsibility for Inventory," by S. V. Reiss, Graybar Electric Company.

Brooklyn Druggists to Support United Jewish Appeal Rally

In support of an emergency rally for the United Jewish Appeal, more than 1,200 Brooklyn, N. Y., druggists will advance their closing times one hour on March 16. The meeting will be held at 10:30 p.m. at the St. George hotel. Chief speaker of the evening will be Major Abraham Haselkorn, former U. S. chaplain, who will report on Palestine after spending a year there.

Trade Briefs

Holdenline Company, Cleveland, Ohio, is producing an all-plastic commercial fluorescent louver which it claims eliminates eye-tiring surface brightness contrast.

Kenston Chemical & Supply Corporation, Brooklyn, has been formed to serve as equipment suppliers to the dry cleaning industry.

Alexander Fraser, president of Shell Union Oil Corporation, has been elected chairman of the board of the Automotive Safety Foundation, Washington, D. C.

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Boston, Mass. Capitol 7-8140	**Kansas City, Mo.** Victor 3427	**Pittsburgh, Pa.** Atlantic 2777
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Cincinnati, Ohio Wabash 0958	**Minneapolis, Minn.** Geneva 3306	**San Francisco, Calif.** Underhill 0770
Cleveland, Ohio Cherry 0073	**Nashville, Tenn.** Nashville 6-1448	**Seattle, Wash.** Elliot 1856
Dallas, Texas Harwood 7113		**St. Louis, Mo.** Garfield 5141

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ANNATTO SEED—100 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Coastal Viking, Kingston
56 bgs, Jas B Long & Co, Coastal Viking Kingston
56 bgs, Pablo Calvet & Co, Coastal Viking, Kingston
91 bgs, Gale T German, Coastal Viking, Kingston
212 bgs, Cape Ann, Kingston

ANTIMONY ORE—1,740 bgs, Philipp Bros, Inc, Santa Elisa, Arica
560 bgs, J W Hampton, jr, & Co, Santa Isabel, Antofagasta

REGULUS—50 cs, Charles Gillan Co, Houffalize, Antwerp

ARESOLUBLE GUM—250 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Louis Mch Howe, Bombay

ARECANUTS—80 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Excelsior, Colombo

ARSENIC—91 bbls, Cia Minera Aguirre S A, Cape Chalmers, Tampico
127 bbls, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Cape Chalmers, Tampico
59 dms, Transatlantic Metal Corp, American Veteran, London

ASPHALT PETROLEUM—67,639 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Inc, Patella, Willemstad

ASPHALT—1,288 dms, Barber Asphalt Co, Dalvangen, Paramaribo
101 cs, Alltranspert, Inc, President Monroe, Genoa

BABASSU KERNELS—9,999 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Rio Branco, Sao Luiz
1,666 bgs, General Foods Corp, Dominic, Parnahyba
4,998 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Dominic, Meranham
2,500 bgs, General Foods Corp, Rio Branco, Parnahyba
1,666 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Rio Branco, Parnahyba
1,666 bgs, General Foods Corp, Rio Branco, Sao Luiz
3,117 bgs, General Foods Corp, Rio Branco, Parnahyba

BABASSU OIL—220 tons, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co, Rio Branco, Sao Luiz

BALATA—286 blocks, Bank of London South America, Maua, Belem
1,481 blocks, Herman Weiser & Co, Maua, Belem
850 blocks, Wessel, Duval & Co, Maua, Belem
790 blocks, H A Astlett & Co, Maua, Belem

BALSAM—4 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Anchor Bend, La Libertad

BARBASCO ROOT—138 bls, Westinghouse Electric International Co, Santa Maria, Valparaiso
155 bls, Westinghouse Electric International Co, Santa Isabel, Callao

BAUXITE ORE—2,501 long tons, Alcoa Mining Co, Dalvagen, Paramaribo
2,599 tons, General Chemical Co, Tolamon, Smokalden

BEES WAX—75 dms, Fred W Muth Co, Emilia, Ciudad Trujillo
26 bgs, Geck Trading Co, Emilia, Ciudad Trujillo
10 bgs, Machado & Co, Emilia, Ciudad Trujillo
169 bls, Samuel Zeitlin & Sons, Mormactac, Paranagua
27 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Long Eye, Puerto Barrios
109 bgs, E A Bromund Co, Surma, Rio de Janeiro
109 bgs, H H Pike & Co, Surma, Rio de Janeiro
17 bgs, General Import Distributing Co, Agwilking, Havana
145 blocks, Excelsior, Djibouti
70 bgs, Halai Shipping Co, Excelsior, Aden

BENZIDINE BASE—25 dms, Sterone Corp, Creighton Victory, Antwerp

BISMUTH REFINED—117 cs, Cerro de Pasco Copper Corp, Santa Isabel, Callao

BITUMEN—4,141 tgs, Wilson Carbon Co, S H Bedford, Aruba

BONES—1,079 bgs, International Packers Commercial Co, Red Jacket, Brisbane
190,759 bgs, Geck Trading Co, Seatrain New Jersey, Havana

CANARY SEED—423 bgs, Philadelphia Seed Co, Bostonian, Buenos Aires

CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Catz American Co, Westerdam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Louis Furth, Inc, Gainsville Victory, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Gainsville Victory, Rotterdam

CARDAMOM—40 cs, W E Martin Co, Jalakendra, Cochin

CARNAUBA WAX—28 bgs, E A Bromund Co, Rio Branco, Parnahyba
88 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Rio Branco, Parnahyba
75 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Rio Branco, Parnahyba
188 bgs, Fred Henjes, jr, Rio Branco, Parnahyba
60 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Mormackite, Bahia
134 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Mormackite, Bahia
67 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Mormackite, Bahia
188 bgs, Baird Rubber Co, Dominic, Parnahyba
125 bgs, Marcel Kurtz, Dominic, Parnahyba
226 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Dominic, Parnahyba
38 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Dominic, Parnahyba
112 bgs, Fred Henjes, jr, Maua, Cabedelo
234 bgs, S C Johnson & Sons, Maua, Cabedelo
112 bgs, Cornelius Product Co, Maua, Cabedelo
109 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Surma, Fortaleza
110 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Surma, Fortaleza
110 bgs, E A Bromund Co, Surma, Fortaleza
22 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Surma, Fortaleza
167 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Surma, Fortaleza
444 bgs, Fred Henjes, jr, Surma, Fortaleza
112 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Surma, Fortaleza
111 bgs, Fred Henjes, jr, Rio Branco, Fortaleza
33 bgs, Natural Product Corp, Rio Branco, Fecitaleza
34 bgs, F B Ross & Co, Rio Branco, Fortaleza
36 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Rio Branco, Fortaleza

CASEIN—3,402 bgs, Casein Co of America, Livia, Buenos Aires
217 bgs, Paul & Stein Bros, Livia, Buenos Aires
2,000 bgs, Hercules Powder Co, Livia, Buenos Aires
800 bgs, American British Chemical Supplies, Bostonian, Buenos Aires
120 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Bostonian, Buenos Aires

CASHEW SHELL LIQUID—200 dms, Brazil Oiticica, Inc, Maua, Cabedelo
1,514 dms, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co, Maua, Cabedelo
101 dms, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co, Surma, Fortaleza
140 dms, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co, Marine Snapper, Bombay

CASSIA—150 bls, Van Norden & Archibald, President Monroe, Hongkong

CASTOR BEANS—2,380 bgs, Sherwin Williams Co, Fenris, Bahia
847 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Fenris, Bahia
6,781 bgs, Sherwin Williams Co, Rio Branco, Recife
1,537 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Rio Branco, Fortaleza
340 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Rio Branco, Sao Luiz
6,733 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Maua, Bahia
3,380 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormachark, Paranagua
4,256 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormackite, Santos
17,016 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Mormackite, Santos
1,667 bgs, Bunge Corp, Mormackite, Bahia
4,247 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormackite, Bahia
CASTOR BEANS—847 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Marmackite, Manila
1,428 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Mormackite, Bahia
246 bgs, Mormackite, Bahia
216 bgs, Pablo Calvert Co, Mormackite, Cristobal
403 bgs, Chase National Bank, Daros, Jacmel
316 bgs, National City Bank, Daros, Port au Prince
1,694 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Daros, Belem
1,694 bgs, Bunge Corp, Daros, Belem
1,700 bgs, Sherwin Williams Co, Daros, Belem
1,292 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Daros, Fortaleza
3,157 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Daros, Carnocim
677 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Daros, Carnocim
846 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Daros, Maranhao
1,152 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Coastal Viking, Port au Prince
375 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Coastal Viking, Port au Prince
631 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Gladys Don, Guayaquil
6,823 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Bostonian, Santos
3,588 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bostonian, Santos
5,604 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Bostonian, Bahia
847 bgs, Bunge Corp, Bostonian, Bahia

OIL—234 dms, L N Jackson & Co, Mormaclark, Paramagua

CELERY SEED—180 bgs, Virchand Panchaud, Jalakendra, Bombay

CHALK—6 bgs, Intermares Corp, Midland Victory, Antwerp

PRECIPITATED—250 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Manchester Division, Avonmouth
400 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Gloucester City, Bristol
120 bgs, C B Chrystal & Co, American Veteran, London
200 bgs, Davies, Turner & Co, American Veteran, London

CINNAMON—50 bls, Volkart Bros, Citadel Victory, Colombo

CITRONELLA OIL—25 dms, Trubek Laboratories, Long Eye, Puerto Barrios
28 dms, Harold A Sothern, Long Eye, Puerto Barrios
25 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Long Eye, Puerto Barrios
11 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Citadel Victory, Colombo
12 dms, Colgate-Palmolive Peet Co, Citadel Victory, Colombo

COCHINEAL—25 bls, H Kohnstamm & Co, Santa Isabel, Callao

COCOABUTTER—500 cs, Chase National Bank, Shooting Star, Havre

COCOA RESIDUE—5,334 bgs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Gloucester City, Bristol

COCONUT OIL—280 tons, E F Drew & Co, Marine Snapper, Manila

CODLIVER MEAL—800 bgs, Ashcraft, Wilkinson Co, Ranenfjord, Bergen

CODLIVER OIL—203 dms, McKesson & Robbins, Sacramento, Hull

COLUMBITE ORE—257 bgs, African Metal Corp, Houffalize, Antwerp

COPAL GUM—469 bskts, Brown Bros-Harriman Co, Cape San Diego, Makassar
180 bskts, Guaranty Trust Co, Cape San Diego, Makassar

COTTON LINTERS—289 bls, Williamson, Northrup Co, Mormaclark, Paranagua
218 bls, Williamson, Northrup Co, Mormackite, Santos
275 bls, Williamson, Northrup Co, Maua, Bahia
384 bls, New England Waste Product Co, Surma, Santos
1,223 bls, Williamson, Northrup Co, Rio Branco, Recife

CREAM OF TARTAR—400 bbls, T M Duche & Sons, Castillo Ampudia, Barcelona

CRESYLIC ACID—170 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Gloucester City, Bristol

CYANIDE, PRECIPITATED—5 cs, Irvington Smelting & Refining Co, Santa Isabel, Puna
9 cs, American Metal Corp, Santa Isabel, Puna

DAMMAR GUM—25 cs, Imperial Commodities Corp, Arizpa, Singapore
25 bgs, Imperial Commodities Corp, Arizpa, Singapore
100 cs, O G Innes Corp, President Monroe, Singapore
100 cs, S Winterbourne & Co, President Monroe, Singapore
50 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, President Monroe, Singapore
139 cs, Citadel Victory, Lamsomuk

DRAGONS BLOOD—5 cs, Bank of the Manhattan Co, President Monroe, Singapore

DYES, ANILIN—41 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, President Monroe, Genoa
100 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Oregon, Havre
38 bbls, Geigy Co, Oregon, Havre

DYESTUF—3 cks, Nova Chemical Corp, Creighton Victory, Antwerp

ESSENTIAL OIL—2 dms, L A Champon & Co, Castillo Ampudia, Barcelona
6 cs, Lehn & Fink Products Corp, Shooting Star, Havre
2 cstns, Nina Ricci, Inc, Shooting Star, Havre
2 cs, S Stern, Henry & Co, Shooting Star, Havre
3 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Port Albany, Sydney

EUCALYPTOL—10 cs, S B Penick & Co, Port Albany, Adelaide

EUCALYPTUS OIL—26 dms, Commercial Banking Co, Red Jacket, Melbourne
1 dm, Brown Bros-Harriman Co, Red Jacket, Melbourne
3 cs, Brown Bros-Harriman Co, Red Jacket, Melbourne

FERTILIZER—1,555 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Triton, Cumana
1,800 bgs, Rattler, Sydney

FLAXSEED—331 bgs, Excelsior, Calcutta

FLEASEED HUSK—69 bgs, Parke, Davis & Co, Marine Snapper, Bombay
108 bgs, J E Bernard & Co, Marine Snapper, Bombay
1,051 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Marine Snapper, Bombay
803 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Marine Snapper, Bombay

FLUX OIL—13 dms, Barber Asphalt Corp, Dalvangen, Paramaribo

FUEL OIL—103,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, F H Bedford, Aruba
60,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, F W Weller, Aruba
101,210 bbls, Petroleum Terminal Corp, Ampoc California, Willemstad
91,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Esso Bolivar, Aruba
99,400 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Casa Grande, Willemstad
101,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Arizona, Aruba
105,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Chattanooga, Aruba
102,347 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Paoli, Aruba
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Santa Rosa, Curacao
101,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, French Creek, Aruba
63,658 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Oscar S Straus, Aruba
107,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Greensboro, Aruba
91,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Esso Aruba, Aruba
100,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Esso Raleigh, Aruba
104,427 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfstream, Aruba

FULLERS EARTH—100 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, Manchester Division, Avonmouth

GAS OIL—116,666 bbls, First National Oil Co, Fort Erie, Tampico

GELATIN—20 cs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Maria, Valparaiso
400 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Oregon, Havre

GHATTI GUM—571 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Marine Snapper, Bombay

GINGER—112 bgs, Gale T German, Coastal Viking, Kingston
98 bgs, B H Old & Co, Cape Ann, Kingston
24 bgs, Victory Shipping Co, Cape Ann, Kingston
70 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Cape Ann, Kingston
750 bgs, Cape Ann, Kingston

GLUE—78 bls, Cognac Chemical Co, Oregon, Havre
100 bgs, Polish Trading Co, Creighton Victory, Antwerp

GLUESTOCK—105 bls, National City Bank, Agwidale, Havana

GRAPHITE—250 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, President Monroe, Singapore
250 bgs, Superior Flake Graphite Co, President Monroe, Singapore
1,600 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Excelsior, Colombo

GREAVES—1,828 cakes, Van Iderstine Co, Reinholt, Buenos Aires

HERBS—2 bls, S B Penick & Co, Bostonian, Buenos Aires

HYOSCINE HYDROBROMIDE—2 cs, C L Huisking & Co, Rattler, Melbourne

ILMINITE—1,500 tons, American Cyanamid Co, Jalakendra, Kalihottam

IRON OXIDE—40 bbls, J Lee Smith & Co, Midland Victory, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Sacramento, Hull

JABORANDI LEAVES—32 bls, S B Penick & Co, Dominic, Parnahyba

KARAYA GUM—756 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co, Marine Snapper, Bombay
200 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, Marine Snapper, Bombay
246 bgs, J H Reed Co, Marine Snapper, Bombay
508 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Marine Snapper, Bombay
61 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Marine Snapper, Bombay
15 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Marine Snapper, Bombay
131 bgs, Gold Medal Haarlem Oil Co, Marine Snapper, Bombay
267 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Marine Snapper, Bombay

KOLANUTS—226 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Coastal Viking, Kingston
20 bgs, J A Munton Co, Coastal Viking, Kingston

KYANITE—87 tons, Excelsior, Calcutta

LABDANUM GUM—4 cs, L A Champon & Co, Castillo Ampudia, Barcelona

LEMON OIL—40 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Wellesley Victory, Palermo

LEMONGRASS OIL—14 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Long Eye, Puerto Barrios
13 dms, Harold A Sothern, Long Eye, Puerto Barrios
1 dm, Dodge & Olcott Co, Long Eye, Puerto Barrios

LIVERMEAL—2,115 bgs, Anewalt, Schmitt Co, Fenris, Buenos Aires

LOCUST BEAN GUM—1,000 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Creighton Victory, Antwerp
110 bgs, Meer Corp, Merline Snapper, Genoa
205 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Marine Snapper, Genoa

LOGWOOD STRAIGHTS—667,716 lbs, John Holt & Co, Cape Ann, Kingston

MACE—51 cs, Catz American Co, Cape San Diego, Makassar
18 cs, Wm E Martin Co, Westerdam, Rotterdam
18 cs, J Berlage Co, Gainsville Victory, Rotterdam
15 cs, American Veteran, London

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—50 cs, C L Huisking & Co, President Monroe, Genoa

MANGANESE ORE—4,850 tons, Overseas Metal & Ore Co, Citadel Victory, Vizagapatam

MANGROVE BARK—3,741 bgs, Barkey Import Co, Jalakendra, Madras

MEATMEAL—2,223 bgs, Bunge Corp, Bostonian, Buenos Aires

MICA—176 cs, Cosmopolitan Trading Corp, Surma, Rio de Janeiro
43 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker Mica Co, Surma, Rio de Janeiro
52 cs, Vilco, Inc, Livia, Buenos Aires
20 cs, Bankers Trust Co, American Veteran, London
337 cs, Asheville, Schoonmaker Mica Co, Excelsior, Calcutta
100 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Excelsior, Calcutta
225 cs, General Electric Co, Excelsior, Calcutta
122 cs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Excelsior, Calcutta
100 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Co, Excelsior, Calcutta
27 cs, Schwab Bros Corp, Excelsior, Calcutta
725 cs, Eugene Munsell & Co, Excelsior, Calcutta
118 cs, Cornelis & Suhr, Excelsior, Calcutta
193 cs, Otto Gerdau Co, Excelsior, Calcutta
61 cs, American Mica Works, Excelsior, Madras

MINERAL SAND—14,000 bgs, Orefraction, Inc, Red Jacket, Brisbane

MIXED ORES—12,765 bgs, Import Export Industries, Citadel Victory

MUCILGE GUM—106 bgs, L A Dreyfus Co, Fenris, Bahia

MURUMURA OIL—261 dms, E F Drew & Co, Dominic, Para

NAPHTHALENE—250 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Ottawa Victory, Sydney
43 dms, Philipp Bros, Inc, Vergelegen, Durban

NAPHTHENIC ACID—1,136 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Aruba, Aruba

NUTMEGS—40 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Inc, President Monroe, Singapore
100 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Inc, Westerdam, Rotterdam

NUX VOMICA SEED—400 bgs, Volkart Bros, Excelsior, Calcutta

OITICICA OIL—784 dms, Brazil Oiticica, Inc, Maua, Cabedelo

OLIBANUM GUM—101 bgs, Excelsior, Aden

OLIVE OIL—25 dms, Lokas & Drivas, Castillo Ampudia, Barcelona
253 dms, Castillo Ampudia, Barcelona

OPIUM—300 cs, Barr Shipping Co, Netherlands Victory, Istanbul

ORANGE OIL—282 cns, Simons French Co, Mormackite, Santos
10 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Cape Ann, Kingston
10 cs, Victory Shipping Co, Cape Ann, Kingston

OURICURY WAX—146 bgs, Paul & Stein Bros, Mormackite, Bahia
182 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Dominic, Belem
112 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Dominic, Belem
57 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Dominic, Belem
62 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Dominic, Belem
155 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Dominic, Fortaleza
33 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Dominic, Fortaleza
44 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Dominic, Fortaleza
72 bgs, Cornelius Product Co, Maua, Bahia
59 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Maua, Bahia
57 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Maua, Bahia
72 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Maua, Bahia
62 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Fenris, Bahia
122 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Bostonian, Bahia
115 bgs, Wax & Resin Products Inc, Bostonian, Bahia
OURICURY WAX—57 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Fenris, Bahia
72 bgs, F B Ross & Co, Bostonian, Bahia
57 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Bostonian, Bahia
72 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Bostonian, Bahia

PAPAIN—28 cs, S B Penick & Co, President Monroe, Singapore
16 chests, Biddle, Sawyer Corp, Citadel Victory, Colombo
5 chests, Biddle-Sawyer Corp, Excelsior, Colombo

PAPRIKA—60 bgs, W H Robinson & Co, Gainsville Victory, Rotterdam

PEATMOSS—200 bls, Brown Bros-Harriman Co, Irish Elm, Dublin

PATCHOULI OIL—2 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, President Monroe, Singapore

PENDARE GUM—141 bls, L A Dreyfus Co, Triton, Ciudad Bolivar

PEPPER—600 pkgs, Ludwig Mueller Co, Thora Dan, Valparaiso

BLACK—480 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Jalakendra, Cochin
320 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Jalakendra, Cochin
960 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Inc, Westerdam, Rotterdam
640 bgs, A G Dano, Westerdam, Rotterdam
160 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Westerdam, Rotterdam
480 bgs, M Goldottz & Co, Excelsior, Alleppy
240 bgs, Olivier Co, Inc, Excelsior, Alleppy
720 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Inc, Excelsior, Alleppy
339 bgs, Virchand Penachand, Excelsior, Cochin
40 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Excelsior, Bombay
400 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Excelsior, Bombay

PEPPERMINT LEAVES—10 cs, S Stern, Henry & Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam

PERILLA GUM—664 bgs, Chicle Development Co, Dominic, Para

PETITGRAIN OIL—31 cs, New York Trust Co, Bostonian, Buenos Aires

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—121,129 bbls, California Oil Co, Fort Mims, Puerto La Cruz
115,440 bbls, Imperial Oil Ltd, Esso Parkersburg, Puerto La Cruz
117,770 bbls, Imperial Oil Ltd, Esso Knoxville, Puerto La Cruz
100,826 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfhawk, Las Piedras
103,720 bbls, California Oil Co, Kettle Creek, Aruba
104,292 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Birch Coulie, Caripito
122,815 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Esso New Haven, Puerto La Cruz
117,708 bbls, Imperial Oil Ltd, Esso Bridgeport, Puerto La Cruz
122,208 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Samoset, Puerto La Cruz
105,189 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Burlington, Las Piedras
112,535 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Ramhill, Las Piedras
103,787 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfbird, Las Piedras
124,409 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Scranton, Puerto La Cruz

PHENANTHRENE FLAKE—1 dm, Coaltar Chemical Co, Gloucester City, Bristol

PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—70 cs, Reichhold Chemical Co, Houffalize, Antwerp

PIMENTO—159 bgs, R T French Co, Cape Ann, Kingston
40 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Cape Ann, Kingston
400 bgs, Cape Ann, Kingston

PIMENTO LEAF OIL—3 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Coastal Viking, Kingston
2 dms, Ungerer & Co, Coastal Viking, Kingston
2 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, Cape Ann, Kingston
1 dm, Geo Lueders & Co, Cape Ann, Kingston

POPPYSEED—200 bgs, Bernhard Ingenson, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Catz American Co, Westerdam, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Wagner Bros Feed Co, Livia, Buenos Aires

POTATO DEXTRIN—200 bgs, Morningstar, Nicol, Inc, Westerdam, Rotterdam

STARCH—150 bgs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, Westerdam, Rotterdam
10 bgs, Westerdam, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Columbia Mills, Inc, Creighton Victory, Rotterdam

PYRITES RESIDUE—22 cks, Dorr Co, Midland Victory, Antwerp

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—31,117 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Co, Surma, Santa Fe
2,045 bgs, C M Loeb Rhoades Co, Livia, Buenos Aires
6,027 bgs, C M Loeb Rhoades Co, Bostonian, Buenos Aires

QUICKSILVER—750 flasks, Bankers Trust Co, Castillo Ampudia, Barcelona
760 flasks, Spitfire, Yokohama

ROOT, MEDICINAL—1 bg, S B Penick & Co, Cape Ann Cristobal

RUTILE SAND—10,569 bgs, Metal Traders, Inc, Red Jacket, Brisbane
2,460 bgs, Ayrton Metal Co, Red Jacket, Brisbane
1,967 bgs, Red Jacket, Sydney
4,100 bgs, Bank of New South Wales, Ottawa Victory, Sydney

SAFFRON—4 cs, H S Dorf, Marine Snapper, Genoa

SANDALWOOD OIL—12 cs, J D Walsh Co, Jalakendra, Madras

SAPONIN—47 bss, W R Grace & Co, Santa Maria, Valparaiso

SARSAPARILLA ROOT—5 bls, Long Eye, Puerto Barrios

SEEDLAC—100 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Excelsior, Calcutta
1,225 bgs, Excelsior, Calcutta

SESAME SEED—605 bgs, Independent Halvah Candies Co, Long Eye, Puerto Barrios
200 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Anchor Bend, Corinto
250 bgs, Anchor Bend, Corinto

SHARK LIVER OIL—576 dms, Distillation Products, Inc, Devils Lake Victory, Bergen

SHELLAC—460 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Cape San Diego, Bangkok
882 bgs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, Cape San Diego, Bangkok
1,473 bgs, Cape San Diego, Bangkok
800 bgs, Citadel Victory, Lamsomuk
1,225 bgs, Excelsior, Calcutta
150 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Excelsior, Calcutta
465 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Excelsior, Calcutta

SILICON CARBIDE—450 cks, D C Andrews & Co, Norefiord, Oslo

SODA CAUSTIC—625 dms, Light Work Product, Inc, Shooting Star, Havre
1,320 dms, Oregon, Havre

STICKLAC—420 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Cape San Diego, Bangkok

STORAX—10 cs, Polaks Frutal Works, Netherlands Victory, Istanbul
48 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Netherlands Victory, Istanbul
94 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Netherlands Victory, Istanbul
24 cs, Geo Lueders & Co, Wellesley Victory, Istanbul
48 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Wellesley Victory, Istanbul
72 cs, S B Penick & Co, Wellesley Victory, Istanbul

TALC—300 bgs, Eli Lilly & Co, Marine Snapper, Leghorn

TANKAGE, RENDERED—1,902 bgs, Armour & Co, Bostonian, Montevideo
2,184 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Reinholt, Buenos Aires

TANNING EXTRACT—12 bgs, Meadows, Wye & Co, Bolivia, Copenhagen

TAPIOCA FLOUR—200 bgs, H J Cassey, Cape San Diego, Bangkok
1,500 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Dominic, Parnahyba
2,834 bgs, American Key Product Co, Dominic, Parnahyba
500 bgs, American Key Product Co, Rio Branco, Fortaleza
1,000 bgs, Bank of New York, Rio Branco, Parnahyba
TITANIUM DIOXIDE—67 cks, International Chemical Mfg Co, Gainsville Victory, Rotterdam
ORE—1 ck, National Lead Co, Ranenfjord, Stavanger
TUCUM KERNELS—1,538 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Dominic, Parnahyba
4,414 bgs, General Foods Corp, Dominic, Parnahyba
1,067 bgs, E F Drew & Co, Dominic, Parhyba
823 bgs, General Foods Corp, Dominic, Parnahyba
769 bgs, F F Drew & Co, Rio Branco, Parnahyba
UREA—2,800 bgs, Kauders & Co, Attleboro Victory, Rotterdam
VALONIA CUPS—5,845 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Wellesley Victory, Odunluk
EXTRACT—2,435 bgs, International Products Corp, Netherlands Victory, Mytilene
1,583 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Netherlands Victory, Izmir
VANADIUM ORE—2,130 bgs, Vanadium Corp of America, Santa Isabel, Callao
VANILLA CUTS—20 cs, McCormick & Co, Cape Chalmers, Vera Cruz
VETIVER OIL—1 dm, Trubek Laboratories, Coastal Viking, Port au Prince
WATTLE BARK EXTRACT—436 bgs, American Plywood Co, Vergelegen, Durban
3,246 bgs, Standard Bank South Africa, Vergelegen, Durban
2,130 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Vergelegen, Durban
WHITING—1,002 bgs, Nicholas H Weitzner, Gainsville Victory, Antwerp
WOOL WAX—20 bgs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Inc, Sacramento, Hull
20 dms, W H Jelly & Co, Sacramento, Hull

Baltimore

ARSENIC—1,153 bbls, General Chemical Co, Devils Lake Victory, Gothenburg
CARAWAY SEED—300 bgs, W G Scarlett & Co, Gainsville Victory, Rotterdam
CHROME ORE—2,655 tons, Philipp Bros, Inc, Netherlands Victory, Iskenderun
4,000 long tons, General Refractories Co, Arizpa, Masinloc
1,626 tons, Western Hemisphere Raw Material Co, Mana, Salvador
MANGANESE ORE—5,000 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co, Vergelegen, Durban
1,016 tons, Philipp Bros, Inc, Santa Elisa, Coquimbo
MUSTARD SEED—420 bgs, American Veteran, London
PEPPER, BLACK—480 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Excelsior, Cochin
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—10,366 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Co, Surma, Santa Fe
SHARK LIVER OIL—356 dms, Distillation Products, Inc, Ranenfjord, Bergen
ZINC CONCENTRATE—1,736 tons, W R Grace & Co, Santa Elisa, Callao

Boston

CASEIN—625 bgs, Casein Co of America, Livia, Buenos Aires
COCONUT OIL—560 long tons, Philippine Refining Co, President Monroe, Manila
MICA—256 cs, Otto Gerdau Co, Excelsior, Calcutta
30 cs, F W Pitt & Co, Excelsior, Calcutta
612 cs, Cornelis & Suhr, Excelsior, Calcutta
100 cs, Eugene Munsell & Co, Excelsior, Calcutta
OSSEIN—740 bgs, Atlantic Gelatine Co, Norwalk Victory, Antwerp
738 bgs, Atlantic Gelatine Co, Creighton Victory, Antwerp
POTATO STARCH—2,000 bgs, First National Bank, Norwalk Victory, Rotterdam
SHELLAC—200 cs, Cape San Diego, Bangkok
STARCH—804 bgs, A M Meincke, Creighton Victory, Rotterdam
TANKAGE—1,000 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Surma, Montevideo

Norfolk

COTTONSEED HULL FIBER—1,536 bls, Hercules Powder Co, Reinholt, Santos
SODIUM NITRATE—6,613,800 lbs, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp, Gladys Don, Topocilla

Philadelphia

CARNAUBA WAX—407 bgs, T G Cooper & Co, Dominic, Parnahyba
MANGANESE ORE—304 tons, Excelsior, Calcutta
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—546 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Co, Reinholt, Buenos Aires
ZIRCON SAND—2,100 bgs, J W Hampton Jr & Co, Red Jacket, Brisbane

San Francisco

CHROME ORE—1,500 tons, Britain Victory, Masinloc
COPRA—1,000 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Jackson Victory, Tacloban
503 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Jackson Victory, Tacloban
1,550 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Britain Victory, Cebu
318 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Britain Victory, Pluridel
1,000 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Britain Victory, Mashate
1,000 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, John Hathorn, Castalia
275 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, John Hathorn, Tacloban
2,550 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, John Hathorn, Lulan
500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Lake Babine, Mashate
500 tons, ElDorado Oil Works, Lake Babine, Bulan
185 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Lake Babine, Legaspi
500 tons, Cargill, Inc, Lake Babine, Legaspi
FIRECRACKERS—6 cs, Frank P Dow Co, Trade Wind, Hongkong
133 crtns, Rene D Lyon Co, General M C Meigs, Hongkong
800 cs, Charles Gillan & Co, Philippine Bear, Hongkong
FISH LIVERS—39 dms, Week Niebecker, Inc, Loch Garth, Cristobal
GINGER—57 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Loch Garth, Kingston
OLIVE OIL—75 cs, Angelo Merlino & Sons, President Fillmore, Genoa
ORE CONCENTRATES—128 bgs, American Smelting & Refining Co, President Madison, Manila
81 dms, American Smelting & Refining Co, President Madison, Manila
25 dms, American Smelting & Refining Co, Anchor Hitch, La Union
PEPPER, BLACK—160 bgs, D Hecht & Sons, President Fillmore, Cochin
281 bgs, Loch Garth, London
PIMENTO—109 bgs, Pacific National Bank, Loch Garth, Kingston
SESAME SEED—1,333 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Anchor Hitch, La Libertad
SHARK LIVERS—10 bbls, E F Gregoire, Loch Garth, Cristobal

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Obituaries

Dr. H. Foster Bain

Dr. H. Foster Bain, former director of the United States Bureau of Mines, died last week in Santo Tomas Hospital, Manila, Philippine Islands. He was seventy-six years old. Dr. Bain had been director of the Bureau of Mines from 1921 to 1925.

After retiring from the bureau, he became secretary of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, and at other times served as director of the Illinois Geological Survey, lecturer on economic geology at Ohio University and the University of Chicago and managing director of the Copper and Brass Research Association. At the time of his death he was a director of the African Metals Corporation and was in the Philippines on a mission for American mining interests.

Harry R. Drackett

Harry R. Drackett, president of the Drackett Company, chemical manufacturer, Cleveland, died March 5 in Holmes hospital in that city. He was sixty years old.

Mr. Drackett joined his father, the late Phillip W. Drackett, in the firm of P. W. Drackett & Sons Company in 1915. In 1920 the firm name was changed to the Drackett Company, and Mr. Drackett became president in 1924. He had formerly been associated with Procter & Gamble Company, Standard Explosives, Ltd., Canadian Explosives, Ltd., and the Ice Manufacturing Company.

Dr. Rollin T. Chamberlin, professor emeritus of geology at the University of Chicago, died March 6 in Billings hospital, Chicago. He was sixty-six years old. Dr. Chamberlin had retired last year after thirty-five years on the faculty of the university.

Dr. Eugene E. Gill, former professor of chemistry at the Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago, died March 10 in Denver, Colo. He was seventy-two years old. Dr. Gill had been associated with the institute for twenty-six years when he retired in 1945.

George S. Laing, former president and member of the board of the West India Oil Company, subsidiary of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), died March 6 in White Plains hospital, White Plains, N. Y. He was sixty-nine years old. Mr. Laing had retired from the oil concern in 1939.

Henry W. Wilmot, former vice-president of the Cuban-American Sugar Company and the Barahona Sugar Company, died recently while visiting friends in Clearwater, Fla.

Du Pont Marketing New Insecticide Material

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., is now producing bis-methoxyphenyl-trichloroethane as an insecticide which it claims kills a great variety of insects, has more knock-down power than DDT on flies, mosquitoes and other insect pests, and is not dangerous to domestic animals and can be used with safety on plants.

Marketed under the trade name "Marlate," the material is said to have no more acute toxicity on livestock than rotenone, and to be safe on vegetables which are sensitive to certain other insecticides.

Corrosion Engineers Awards To Drs. Evans and Pearson

The National Association of Corrosion Engineers has named Dr. Ulick R. Evans recipient of its Willis Rodney Whitney Award in corrosion science for 1948, and has awarded its Frank Newman Speller Award in corrosion engineering to Dr. John M. Pearson. The awards will be presented at the annual meeting of the association in St. Louis, Mo., on April 7.

Dr. Evans, who lectures on corrosion of metals, thin films on metals and recrystallization changes in metallic structures at Cambridge University, England, was voted the award "in recognition of his outstanding contributions to the fundamental knowledge on which the practical control of corrosion is based."

Dr. Pearson's award is "for his outstanding service in the application of scientific research in the prevention of corrosion, particularly by cathodic protection of underground structures." He is at present director of the physical division of the research and development department of the Sun Oil Company.

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Arnold, Hoffman Names E.D. McLeod to New Post

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., manufacturer of oleates and stearates, Providence, R. I., has appointed Earle D. McLeod assistant to the president, and has named Chauncey E. Allard to succeed Mr. McLeod as research director.

Earle D. McLeon

Mr. McLeod joined the research staff of Arnold, Hoffman & Co. in 1938 after having worked in the laboratories of Pacific Mills and, later, having charge of production and laboratories at the Masury-Young Company. He was appointed the company's research director in 1942.

Mr. Allard was employed by the Schering Pharmaceutical Corporation for four years before joining the Arnold, Hoffman staff in 1942. He was appointed research supervisor in 1946.

FDA Gets Appropriation Of $4,475,000 for '49

OPD Washington Bureau

Appropriations amounting to $4,475,000 were approved for the Food and Drug Administration by the house last week, with the passage of the annual appropriations bill of the Federal Security Agency for fiscal year 1949. The funds allotted to the FDA are $275,000 less than that recommended by the Bureau of the Budget, but $200,300 more than was provided for the current year.

The increase over this year's appropriation is to cover increased operating costs resulting from mandatory salary advances and to provide approximately $75,000 for additional enforcement personnel.

Synthetic Fuels Research Increase Passes Congress

OPD Washington Bureau

Legislation doubling the amount of money available to the Bureau of Mines for research in the production of synthetic fuels and lengthening the research program to eight years was passed by the senate last week and sent to the White House for the President's signature.

The bill (H. R. 2161) had previously passed the house with an amendment providing that $1,000,000 of the $30,000,000 authorized appropriation shall be applied to production research on secondary recovery from stripper oil fields and in refining processes. The amendment was approved by the senate.

Gen'l Petroleum Plans To Market Pesticides

General Petroleum Corporation, subsidiary of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, will produce and market "Sanilac" and "General" spray oils, weed exterminators and other specialties for farm and automotive equipment in the western states. The parent organization recently announced discontinuation of many similar products because of the petroleum shortage.

G.E. Plastics Division Names Harris Plant Mgr.

The General Electric Company has named Charles H. Harris manager of the Decatur, Ill., works of its plastics division. Mr. Harris, who has been serving as assistant to the manager of the plant and works accountant, joined the company in 1930. He joined the plastics division in 1934.

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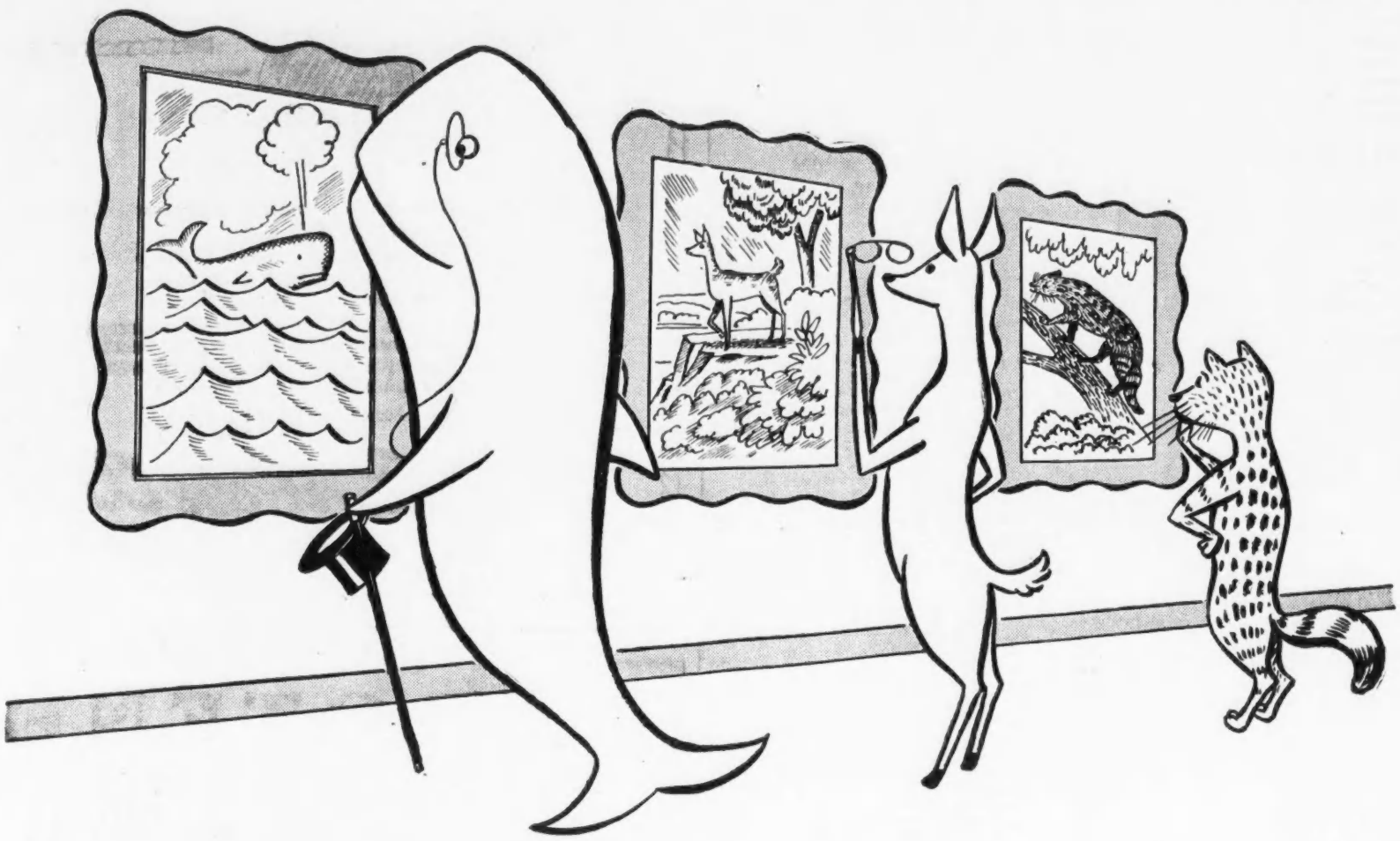

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Another week of somewhat palsied activity was reported in the botanical drug market. Buyers continued to purchase immediate requirements only, in most instances, the total of such transactions was relatively small. The market showed far more strength as concerned prices than it did in the matter of purchases. That was true in articles of medicinal use and, surprising enough, it also applied to flavoring materials that, in recent weeks, had paraded downward steadily and in ratio to the shrinkage in demand.

During the period, the Department of Commerce issued import data on botanicals for medicinal and industrial consumption, covering the month of November last in comparison with October, and also comparing eleven month imports in 1947 with those in 1946.

A summary of the data on eleven months imports presented by the department develops the following statistical position of such botanicals.

	Pounds	
	Jan.-Nov. 1947	Jan.-Nov. 1946
Balsams	399,097	519,787
Botanicals	87,071,415	88,360,034
Gums	20,036,041	35,116,547
Total	107,506,623	124,005,368

A breakdown in the above composite figures develops the following:—

	Pounds	
	Jan.-Nov. 1947	Jan.-Nov. 1946
Balsams	399,097	519,787
Botanicals		
Medicinal	15,631,382	18,666,345
Industrial	71,780,033	69,693,689
Gums		
Aromatic	781,813	1,495,987
Mucilaginous	19,254,208	32,623,560
Total	107,506,623	124,005,368

According to the Department of Commerce, November imports at 736,827 pounds compared with 1,801,805 pounds imported in October. November imports of "Other Crude Materials for Drug and Other Use" totaled 6,968,744 pounds, a 50 percent drop from such imports in October, said the department.

Balsams

Copaiba—Importations of this balsam last November totaled 13,448 pounds, in comparison with 6,744 pounds in October. Total imports for 12 months were 66,038 pounds against 151,134 pounds in the corresponding period, 1946.

Fir—Arrivals of Canadian balsam last November totaled 603 pounds, slightly higher than the 505 pounds imported in October. Eleven month totals were 5,073 pounds in 1947 and 7,192 pounds in 1946.

Peru—During last November, 5,071 pounds were imported, comparing with 7,098 pounds in October. In January-November, 1947, the total arrival was 40,584 pounds, against 77,990 pounds in the corresponding period, 1946.

Tolu—Last November had a recorded importation of 21,000 pounds, comparing with 10,000 pounds in October. During eleven months of 1947, the total arrival was 78,796 pounds, comparing with 61,150 pounds arrived in the corresponding eleven months, 1946.

Barks

Canella Alba—The very dull market failed to find reflection in easing of spot quotations. Conservative supply was more than sufficient to hold quotations to an exceptionally steady position.

Cinchona—According to Department of Commerce reports, no importations of this bark were reported last November, but in October, 733,277 pounds had arrived. Total arrivals during eleven months of 1947 were 2,183,854 pounds, against 747,015 pounds arrived during the corresponding month in 1946. In the last full year of imports prior to the war, the total import was 1,349,086 pounds, which makes the eleven month importations of 1947 more than interesting considering the fact that substantial shipments were not forthcoming from the Dutch East Indies in 1947 and most of the bark originated in Central America. The reverse was true in 1938. In that year, Central America supplied but 6,423 pounds, coming from Ecuador.

Imports Detained by FDA

New York

Week Ended March 5

Cassia oil, 15 drums: not USP.
Coriander seed, 2,226 bags: filthy.
Chillies, 100 bags: filthy.
Elderberries, 10 bags: filthy.
Mace, 69 cases, 22 bags, filthy.
Nutmegs, 800 bags, 6 cases: filthy.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Cardamom, decorticated, Guatemalan, 5c. per lb.
green, Alleppey, 5c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Italian, ½c. per lb.
Dillseed, dewhiskered, ½c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Montana, brown, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, black, spot, 1½c. per lb.
futures, nearby, 2c. per lb.
distant, 2½c. per lb.
white, ½c. per lb.
Thyme, Spanish, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Ginger root, African, ½c. per lb.
Saffron, boxes, $4 per lb.
Sarsparilla root, Mexican, 5c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cloves, Madagascar, futures, ½c. per lb.
Turmeric root, Alleppey, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
234.7	235.1	257.9	288.4

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Beans

Vanilla—Demand was reasonably active throughout the past week. The cost of goods in hand made it virtually certain that price shading would be absent from the market and reports indicated the firm maintenance of quotations at the levels recently prevailing. Present replacement costs at primary market points show substantial underlying strength and would suggest, if anything, that the current levels of prices were slightly on the low side, if anything. Stocks unsold on this market were no threat to the maintenance of firm quotations during the weeks ahead.

Berries

Hawthorne—Stocks were firm and prices showed resistance to buyers' bidding, in most instances of inquiry for replacement supplies. Holdings were on the conservative side, though they were larger than they were not so long ago.

Rasberries—Quick-freezing of the crop of this article has operated to the reduction of stocks obtained through drying processes. In most respects, the market for dried berries was close to nominal position and open quotations were usually suggestive of values and not on a firm basis in most instances.

Flowers

Chamomile—November recorded no importations of this flower, according to the latest report of the Department of Commerce. In October, 5,512 pounds had reached this country. The record of imports for eleven months of 1947 was 183,090 pounds, which compared with 102,298 pounds arrived during the corresponding period, 1946.

Lavender—Arrivals of replacements show a marked drop in importations. The latest report of the Department of Commerce records no importations in either November or October, 1947. Total arrival figures for eleven months in 1947 were 16,314 pounds, comparing with 70,681 pounds imported in the corresponding period, 1946.

Rose—Plentiful stocks of pale flowers were in hand but virtually no consumer interest was present in the market last week. Prices were low and, consequently, considered to be exceptionally steady in most quarters.

Saffron—Flowers packed in wooden-boxes were reduced to $25 per pound without stirring a great interest in the material. In conventional tins, the market held steady at $32 per pound, inside, and transactions rarely got beyond 5-pound lots—and sales more often involved single pounds.

Gums

Arabic—November imports in 1947 totaled 1,977,699 pounds, a considerable drop from the 2,639,275 pounds arrived in October. Total arrivals in eleven months of 1947 became 9,173,620 pounds, a severe reduction from the total of 19,412,216 pounds imported in the corresponding eleven months of 1946.

Asafetida—Arrivals last November totaled 19,200 pounds, against none in October. Importations in eleven months of 1947 were

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

FOR PROMPT DELIVERY
from New Arrivals

Areca Nuts	Elecampane Root
Benzoin Sumatra	Hawthorn Berries
Burdock Root	Horehound Herb
Catnip Leaves & Tops	Juniper Berries
Chamomile Flowers	Nux Vomica
Cocculus Indicus	Pipsissewa
Dandelion Root	Rhatany Root
Digitalis Leaves	Uva Ursi Leaves

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80,423 pounds, against 90,570 pounds in the corresponding months of 1946.

Karaya—November imports dropped to 275,571 pounds from the October total of 621,846 pounds. Total arrivals in January-November, 1947, became 5,542,719 pounds, against 7,088,223 pounds in the corresponding period of 1946.

Mastic—November last witnessed the arrival of 1,102 pounds. There had been none in October. Eleven months imports became 3,315 pounds, comparing with 21,633 pounds arrived in the corresponding period, 1946.

Myrrh—The present fair stock of this gum traces to the substantial importations last November, being 26,880 pounds and comparing with the 4,480 pounds arrived during October. Total imports in eleven months were 41,486 pounds, comparing with 28,168 pounds imported in the corresponding time, 1946.

Tragacanth—The latest information importations shows that in last November, 352,501 pounds arrived, comparing with 24,122 pounds in October. That brought eleven-month totals up to 2,997,627 pounds in 1947 against 3,627,024 pounds in 1946.

Herbs and Leaves

Buchu—November arrivals of this merchandise totaled 3,014 pounds, against the October import of 5,999 pounds. Total arrivals for eleven months were 135,045 pounds in 1947 and 120,790 pounds in 1946.

Digitalis—November had a record of 3,360 pounds of this article imported here. None arrived in October. In eleven months in 1947, 58,847 pounds were imported, while in the corresponding months of 1946, 15,033 pounds arrived.

Henbane—November imports slumped to 2,379 pounds from the October total of 161,382 pounds. During the period January-November, 503,821 pounds reached here in 1947 while in the corresponding months of 1946, the import totaled 276,165 pounds.

Jaborandi—The plentiful supply available for consumers continued to be increased by further arrivals from the primary market. The total imported last week was 32 bales from Brazil. Prices remained very steady on the spot.

Laurel — Demand hardly simmered last week. Trade was almost totally at a standstill but prices remained in fairly steady position, notwithstanding.

Lobelia—The market has become steadier with the gradual consumption of better than fair-sized quantities of the 1947 crop. Trading was occasional last week and mainly along jobbing lines.

Patchouli—The supply situation has improved so far as distillers were concerned. The import record now in hand shows that 32,021 pounds reached here last November. None came in during October. Total importations for eleven months were 57,734 pounds in 1947 against 130,929 pounds in 1946.

Sage—Buyers were aloof, one of the principal consuming seasons being near its end, and numerous consumers seemed to have stocks for immediate requirements. Prices proved to be steady last week.

Senna—Though not up to the total 1946 imports, arrivals in 1947 still make a good showing. Latest reports indicate the arrival of 228,155 pounds, though none came in during October. Total imports for the January-November period in 1947 were 1,237,024 pounds, which compare with 2,755,128 pounds in the corresponding time, 1946.

Thyme—Spanish herb underwent a fractional recovery in price. The market was up to 11c. to 11½c. per pound last week on strictly jobbing request.

Miscellaneous

Dragon's Blood—Arrivals from the Far East assume a steadier aspect. The latest importation was 5 cases that reached here from Singapore. The market continued steady.

Ergot—Reports indicate no importations of this article last November, though in October, 34,178 pounds had arrived. Total imports for eleven months reached 146,701 pounds in 1947 against 327,519 pounds in the equivalent period, 1946.

Kola Nuts—An arrival of 246 bags from Kingston, Jamaica, was reported last week. Official import figures give imports last November at 105,987 pounds, comparing with 86,370 pounds in October. Eleven months figures became 674,460 pounds in 1947 against 817,502 pounds in 1946.

Lycopodium—November arrivals at 15,000 pounds compared with 11,049 pounds in October. During the January-November period, 34,312 pounds were imported in 1947, comparing with 5,970 pounds in 1946.

Nux Vomica—The latest import figures give November arrivals at 89,600 pounds. None came in during October. For the first eleven months of 1947 the arrivals became

1,644,612 pounds, against 3,157,110 pounds in the corresponding period, 1946.

Roots

Althea—More jobbing inquiry was current but sales gained but moderately. Undertones were steady and prices showed resistance to declines.

Colombo—Some indications suggested that much of the recently arrived parcel of 588 bags has been sold into consumption prior to arrival. The market kept all of its recently stronger undertone.

Galangal—Demand was the sort that did not press stocks acutely. Jobbing trade was sufficient to maintain prices steadily.

Gentian—The market continued to be steady. No further rise in price has taken place. Latest official import data gives none for last November, which contrasted with 54,630 pounds arrived in October. Total importations in the first eleven months of 1947 were 108,057 pounds, comparing with 577,835 pounds of record for the corresponding months of 1946.

Ipecac—Though indications were that root could be obtained from Brazil, none was offered by regular dealers on spot. And reports from London failed to disclose Brazilian root on that market. November imports from other ports totaled 6,428 pounds, a rise from October imports at 3,877 pounds. The total imports during the January-November period in 1947 were 33,747 pounds, against 101,289 pounds during the corresponding period, 1946.

Licorice—November imports dropped sharply to 6,371,774 pounds from the October total of 11,707,907 pounds. However, imports during the first eleven months of 1947 increased to 55,096,162 pounds from the 1946 total of 47,206,008 pounds.

Rhubarb—Undertones were slightly steadier and sellers were less inclined to shade quotations. November importations totaled 23,520 pounds, against no imports in October. A total of 188,978 pounds came in during the first eleven months of 1947, comparing with 156,464 pounds arrived in the corresponding period, 1946.

Sarsaparilla—Mexican root was lower at 40c. to 45c. per pound, and a more competitive situation suggested further shading. Importations last November totaled 4,968 pounds, a decrease from the 9,092 pounds brought in during October. In the period January-November, 1947, imports totaled 130,891 pounds, a rise from the 83,198 pounds arrived in the corresponding period, 1946.

Turmeric—The prices for Alleppey root softened and closed the week lower at 28c. to 29c. per pound. Other varieties lacked quotable change.

Seeds

Caraway—Trade was light and irregular but prices held steady. During the past week 350 bags reached here from Rotterdam, Holland.

Cardamom—Decorticated seed from Guatemala advanced to $1.20 to $1.25 per pound. Also, green Alleppey quotations rose to $1.15 to $1.20. Arrivals were 40 cases from Cochin.

Celery—French seed was a fraction higher on the basis of 29½c. to 30c. per pound. Indian seed lacked further price development, holding reasonably steady for the most part in a not too active market. Importations totaled 180 bags from Bombay, India.

Dill—Dewhiskered seed was slightly higher on the spot, being held on the basis of 11½c. to 12c. per pound throughout the past week.

Fenugreek—Stable prices ruled the spot. Demand was irregular and relatively light in all instances. November importations at 5,555 pounds were in contrast with the 121,814 pounds landed last October. Total imports for eleven months were 857,694 pounds in 1947 and 672,000 pounds in 1946.

Flea—No further easing of prices on French seed was noted. Indian seed was also in steady position. November importations totaled 160,974 pounds, a drop from the 319,844 pounds brought in during October. Total imports for the first eleven months of 1947 reached 2,651,780 pounds, a rise from the 1,941,803 pounds imported in the corresponding months of 1946.

Spices

Clove—The market was still unsettled and inclined in buyers' favor, futures dropping to 10½c. to 11c. per pound and being available at a possible concession therefrom.

Ginger—African root continued under downward pressure and the market became 12c. to 12½c. per pound. Larger inquiry developed toward the close of the period. Importations from Kingston, Jamaica, were substantial, totaling 1,060 bags. Restoration of firm spot prices seemed to be likely soon.

Pepper—Higher cables from source markets sent spot quotations up. Black pepper in whatever position rose to 40c. to 41c. per pound. White pepper was affected fractionally, 62c. to 62½c. per pound being the closing price for the week.

Pimento—The sole development was the arrival of 599 bags from Kingston, Jamaica. Prices held steadily, here and at the source.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

The trend in price was generally downward last week in both the essential oils and aromatic chemicals markets. Among the first group, there were sixteen items that showed decreases, while among the aromatics there were three.

In general, the decreases were not especially sharp and they did not affect sufficient key products to bring the weekly price index down more than 1.1 points. In neither group, however, was there any tendency shown towards strengthening.

Demand for essential oils was not particularly heavy during the week, although the market could not be called dull. There was some interest shown in products that will be used by the bottling industry, but since warm weather is still some time away, this interest did not get much beyond the inquiry stage. The Easter trade was about over and was not particularly good for the year, most supply houses reported. Despite the tendency toward lower prices most oils were still at fairly high levels and were causing some hesitation among buyers who hoped for further decreases.

The dills and the Russian oils continued to be stumbling blocks, as far as supply was concerned. Oils from France, Italy and India were for the most part readily available, but there was some doubt in the trade about buying too heavily because of the puzzling political and exchange situations abroad.

Export trade was reported to be at fairly good levels, but again the political and trade situations were having their effect. Import conditions were good, and except for a few items that had been in tight supply for some time, supply houses here were having little trouble in obtaining goods.

The aromatics business was reported to be holding up well. Some items, such as musk ambrette, were still in tight supply, but others were generally available, although not always in the quantities desired.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Anise oil, Chinese, 10c. per lb.
Camphor oil, white, natural, 5c. per lb.
Cassia oil, USP, 20c. per lb.
Cinnamon oil, bark, $12.50 per lb.
Eucalyptol, USP, 5c. per lb.
Eugenol, pure, USP XIII, 20c. per lb.
Ginger oil, distilled, 25c. per lb.
Heliotropine, 10c. per lb.
Lemongrass oil, 10c. per lb.
Lignalos oil, wood, 50c. per lb.
Lime oil, expressed, West Indian, $2 per lb.
Mandarin oil, Brazilian, 75c. per lb.
Neroli oil, French, $8 per lb.
Orange oil, California, 10c. per lb.
Florida, 15c. per lb.
Patchouli oil, 75c. per lb.
Peppermint oil, redistilled, USP, 25c. per lb.
Sage oil, Dalmatian, 65c. per lb.
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, $3 per lb.
Ylang-ylang oil, first, 50c. per lb.
third, 75c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
146.2	147.3	149.3	208.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Anise — A comfortable supply situation, plus an easing in the shipping picture, were responsible last week for a drop of 10c. a pound for the Chinese material on the New York market. The item was being quoted at 80c. to $1.25. There was some of the Russian USP available, but only in small lots, and it took some searching around to locate reasonable quantities. The price range for that oil showed no change from the previous listing of $3.25 to $3.75.

Camphor — The white, natural material came down by 5c. a pound last week to establish a new inside price of 55c. a pound. The outside remained unchanged at 75c. Supplies were at a fair level, but since this is a small trade item, there were sufficient stocks available to accommodate the demand. The synthetic showed no change from the previous listing of 15c. to 40c.

Cassia—Supplies of the USP from China were at a good level and it was reported that there were no further difficulties involving shipping of the oil. Demand was reasonably good, coming mainly from candy and soft drink makers, and was expected to pick up shortly for the coming summer trade. There was a decrease of 20c. a pound noted, which brought quotations down to $2.40 a pound on the inside, while the outside remained unchanged at $3.75.

Cinnamon—The bark oil tumbled in price from $52.50 on the inside of the range to $40 last week on the market in New York. The outside price remained unchanged, however, at $62. Supplies were at a satisfactory level, and demand ranged from average to good. Some increase in orders was noted from manufacturers of better quality soft drinks, and indicated the beginning of seasonal activity in the bottling trade.

The leaf oil from Ceylon remained unchanged at the previous listing of $1.50 on the inside, with no figures available for the outside. The leaf from Seychelle was still quoted only on the inside at $1.20, although it was in tight supply, and some houses reported they had no stocks of it.

Citronella—The Ceylon oil last week remained firm at the previous quotations of 90c. to $2.75. Its steady position was thought to come partly from the support of the Java oil. The latter oil, although unchanged at $1.45 last week, was in a strong position and those in the trade felt it might go considerably higher. There were still difficulties involved in growing enough of it in Java, what with the damage done to the crop lands by warfare and the switch the farmers were obliged to make to foodstuffs in an effort to maintain the islands' production of essential crops. Last week 101 drums reached New York from Puerto Barrios and Colombo.

Coriander—This oil continued to be one of the tightest on the market last week, and was still being quoted at $34 to $37. Many dealers reported that they were without stocks of it, and those who had some had it only in small quanties. For many months Russia had offered the oil in only the meagerest quantities, and while some houses had hopes of obtaining some shortly, they were only hopes, and it still remained to be seen whether trade in the oil would be revived.

Dillseed—The price range of $8 to $8.50 held firm on this oil during the past week, but that was no indication that the product was getting any better as to supply. As a matter of fact, the supply situation was becoming worse. Buyers were taking every available pound of it they could lay their hands on and there will be no new supplies until late this year. Those dealers who had any of it on hand were willing to sell it only in very small quantities in an effort to spread their goods around as much as possible.

Dillweed — This item continued in extremely tight supply last week, and although the price range of $8.25 to $8.50 remained unchanged, there were some leaders in the trade who predicted that quotations might soon mount to $9 or over. There were some supplies of the oil available, but they were being offered in only the meagerest quantities. Many houses had absolutely none, and could not expect any until late in the year, when the new crop will come in. Most of the heavy users of the oil had been warned of the shortage some time ago and covered their needs well in advance, and as a result were in a good position, but those who had not were hard put to it to find enough of the oil around to satisfy even a part of their needs.

Eucalyptus—The market for the USP rectified continued quiet in New York last week, and the only item of interest was the arrival of 27 drums and three cases from Melbourne. The 80-90 percent continued to be quoted at $1.05 to $1.45, and the 70-80 percent at 90c. to $1.30.

Ginger—Supply houses which deal heavily in this item were looking for revived activity shortly, as the time approached for the manufacturers of soft drinks to return to the market for their seasonal requirements. When they do they will find supplies at a good level, and as of last week, the price down to $7.75 a pound. This represented a decrease of 25c. a pound from the previous week. The item was still being quoted at $13 a pound on the outside of the range, although that was considered to be a fairly high price.

Lemon—The foreign market was quiet last week, but buyers in this country still could not be sure what to expect of the Italian product, what with such influences as the foreign exchange and the political situation in Europe helping to cloud the picture. Some sources said the domestic market had received support because of the prevailing uncertainty in the foreign market. Prices held firm all along the line during the period under review, however, but for how long that would continue was only a guess. The only item of real interest was the arrival in New York of 40 cases of the Italian product from Palermo.

Lemongrass—This item continued on its

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

erratic way last week, and dropped another 10c. a pound to $1.50 on the market in New York. It had been an unsteady oil for some time, what with the effects of the Indian political situation and the return to the market of European buyers. There were still good sources of supply, such as India, Ceylon and Guatemala, and that was thought to be the reason for the decline in price. Demand for the item was still said to run from fair to good, with most of the orders being taken for the manufacture of soap and citral.

Lignaloe—The wood oil of Mexican origin dropped 50c. a pound on the New York market last week, to establish a new price of $3 a pound on the inside of the range. The outside, however, remained firm at the old listing of $5.20. Supplies were at a satisfactory level, but there was no great demand for the item. The seed oil, of Mexican origin, was steady at the previous listing of $4.50 to $4.80 a pound.

Lime—The trade last week was preparing for a considerable increase in activity in the market for this oil, for there were indications that the bottlers of soft drinks were soon to be in the market again for their seasonal purchases. Supplies were reported to be at good levels, and the demand was there, but the only thing that bothered some of the larger supply houses was the quality of the oil. Although the condition was not universal in the market, it was said that there had been some lots offered recently that were so poor that reputable houses would not touch them. Quotations for the various oils last week were:—Expressed West Indian, $7.50 to $11.75; distilled, Mexican, $3.75; distilled West Indian, $4.25 to $6.50; terpeneless, $35 to $43.

Mandarin—The Brazilian oil came down 75c. a pound on the market in New York last week to establish a new inside price of $5. The outside remained unchanged at $8.40, although most of the trade considered that to be a bit on the high side and were inclined to place their own quotations somewhat lower. There were no particular changes noted in either the supply or demand pictures.

Neroli—A new inside price of $187 a pound was established for the French oil last week by one of the leading supply houses in New York. This represented a decrease of $8 a pound from the last quotation. The outside, however, remained unchanged at the old listing of $390. The item was available to buyers but trading in it continued in a light way.

Orange—One of the larger houses in New York last week announced new prices on the California and Florida oils, representing decreases in both instances. The California was quoted at $1.60 a pound, which represented a decrease of 10c. a pound from the last quotation. The Florida oil was listed at $1.25, which represented a decrease of 15c. a pound. In neither case was the outside price changed. Quotations on the other orange oils continued firm. They were:—Sweet, distilled, 80c.-$1.25; expressed USP, Brazilian, $1.40 to $1.95; Messina, $4.50 to $5.50; West Indian, $2.25 to $3.75, and sesquiterpeneless, $80 to $135.

Patchouli—There was not a great deal of interest shown in the market for this oil last week, and the price range dropped 75c. on the inside to establish a new figure of $10.75. The outside remained unchanged at $45. The wide range in price was accounted for by the varying degrees of quality of the oil. Replacement lots were being offered but interest in obtaining them was reported to be slow, as most supply houses seemed to be carrying sufficient inventories.

Peppermint—There was a decrease of 25c. a pound in the price range for the redistilled product during the period under review. One of the larger supply houses reported establishing a new inside price of $8.25 a pound, although the outside remained firm at $9.25. The natural showed no change from the previous listing of $7.75 to $8.75. Demand for both oils was reported to be keeping on a steady plane and although there had been statements issued from time to time to the effect that the oil was in strong hands and that there might be some shortages in the country, an executive in one of the larger houses in New York last week was inclined to discount them as largely rumor.

Pimento—The only real item of interest regarding this oil was the arrival last week in New York of eight drums from Kingston, Jamaica. Otherwise the market was quiet and the leaf oil continued to be quoted at $1.75 to $3.25, while the berry also held firm at the previous listing of $4.25 to $6.50.

Rue—This oil continued to hold little interest on the market in New York last week, and was being quoted at $4.65 to $5 a pound. Buying was light, but there was enough to go around for the filling of normal orders.

Sage—The Spanish oil held firm last week

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at the old quotation of $1.90 to $3.50 a pound, but the Dalmatian dropped from $4.50 to $3.85 on the inside of the range. The outside remained unchanged, however, at the old listing of $5.55.

Spearmint—It had been reported that there was difficulty in obtaining this oil from the country, and some supply houses frankly stated that it had been in a tight position for the past several weeks. But, on the other hand, an executive in one of the largest houses in New York last week asserted that buyers could pick up all they wanted at the current listing of $8.50 a pound, which represented the inside of the range. The outside was $10. Demand for the oil was reported to be good.

Vetiver—A new figure of $22 a pound was announced for this oil last week, representing a decrease of $3 from the previous listing. The outside remained unchanged at $30.

Ylang-Ylang—The Bourbon oil held to its former position on the New York market last week and continued to be quoted at $14 to $25 a pound. The first, however, decreased from $12.50 to $12 on the inside, although the outside remained unchanged at $15. The price range for the second was still $7.50 to $10. The price for the third showed a drop from $5.25 to $4.50 on the inside, but the outside was still firm at $7.50.

Aromatic Chemicals

Benzophenone—The price range of $1.40 to $1.70 remained unchanged for this item on the New York market last week, despite the fact that it was in excellent demand and some suppliers reported that they were just able to keep their manufacturing facilities up to the calls they were receiving for the product.

Citral—Supplies of this item were reported to be fair to good last week and demand was taking as much of the item as the manufacturers were making. The price remained unchanged at $3.90 to $5.

Eucalyptol—The USP showed a reduction of 5c. a pound on the market in New York last week, bringing the inside price on the range down to $2.20. The outside, however, remained unchanged at $4.

Eugenol—The pure, USP XIII, was reduced 20c. a pound during the period under review, to make the new quotation $2.05 on the inside of the range. The outside, however, showed no change from the previous listing of $3.25. Supplies of the item were said to be sufficient although demand was a bit on the weak side.

Heliotropine—There was a reported reduction of 10c. a pound for this item on the market in New York last week. One of the major supply houses announced a new price of $3.15 for the inside, although the outside remained unchanged at $4. Supplies were at fairly good levels but it was said that demands from soap and perfume makers had caused some dwindling.

Linalool—This item, made from bois de rose, was in a steady position on the New York market during the period under review. Supplies were adequate and demand was good. The price range of $4.50 to $6.85 showed no change from the previous week. The ex lignaloe wood was also unchanged at $6.50 to $7.

Linalyl Acetate—There were no changes in the price structure of this item, in either the bois de rose, lignaloe wood or petitgrain groups during the period under review. Supplies were good and demand was reported to be steady. Quotations were:—Ex bois de rose $4.35 to $7.20; ex lignaloe wood, $7.75 to $8.40, and ex petitgrain, $5.10 to $6.

Safrol—This item continued to be quoted at between 95c. and $1.45 last week in New York, although the inside figure was considered fairly low and the average was somewhat better than $1. Supplies were adequate but demand was a bit on the light side.

Belgian Congo Exports In Third Quarter Listed

The Belgian Congo exported seventy tons of uranium ore, valued at 1,200,000 francs, to the United States during the third quarter of 1947, according to Aneta News Agency. During the same period 16,000 tons of zinc ore and 5,474 tons of tin ore, valued at 41,000,000 and 144,000,000 francs respectively, were exported to Belgium.

The United States received the greatest part of 736 tons of tin, worth 44,000,000 francs, which was exported during the quarter, and Belgium received most of the 36,000 tons of copper and 2,174 kilograms of gold. Industrial palm oil exports from the quarter totaled 20,000 tons, going mostly to Belgium and this country, and copal exports registered 5,000 tons, shipped mainly to Belgium and Great Britain. Soap exports were 2,000 tons, and textiles exported totaled twenty-four tons.

Polak & Schwarz President Discusses Expansion in U.S.

Adolph Schwarz, president of N. V. Polak & Schwarz's Essencefabrieken, Zaandam, Holland, and of Polak & Schwarz, Inc., essential oils and aromatic chemicals, New York, recently arrived in this country for a series of conferences with executives of the American firm. Discussion at the conferences has been centered on further expansion of the organization's activities throughout the United States, the building of a new plant at Teterboro, N. J., and the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the parent company next year.

Fritzsche Adds Schedy To Quarter Century Club

Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., essential oils and aromatic chemicals, New York, recently inducted Walter E. Schedy of its perfume research laboratory staff, into its "Quarter of a Century Club" at a luncheon held at the New York Athletic Club. Mr. Schedy, the thirty-fourth employee to become eligible for the club, was presented with gifts by the firm and by its employees.

BIMS of Boston Installs

The BIMS of Boston installed M. E. Nourse, of Howe & French, Inc., as chairman at its annual banquet held recently at the Weston Golf Club. D. J. O'Connell, of Howe & French, Inc., and Warren E. Johnson, of U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., were installed as new members of the executive committee.

Steel Shipping Barrels Output Up in December

Production of steel shipping barrels, drums and pails during December increased slightly, with the industry producing 2,387,923 heavy-type barrels and drums, and 893,559 light-type barrels and drums, and 5,096,480 steel packages, kegs and pails, according to a report by the Bureau of the Census. This compared with the production of 2,063,834 heavy-type barrels and drums, 718,410 light-type barrels and drums, and 4,530,748 steel packages, kegs and pails in November.

Toni Corp. Names LeVant

The Toni Corporation, cosmetics manufacturer, New York, has appointed Jack L. LeVant sales manager of its wholesale division. Mr. LeVant was formerly vice-president of the New York division of McKesson & Robbins, Inc.

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Bids Wanted

Acetone, 2,320 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 2239, March 17.

Alcohol, denatured, 350 gallons, and ethyl, 99 gallons, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 327, March 25; denatured, 500 gallons, Army Transport Corps (Mariettа, Pa.) invitation 222, March 23.

Ascorbic acid, 10 kilograms, Department of Agriculture (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 671-84, March 23.

Calcium carbide, 40,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 2269, March 16.

Calcium chloride, anhydrous, 20,000 pounds, Army Transport Corps (Marietta, Pa.) invitation 222, March 23; flake, 60,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 2234, March 17.

Caustic soda, 4,000 pounds, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 327, March 25.

Chloroform, 1,660 pounds, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 327, March 25.

Chromic acid, 6,300 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 190, April 8.

Colloidal detergent, laundry, 31,150 pounds, Federal Prison Industries, Inc. (New York, N. Y.) invitation 7P1-122, March 18; 740,000 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 597, March 37.

Desiccant, 41,000 one ounce-bags, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 329, March 26.

Drugs and chemicals, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 507, March 22; invitation 515, March 22.

Fuel oil and **kerosene**, region 5, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation FO-9710-R, April 5.

Hydraulic fluid, 10,924 gallons, Joint Army-Navy Petroleum Purchase Agency, AFMPC-12, Hq. U. S. A. F. (Washington, D. C.) invitation 12, March 17.

Lacquer, 4,800 gallons, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 313, March 19; 810 gallons, invitation 312, March 18.

Lime, chlorinated, 30,000 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 596, March 23.

Lubricant, gear, 2,010 gallons, Naval Supply Center (Norfolk 11, Va.) invitation 6382, March 19.

Manganese carbonate, 4,260 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 177, April 5.

Methylene chloride, 240 gallons, U. S. Air Force Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 881, March 24.

Monoethanolamine, 10,255 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 2234, March 22.

Paint, enamel, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) 552 gallons, invitation 174, April 1; 1,250 gallons, invitation 173, April 1; 52 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation B-NY-W-12428, March 17; various, 145 gallons, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 320, March 23; 1,800 gallons, Naval Supply Center (Norfolk 11, Va.) invitation 6386, March 22; 1,500 gallons, Navy Department, Aviation Supply Office (Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 487, March 19; 235 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (New York 7, N. Y.) invitation B-Y-W-12428, March 17; 305 gallons, Veterans Hospital (Bronx 63, N. Y.) invitation 48-569, March 18.

Phosphoric acid, metal conditioner, 1,875 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 180, April 5.

Plastic coating, strippable, 30,000 gallons, Navy Department, Aviation Supply Office (Philadelphia Pa.) invitation 489, March 16.

Rubber cement, 2,500 gallons, Corps of Engineers (Chicago 5, Ill.) invitation 116, March 17.

Rust preventive, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) 180,000 pounds, invitation 179, April 5; 80,000 pounds, invitation 175, April 5; 82,500 gallons, invitation 186, April 7; 27,500 gallons, invitation 185, April 7; 35,000 gallons, invitation 184, April 7; 15,000 gallons, invitation 183, April 7.

Sealer, wood, 2,750 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 188, April 6.

Shortening, 900,000 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (Chicago 4, Ill.) invitation 467, March 18.

Soap, laundry, cakes, 4,800 pounds and powder, 12,000 pounds, toilet, 100 cases, 144 5¾-ounce cakes per case, Corps of Engineers (Memphis 1, Tenn.) invitation 129, March 25; chip, 5,400 pounds, gal, 400 ten-ounce cakes, laundry, powder, 4,400 pounds, toilet, 5,400 six-ounce cakes, U. S. Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pa., invitation 14-2282, March 22; high titer laundry powder, 467,000 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3 N. Y.) invitation 592, March 23; 303,000 pounds, invitation 606, March 22.

Sodium silicate, 1,600 gallons, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 592, March 23.

Stain, wood, 1,144 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 880, March 24; 1,580 gallons, Veterans Administration (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation M-187, March 17.

Sulphur dioxide, 30,000 pounds, Corps of Engineers (New Orleans 9, La.) invitation 72, March 18.

Sulphuric acid, 1,200 pounds, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 327, March 25; 1,900 gallons, Army Transport Corps (Marietta, Pa.) invitation 222, March 23; 65,625 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 176, April 2.

Trichlorethylene, 1,930 gallons, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 327, March 25.

Patent Agreements

—Continued from page 5

Manufacturing Company, and T. F. Johnson.

Two patents on the device were owned by Line Material Company, and a third was owned by Southern States Equipment Corporation. Each company, according to the government, licensed the other to use its patent rights and each held the right to sublicense other companies. The sub-licenses were designed to provide that minimum prices would be fixed by the original patent holders.

Justice Reed held that where two or more patentees with "competitive, non-infringing" patents combine them and fix prices on all devices produced under the patents, competition is "impeded to a greater degree" than where a single patentee fixed prices for his licenses.

"When patentees," he stated, "join in an agreement as in this case, to maintain prices on their several products, that agreement, however advantageous it may be to stimulate the broader use of patents, is unlawful under the Sherman act."

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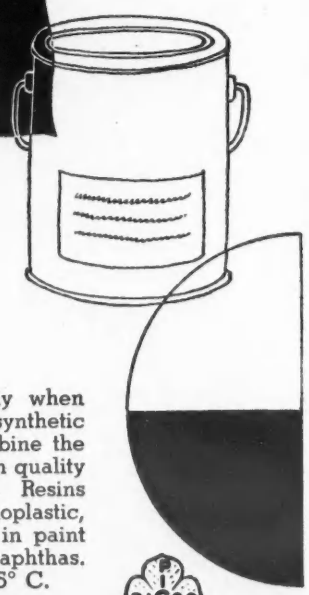

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Protective Coatings Materials

Price activity in the market last week was limited to Spanish oxide, chlorinated rubber and some grades of shellac, as protective coatings materials were featured by a quiet tone.

Advances of one-quarter cent per pound were effected during the week by a major supplier of Spanish oxide. Reluctance of other importers to go along with the increases resulted in a price spread for No. 1 and No. 2 grades. Supply-wise, this pigment continued extremely short, as did Persian Gulf oxide. Domestic paint manufacturers, however, continued unconcerned over the persisting shortage because of the effective results they have achieved with domestic blends. The widespread use of domestic blends was said to be restricting supplies of synthetic iron oxide. Pure grades of green chromium oxide were likewise scarce. The supply position of other earth colors, however, continued good, with demand for most pigments described as moderate.

Also significant in prime pigments last week were reports of easement in carbon black. The improved situation was attributed to declines in tire production and the manufacture of industrial finishes. As a result of the decreased demand, major producers were said to be building up inventories for the first time in recent years.

Domestic talcs were still said to be critically short during the week, with deliveries of leading suppliers still reported to be running six months behind orders.

In synthetic resins, increases in less-carload quotations of chlorinated rubber were announced last week by a leading maker, the price changes to take effect April 1. At the same time, a leading producer of hydrocarbon resins said that inquiries were keen. In fact, orders received by that company were reported to indicate an increase in business of over 100 percent during the current year. Other resins retained their previous market positions. Natural gums were without feature, as trading was slow.

Leading makers of vegetable drying oils reported free supply conditions. Plasticizers were firm following recent reductions in dibutyl phthalate and tributyl phosphate.

Some stiffening in the Argentine casein market was reported during the week, although quotations on the New York market continued firm. Domestic casein was still extremely scarce. Naphthenates stabilized following recent increases. Superfine and TN grades of shellac declined 1 cent per pound each on the New York market, as the Calcutta market remained unchanged.

Fifty-six paint and varnish wholesalers reported January dollar sales to the Bureau of Census at $5,264,000, a rise of 37 percent over the December figures and 8 percent above January, 1947. Inventories of thirteen wholesalers for January totaled $1,138,000, 13 percent below the dollar value of inventories in December but 9 percent above the figures for January, last year.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Shellac, superfine, 1c. per lb.
TN, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
182.2	182.2	182.2	175.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Black, Bone—The Bureau of Census reported January production of this pigment at 1,033 short tons, a slight drop from the 1,102 tons produced in December but above the 848 tons reported for November and the 1,023 tons for January, 1947. Shipments of bone black during January amounted to 813 short tons, compared with 1,028 tons for the preceding month, 1,043 tons in November and 806 tons in January, last year. Bone black stocks at the close of January were registered at 1,474 short tons, opposed to 1,254 tons on December 31, 1,180 tons on November 30 and 1,565 tons at the end of January, 1947.

Black, Carbon—Major producers last week reported an easing of supply. The loosening of stocks was said to apply to all grades. Improvement of the supply situation was attributed mainly to relaxation of buying by the tire industry. In fact, one major tire company recently announced a 30 percent cut-back in requirements because of a falling off in production. Pigment grades were also said to be off because of a slump in production of industrial finishes. Thus, for the first time in recent years, producers were reported to be building up inventories. The price structure, at the same time, remained at levels of previous weeks.

Black, Synthetic Iron Oxide—In good supply, this pigment last week was reported to be receiving normal demand. Prices were without variance.

Brown, Metallic—This pigment was on moderate call during the week, as stocks were reported abundant. Market quotations held at levels of former weeks.

Brown, Sap Crystals—This pigment was without change during the period under review, as prices held firm, supply was abundant and demand was fair.

Brown, Sienna—Stocks were uniformly good for all grades last week, as inquiries continued moderate and market quotations were stable.

Brown, Synthetic Iron Oxide—The price structure continued steady last week, as this pigment was still reported to be available in almost any quantity. Demand was normal.

Brown, Umber—No change in the market position of this material was noted during the week. Prices were steady. Demand was moderate and supplies were ample.

Green, Chromium Oxide—Consumers of pure grades remained on short rations last week, as stocks still were reported tight. Market quotations were without variance.

Lead Pigments—Pigment producers were still hard put last week for pig stocks. However, all orders from regular customers for both red and white leads were being met, although the supply situation in general was viewed as tight. Demand was still heavy, despite the fact that orders for spring operations had not yet begun to develop. A spokesman for a leading maker of these pigments reported that current shipments were approximating present production. Quotations on all grades held firm at previous levels during the period under review.

Orange, Chrome—This material is currently being quoted at 27c. per pound, delivered, not at 26c. as erroneously reported in the previous issue of this magazine. Supply and demand factors were unchanged, the former continuing abundant and the latter described as normal.

Red, Iron Oxide—A leading supplier of Spanish oxides advanced quotations on all grades ¼c. per pound. Other marketers held prices at former levels, thus creating a spread in quotations. Both Spanish and Persian Gulf oxides were still said to be rather short, owing largely to the reluctance of American importers to pay what they consider high prices at the source. The shortage of these pigment materials is being mitigated to a very large extent by the widespread use of domestic blends with very satisfactory results. Quotations on No. 1 Spanish oxide in barrels last week ranged from 5½c. to 5¾c. per pound, carloads, ex dock; 5¾c. to 6c. per pound, l.c.l., ex dock, and 6½c. per pound, l.c.l., ex warehouse New York. No. 2 Spanish oxide commanded 5¼c. to 5½c. per pound, carlots, ex dock; 5½c. to 5¾c. per pound, l.c.l., ex dock, and 6¼c. per pound, l.c.l., ex warehouse New York. Imports of iron oxide last week totaled 40 barrels from Rotterdam and 200 bags from Hull.

Red, Synthetic Iron Oxide—In tight supply, this material received a heavy call during the week, largely owing to its wide spread use in blends as a replacement for Spanish oxide. Prices were stable.

Red, Venetian—Inquiries were moderate

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Sales: January

The value of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers in January, 1948, as reported by 68 establishments to the Bureau of Census, was $88,473,000. Details of sales reported by these establishments with comparative data for 1947 and 1946, follow:—

	Total sales reported by 680 establishments.	Classified sales reported by 580 establishments: Trade sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer.	Industrial sales: Total	Industrial sales: Paint and varnish.	Industrial sales: Lacquer.	Unclassified sales reported by 100 establishments
1948—January	$88,473,000	$46,960,978	$31,975,564	$22,490,019	$9,513,545	$9,538,4
1947—January	83,788,171	41,804,452	32,405,342	24,347,353	8,057,989	9,578,3
1946—January	55,919,068	29,953,397	19,824,591	14,836,945	4,987,646	6,141,0

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

last week, as stocks continued abundant. Market continued at levels of former weeks.

Yellow, Benzidin—The market price of this pigment is currently being quoted at $1.60 per pound, delivered, not at $1 as erroneously reported in the previous issue. Other factors were otherwise unchanged.

Yellow, Iron Oxide—French, Peruvian and natural grades all were readily available during the week. Prices were firm and demand was fair.

Yellow, Synthetic Iron Oxide—This section was featured by a steady tone last week, as supplies continued ample, demand was moderate and prices were firm.

Fillers and Extenders

Calcium Carbonate—Imports last week totaled 650 bags of precipitated chalk from Avonmouth and Bristol and 1,000 bags of whiting from Antwerp. In the market, conditions continued on a par with levels of previous weeks.

China Clay—No change in the market position of this material was noted during the period under review.

Fuller's Earth—Imports last week were reported at 100 bags of this material from Avonmouth. Domestic fuller's earth ranged from $27 to $30 per ton, carloads, f.o.b. mines, last week. The spent grade was priced at $2 to $4 per ton, while the imported product commanded $30 to $40 per ton. Supply and demand factors remained at former levels.

Magnesium Silicate—Domestic producers still reported a severe shortage of talc, with deliveries continuing to run six months behind orders. No improvement in the situation was expected by leading makers in the near future. Imported talcs were readily available, however, but these were largely being distributed to cosmetic manufacturers. Prices were firm.

Mica—The price structure of this material was steady during the week, as supplies continued ample and demand was described as moderate.

Pyrophyllite—Quotations were firm last week, as insecticide manufacturers in the North were reported to be taking more and more material. Other consumers were also calling for large quantities, particularly ceramic and rubber makers. Supplies were said to be holding up well.

Synthetic Resins

Film scrap stabilized at lower levels during the week following recent 1c. per pound decreases on both colored and water-white grades. Inquiries were sparse, although interest from abroad continued heavy. Few export sales were reported by producers owing largely to the persisting shortage of American dollars in foreign countries. Alkyds were unchanged last week, as production still was said to be hampered by the scarcity of phthalic anhydride. A leading maker of chlorinated rubber announced increases effective April 1. According to that company's announcement, the carload quotation will continue unchanged at 40c. per pound, but the l.c.l. price will move up to 43c. per pound. The move was attributed to increased costs in manufacturing operations. Ester gums were in good supply last week, as prices continued firm at higher levels. A major producer of hydrocarbon resins reported active demand for these products, both domestically and abroad. Present commitments of that company indicate an increase of over 100 percent in 1948 and production facilities were reported to have been provided to permit the same rate of progress for the next five years. Small stocks of maleic anhydride continued to put a crimp in all-out maleic resin production. Phenolics were about in balance last week, although phenol still was reported short. Increased production of phenol, expected later this year, was looked for by leading producers of phenolics last week as the key to permanent easement in this section.

Natural Resins

Imports last week totaled 349 baskets of copal gum from Macassar, 414 cases and 25 bags of dammar from Singapore. The New York market was essentially without feature during the week, as prices remained at previous levels. Trading was somewhat slow and stocks continued unchanged, with the supply positions of natural gums varying radically between importers. Generally, however, most resins were said to be in adequate supply.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate—The market on this plasticizer was stable last week following the recent 1c. per pound reduction on all quantities by a leading maker. Quotations ranged from 37c. to 38½c. per pound, drums, carloads; 38c. to 39c. per pound, less carloads, and 35½c. to 37c. per pound, tanks.

Diethyl Phthalate—No change in the market position of this material was noted dur-

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3. Our M1870	70 hours		

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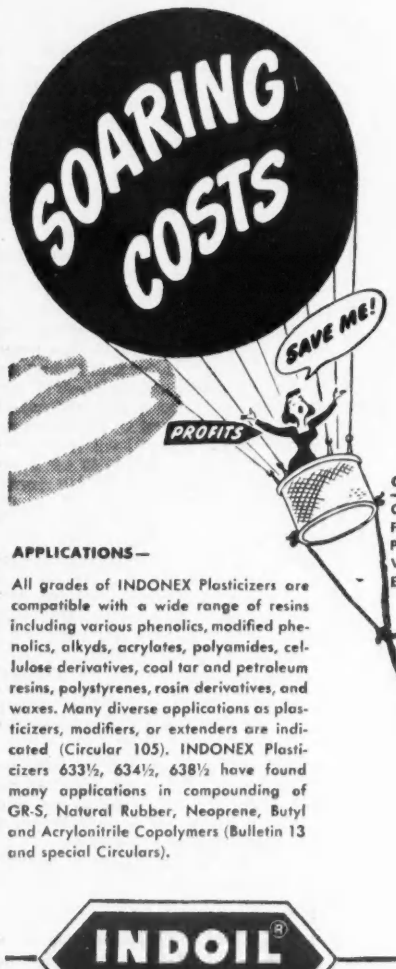

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ing the period under review. Demand continued off and supply was described as adequate, at least, for the moment.

Dimethyl Phthalate—Considerable war surplus material was still reported afloat on the market. Demand, which slumped some weeks ago, was said to be unchanged, as were prices.

Tributyl Phosphate—This material stabilized at lower levels during the week following recent 2c. per pound reductions by leading makers. Demand was said to be normal and supplies were reported on a par with levels of former weeks.

Miscellaneous Materials

Asphalt—Imported last week were 1,288 drums and 101 cases of asphalt from Paramaribo and Genoa, respectively, and 67,639 barrels of petroleum asphalt from Willemstad. The market exhibited no change from conditions of previous weeks.

Casein—Reports reaching the New York market last week indicated a stiffening in Argentina, with some increase in buying at firm quotations. Buying interest in the imported material continued light in New York, however, although practically all the casein previously reported afloat was said to have disappeared from the market. Quotations were steady at 28¼c. to 30¼c. per pound, while prices on the domestic product were likewise firm at 33c. to 35c. per pound. Domestic casein, however, was still extremely scarce. Indicative of the slump in domestic production were the Bureau of Agricultural Economics figures for January, which revealed an output totaling 750,000, 70 percent below the 2,542,000 pounds of casein manufactured during the corresponding month in 1947 and 37 percent under the 1942-1946 average of 1,184,000 pounds. Stocks held by driers at the close of January amounted to 1,475,000 pounds, 36 percent below the 2,290,000 pounds of casein on hand on January 31, 1947. Imports last week totaled 8,244 bags from Buenos Aires.

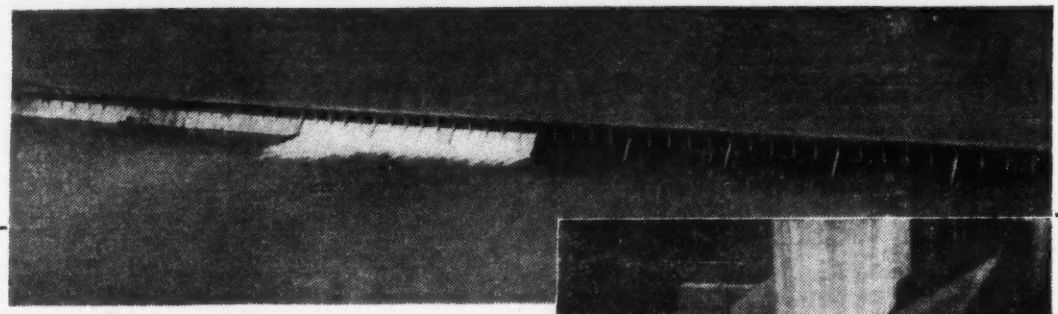
Glue—Demand for bone glues continued easier last week, as producers still were reported to be building up inventories. Hide glue calls, however, were as intense as ever. The overall supply position of both grades, meanwhile, was described as tight. The price structure was stable. Imports during the week totaled 191,830 bags of bones from Brisbane and Havana, 78 bales of glue from Havre and 740 bags of ossein from Antwerp. Total glue production in January, as reported by the Bureau of Census, rose to 14,229,885 pounds, as compared with 13,184,827 pounds in December, 13,636,188 pounds in November, and 13,939,203 pounds in January, 1947. Total glue shipments during January were reported at 16,197,585 pounds, as against 10,348,936 pounds during the previous month, 12,588,514 pounds in November and 14,561,556 pounds in January, last year. Stocks at the close of January amounted to 10,606,001 pounds, opposed to 12,443,767 pounds on December 31, 9,509,275 pounds on November 30, and 10,271,575 pounds at the close of January, 1947.

Graphite—Imported from Singapore last week were 500 bags of graphite. Marketwise, this material was without change during the period under review.

Naphthenates—Quotations stabilized last week at higher levels following recent 1½c. to 1¾c. per pound advances by major producers. Supply and demand, at the same time, approximated levels of previous weeks.

Shellac—Declines of 1c. per pound were reported in the New York market for superfine and TN grades. Lemon No. 1, lemon No. 2, bleached, bonedry and refined lacs were all firm. Supplies in New York were reported ample. The Calcutta market was unchanged, with dealers at the source still reported to be discounting April, May and June deliveries. Additional reports on the Bysacki crop, due at the end of next month, tended to support earlier indications that it will provide a good yield. Superfine lac

HIGHLIGHTS of PAINT PROGRESS *No. 14 of a Series*



1936

ENGINEERED PRIMERS BAFFLE CORROSION

THE great gates of the mammoth Mississippi and Ohio River dams, built in the Thirties, opened a new chapter in the development of ready-mixed metal protective paints. Though coated with conventional inhibitive primers, the gates started to rust prematurely under the attack of turbulent waters laden with silt, acid industrial wastes, floating timber and ice. The solution to this problem was found in engineered primers.

To combat this corrosion, paint engineers developed and tested in service over several years an array of new primers based on the latest chemical advances in inhibitive pigments, resins and oils. These tests established that the faces of such dam gates can be effectively protected by zinc dust or zinc chromate type primers with phenolic resin vehicles; also, that protective coatings for unusual types of service must be formulated specifically for each task.

Paint engineers developed through such test programs during the war numerous metal primers to meet the specific needs of the armed services. Many of the most successful of these were zinc dust or zinc chromate types with synthetic vehicles. Today, such types of primers are being adopted for general use in either normal or unusual service to provide better metal protection and lower maintenance costs.

Raised gate of a dam (middle photo) shows various paint formulas under test.

1848-1948

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Through its contributions to the formulating and testing of zinc dust and zinc chromate primers over many years, The New Jersey Zinc Company has aided the development of engineered metal primers.

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Water Paint Sales: January

(Formerly Plastic Coldwater Paint Sales)

Sales of resin emulsion paints, plastic-texture paints, coldwater paints and calcimines for January, 1948, as published by the Bureau of Census, are based on reports submitted by 47 manufacturers, of whom nine reported data for resin emulsion paints exclusively. Nine of the remaining 38 manufacturers also reported sales for this product, bringing the total number to 18 for resin emulsion paints. The data for plastic-texture paints, coldwater paints and calcimines are based on reports received from 38 identical manufacturers who accounted for approximately 87 percent of the total value of these materials. The January statistics as compared with those of the corresponding month in 1947, follow:—

Plastic-Texture Water Paints

	Pounds	Value
*Total	2,821,871	$242,824

* Includes paste and dry powder plastic-texture water paints which cannot be shown separately without disclosing the operations of the individual companies.

Resin Emulsion Paints

	Gallons	Value
Interior	631,578	$1,310,070
Exterior	13,607	35,120

Coldwater Paints

	Pounds	Value
Exterior, lime or cement-bound	2,187,824	$227,86
casein-bound	160,840	12,88
Interior, casein-bound, paste or semi-paste	*215,590	328,04
dry-powder form	665,549	60,16
glue-bound	158,346	6,65

Calcimines

	Pounds	Value
Hotwater	868,038	$46,12
Coldwater	571,364	34,41

Sales of these products for January, as compared with those for the corresponding month in 1947, were as follows:—

		January	
		1948	1947
Plastic paints	lbs.	2,821,871	3,272,80
	value	$242,824	$253,97
Resin emulsion paints	gals.	645,185	†
	value	$1,345,190	†
Coldwater paints	value	$633,508	$709,0
Calcimines	lbs.	1,439,402	1,750,1
	value	$80,545	$93,7

* Gallons. † Not available.

was quoted at 65c. to 66c. per pound during the week, while TN commanded 64c. to 65c. per pound. Imports during the week totaled 3,595 bags of shellac from Bangkok and Lamsomuk, 200 cases of shellac from Bangkok and 429 bags of sticklac from the same port of call. Shellac imports during January totaled 22,490 packages, compared with 20,676 packages in December and 42,929 packages in January, 1947.

Savannah, March 13.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted				
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$6.50	$6.50	$6.50	$6.50	$6.50
D	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05
E	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05
F	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05
G	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05
H	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05
I	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05
K	7.11	7.11	7.17	7.17	7.17
M	7.20	7.20	7.26	7.26	7.26
N	7.20	7.20	7.28	7.28	7.28
WG	7.69	7.69	7.70	7.70	7.70
WW	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75
X	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75
	Drums				
Sales	393	...	278	...	...
Receipts	392	21	...	...	1,511
Shipments	1,012	...	108	6	1,571
Stocks	5,502	5,523	5,145	5,439	5,379

Savannah, March 13.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Bulk, gallons—Cents	Sales	Barrels—Receipts	Shipments	On hand
Monday	63½	...	1,974	2,166	7,918
Tuesday	63½	...	...	...	7,918
Wednesday	63½	...	...	284	7,634
Thursday	63½	...	...	19	7,615
Friday	63½	...	157	382	7,390

Catalytic Compounds Study Planned by Novadel-Agene

The Lucidol division of Novadel-Agene Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y., has arranged to investigate the market and supply samples and technical information on a series of catalytic compounds used to promote curing of polyester type resins sold under the trade name of "Plastiset."

These resins normally cure by the application of heat to peroxide catalyzed monomers. In some fabrications, sufficient heat cannot be applied. The Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory of the Cornell Research Foundation, Inc., developed a series of catalysts which will effect cures at low temperatures. Lucidol is making these promoter compounds on a pilot plant scale, adding them to their line of peroxide catalysts.

German Ceramics Industry Described in OTS Report

OPD Washington Bureau

The composition and electrical and mechanical properties of two titanium oxide bodies with a high dielectric constant and low loss for high frequency applications are described in a report now on sale by the Office of Technical Services. The report on the German technical ceramics industry was prepared by Victor Fisher, vice-president and general manager, General Ceramics & Steatite Corporation.

It contains a chart, in German, tabulating the electrical and mechanical properties of "Kerafar U" and "Kerafar W," as well as other steatite and refractory bodies made by the Steatite Magnesia A. G. at Lauf and Holenbrunn. Also described is a corundum body for spark plugs and an acid proof chemical stoneware body said to be comparable to American products of this type.

Mimeographed copies of the eleven page report (PB-79644, "Further Advances in the German Ceramics Industry") sell for 50 cents. Orders should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

Phila. Paint Technicians To Meet on March 17

Edward M. Fisher, of the OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER, will be principal speaker at the monthly meeting of the Philadelphia Paint and Varnish Production Club, to be held at the Engineers Club on March 17. His subject will be "Chemical Markets as They Affect the Paint Industry." Mr. Fisher is a former president of the club.

Trade Briefs

Tide Water Associated Oil Company has elected Harry C. Hunt and Richard D. Brigham to its board of directors.

Sierra Talc & Clay Company, Los Angeles, Calif., recently suffered the loss of a small shed and a belt conveyer as a result of a fire in one of its plants. The company's Los Angeles plant was not destroyed by fire, as previously reported in OIL, PAINT & DRUG REPORTER.

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DDT-Liquid Solutions	Sulphate Wood Turpentine	Tar Acid Oil
Brake Fluids	Pine Oil	Creosote Oils
Lubricating Oils		
Benzol	Lacquer Diluent	Ethyl Alcohol
Xylol	Mineral Spirits	Diacetone
Toluol	Acetone	Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Hi-Flash Naphtha	Amyl Acetate	Methyl Isobutyl Ketone
V M & P Naphtha	Butyl Acetate	Normal Propyl Acetate
Stoddard Solvent	Ethyl Acetate	
Methyl Isobutyl Carbinol	Amyl Alcohol	
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BROOKLYN 32, N. Y.

Dow Corning Publishes Silicone Rubber Booklet

Dow Corning Corporation, Midland, Mich., has published "Silastic Facts No. 5," giving complete data on all commercially available types of the silicone rubber it markets under the trade name "Silastic." Several new types of the material are included among the six pastes and six molding and extruding stocks for which typical physical properties are given.

Data indicating the inherent stability of the material includes graphs showing changes in physical properties caused by aging at 300 deg. F. for sixty-five days; changes in hardness over a temperature range of —80 deg. to 480 deg. F.; brittle points ranging from —70 deg. to —100 deg. F., and tables showing changes in tensile strength, elongation and hardness after twelve months of outdoor weathering.

N.Y. Paint Club Told Use of Colors by Primitives

Dr. Margaret Mead, anthropologist on the staff of the American Museum of Natural History, discussed the use of color among primitive cultures at the luncheon meeting of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association at the hotel New Yorker on March 9. Dr. Albert E. Parr, director of the museum, served as introductory speaker.

The meeting, held under the auspices of the trade sales committee of the association, was presided over by Frank P. Connolly, trade sales chairman, and vice-president in charge of sales for Valentine & Co., New York. Among those present were Joseph Battley, president of the national association, Dean Charles M. Edwards, of the New York University School of Retailing and Gustave Klinkenstein, president of the New York club, and vice-president of Mass & Waldstein, Newark.

Witco Moves Branch Office

The San Francisco offices of the Witco Chemical Company will move this week to newly furnished offices in the Humboldt Bank building, 785 Market street.

Current Prices

—Continued from page 33

Yellow, hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.60 - —
Primrose, bbls., same basis.....lb. 1.90 - —
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .01¼- .02½
t.c.l., works .....lb. .02½- .03½
French type, bgs., c.l.....lb. .04 - —
t.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l..ton 27.00 -32.00
synth., bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .08½- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.93 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.95 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bgs., works. lb. .01¼- .02½
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. .20 - —
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .25 - .27
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vis.....oz 3.25 - 4.00

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works.....lb. .25 - —
smaller lots works.....lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms.....lb. .20 - —
NF, dms. .....lb. .39 - .40
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. No stocks
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. No stocks
Carbonate, tech., rubber makers', bbls., works..lb. .10¾- .11¾
USP, precip., powd., bbls.....lb. .35 - —
dms. .....lb. .40 - —
kgs. .....lb. .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.25 - —
t.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.55 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.00 - —
t.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.40 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works.lb. .0365- —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .0425- —
tanks, works .....lb. .0390- —
USP, gran., dms.....lb. .30 - .37
jars .....lb. .33 - .36
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .34 - .35
Diethyldithiocarbamate, dms., works. lb. 1.15 - —
Dust, bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1250- .1200
t.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .1275- .1300
Fluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .18 - .19
Hydrosulphite, dms., works.....lb. .16 - —
Iodide, NF, jars.....lb. 4.65 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .45 - .47
Linoleate, solid, 9½%, bbls.....lb. .56 - —
Metal slabs, E. St. Louis.....lb. .12 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn, dms., dlvd..lb. .21¼- —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .42½- —
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .10 - —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .10¼- —
American process, com't lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .10 - —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .10¼- —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .10 - —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .10¼- —
35%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .11¾- —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
50%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .12¾- —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .12¾- —
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .12¼- —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
green, seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .11¾- .13¼
t.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .13¼
Zinc oxide, pigment, French process red seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .11¼- .12¾
t.c.l., works.....lb. .11½- .13
white seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt .alld..lb. .12¼- .13¾
t.c.l., works.....lb. .12½- .14
USP, ctns., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .13¼- .14¾
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13½- .15
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbls., prices ¼c. higher than bgs.
Resinate, fused, 9% Zn, powd., solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works.lb. .0365- —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .11 - —
Stearate, ctns., 2,000 lbs.....lb. .48 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .49 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 4.15 - —
t.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 4.90 - —
flake, 25½% Zn., bgs., c.l., same t.c.l. same basis.....100 lbs 5.55 - —
powd., 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.75 - —
t.c.l., same basis ...100 lbs 7.50 - —
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c higher
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .10½- —
t.c.l., works .....lb. .10¾- —
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- —
Calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07½- —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- —
Luminescent pigment, frt. alld..lb. 1.00 - 3.00
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .07¾- —
Zinc sulphide and pigment, Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.
Sulphocarbolate, NF, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .29
powd., bbls. .....lb. .31 - .32
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.15 - —
t.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, ens., frt. alld..lb. 2.00 - 2.80
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, basic, dms., works, frt. alld.lb. .17 - —
normal, dms., works, frt alld.lb. .35 - —
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l. dlvd..lb. .08½- —
Pac. coast.....lb. .09¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies....lb. .09 - —
Pac. coast.....lb. .09¾- —
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).
Zirconium acetate, solution, bbls., works..lb. 25½- —
Hydride, ens., works.....lb. 7.00 - —
Oxide, 88%, 92%, grd., bbls. or bgs., any quantity, works..lb. .25 - —
98½-99%, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works..lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .44 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. 44½- —
2,000 lbs and less, works....lb. .45 - .48
milled, electric fused, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .59 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .59½- —
2,000 lbs. and less, works..lb. .60 - .63
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works..lb. .29½- —
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .03¾- —
5 tons, works.....lb. .04 - —
2,000 lbs. and less, works....lb. .04½- .04¾
milled, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .04¾- —
5 tons, works.....lb. .05¼- —
2,000 lbs., works.....lb. .05¾- .06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .11½- —
2,000 lbs. and less, works....lb. .12 - .16
Sulphate, basic, cake, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .37½- —
5 tons, works.....lb. .38 - —
2,000 lbs and less, works..lb. .38½- .39

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in the Feb. 2 issue of OPD.

Industrial Application

—Continued from page 7

esters and ethers which may prove very interesting to plastics manufacturers.

Methallyl Alcohol

Chemical—Starting point in making esters by distillation with the lower organic acids; dibasic esters by reacting with acid anhydrides in the presence of paratoluenesulphonic acid.

Resins—Starting point in making dibasic esters claimed to provide hard, chemically resistant, thermosetting resins by polymerization in the presence of peroxide catalysts.

Methylformothialdin, Normal

Pesticide—Toxicant (U.S. 2273664) in pest-controlling compositions.

Nickel Metaphosphate

Chemical—Catalyst (Brit. 586732) in vapophase nitration of aromatic hydrocarbons and in making mononitro derivatives of benzene and alkylbenzenes (claimed to give increased yields over those obtained by the use of known catalysts under the same reaction conditions).

Parachlorobenzyl Sulphonylchloride

Chemical—New organic compound presented (U.S. 2293971) as interesting to chemists, research directors, patent attorneys.

Para-aminophenylstibonic Acid Glucamine Salt

Pharmaceutical—Claimed (U.S. 2274593) as therapeutically active new chemical compound.

Shawnee
DRY COLORS
"Color Content Guaranteed"
Chrome Greens
Chrome Yellows
Zinc Chromate
Strontium Chromate
Toluidine Reds
Para Reds, Iron Blues
Cadmium Colors
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Zinc and Aluminum Stearate
"Kentucky Color" also distills:
No. 2-D Shingle Stain Oil
Refined Fusel Oil
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Zinc Smelting Methods In Germany Described

OPD Washington Bureau

A new smelting retort having an end construction with an interlocking expansion space said to give longer life to the retort is described in a report on zinc smelting and byproduct production now on sale by the Office of Technical Services.

The new type retort end is used in the thirty-two retorts employed at the Unterharzer Berag und Huttenwerke, Oker, Germany, which owns and operates zinc, lead and copper smelters. The report describes operations at the vertical retort zinc plant, the lead-copper smelter, the zinc oxide plant and the zinc alloy plant.

Mimeographed copies of the thirty-eight page report (PB-34728, "Vertical Retort Zinc and Byproducts") sell for $1. Orders should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

N.Y. Paint Technicians To Discuss Styrenated Oils

The New York Paint and Varnish Production Club will hear N. R. Peterson speak on styrenated oils at its meeting to be held on April 1 at Two Park avenue, New York. Mr. Peterson, who is associated with the coatings technical service of the Dow Chemical Company, has spent considerable time on development work connected with styrene.

N.Y. Paint Club Plans 'Paint Pioneers Night'

The New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hold a "Paint Pioneers Night" at the Biltmore hotel, New York, on March 17. Dinner will be served at 7 o'clock and a program of entertainment has been planned following the dinner.

Sweet in New Post

Ralph F. Sweet has been appointed paint sales manager at the Buffalo warehouse of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. Mr. Sweet has been with the company more than twenty-five years. He has served as paint sales manager at Boston. He succeeds C. E. Parsons, who has been named manager of the company's Erie, Pa., unit.

Trade Briefs

United States Gypsum Company has elected L. S. Wescoat a director. Mr. Wescoat is president of the Fure Oil Company.

Vogel Luminescence Corporation has been organized in San Francisco to deal in and manufacture chemicals, paints, pigments and dyes. Directors are Marcel J. Vogel, Frank P. Adams and V. M. Hanson. The company is represented by Mr. Adams, of 2610 Russ building, San Francisco.

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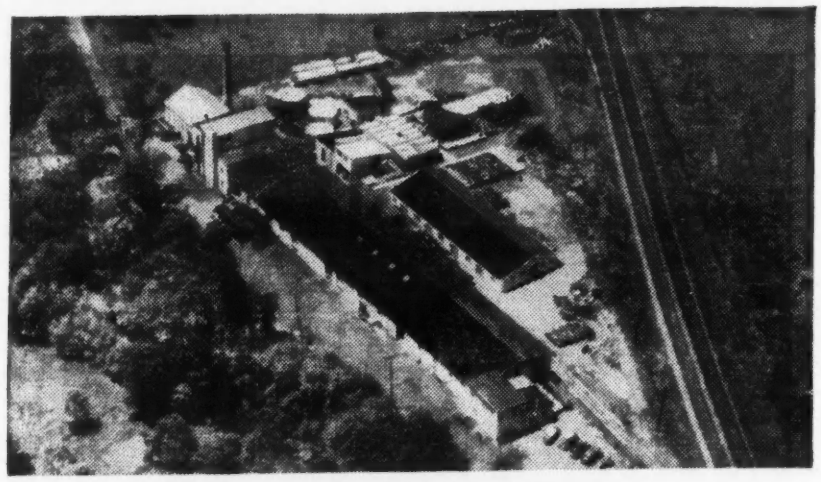

Our New Market, N. J., Plant

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Bone Pitch
Amorphous Waxes

Manganese Oxide
Manjak

Ozokerite Wax
Natural Asphalts

Gilsonite
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270°—285°—300°—310° F

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(Warehouse Stocks)

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Buffalo	James O. Meyers & Sons	Minneapolis	Jensen & McClelland
Chicago	Jensen & McClelland	Mobile	Russell Chemical Co.
Cleveland	R. H. Keene Co.	New Orleans	Russell Chemical Co.
Dallas	Roy A. Ribelin Dist. Co.	Philadelphia	Geo. A. Rowley Co.
Detroit	Edwin R. Howell	Pittsburgh	Homer D. Butis
Houston	Roy A. Ribelin Dist. Co.	St. Louis	Harry A. Baumstark & Co.
Kansas City	Morton-Myers Co.	St. Paul	Jensen & McClelland
Los Angeles	A. J. Lynch & Co.	San Francisco	A. J. Lynch & Co.

Dominion of Canada—Harrisons & Crosfield (Canada) Ltd.

G. S. ZIEGLER & COMPANY

Woolworth Bldg., 233 Broadway
New York 7, N. Y.

ZCO

Factory: New Market
New Jersey

Southern Paint Group Headed by Hughes

—Continued from page 4

Edwards, both of the Aluminum Company of America.

First step, according to the paper is to see to it that the aluminum surface to be painted is free from dust and dirt, oil and grease. For exposed structures, it was stated, a month or two of weathering should result in the removal of any rolling oil film. Dust and dirt can then be removed by brushing or, where necessary, by a light sanding operation before painting, according to the authors.

The paper declared that with structures and articles which are to be shop-painted it is usually more convenient to prepare the surface by a suitable chemical treatment. Several types were recommended.

The authors stated that aluminum paint forms a good moisture-proof priming coat for aluminum, and advised use of a primer pigmented with zinc chromate where especially corrosive conditions are to be met. Top coats of aluminum or colored-pigment paints can then be applied, it was said.

Because of the adherent oxide film on aluminum, and the corrosion resistant nature of the base metal, it was stated, paint properly selected and applied to aluminum will show excellent durability.

Vinyl Resin Coatings

The highly increased service life now obtained from vinyl resin coatings and resulting economies are due to a greater understanding of paint films and the need for proper surface preparation, according to L. *R.* Whiting of the Bakelite Corporation. Studies of film behavior, new methods of evaluating films on metal and new techniques for dispersing vinyl resins now being freely discussed, he said, show that no one coating nor one method of application will serve to combat all coatings problems, but the promise of even greater strides in the future is assured.

The need for proper surface treatment prior to application of the coating cannot be over-emphasized, Mr. Whiting stated. "A new primer which serves both as an inhibitive wash coat and a temporary anti-corrosive primer has been developed from polyvinyl butyral resin which can be applied both in sub-freezing temperatures or in mid-summer heat. No special skill or equipment is required for its application. The mechanism is not, as yet, clearly understood, but extensive testing on test panels and actual service conditions show no evidence of underfilm corrosion."

Protectometer Use

A new instrument called the protectometer which features moderate cost, simplicity of operation and accuracy of results was described by Mr. Whiting as leading to much needed improvement in coating compositions and their methods of application. A valuable tool for positive and accurate measurement, he said, the protectometer method results in a chart to display the degree of protection maintained at any time.

Mr. Whiting declared that "a most significant advance in the coatings field has been the development of methods for handling the vinyl resins as finely divided suspensions in organic media. The methods allow the use of the toughest, most chemically resistant vinyl resins at high solids content and low viscosities in inexpensive thinners."

Two types of dispersions, the organosols and the plastisols, were described. "The organosols," he said, "are the more versatile for coatings use, and are being used for coating cloth, paper, metal and in the formation of unsupported films. The plastisols, containing only non-volatile plasticizer as the dispersing medium, are also used for coatings and for the manufacture of dip goods and molded items. Both these dispersions have been utilized in only a small fraction of their potential possibilities."

House Paints Investigat on

S. Werthan, chief of the paint section of the development engineering division of the technical department of New Jersey Zinc Company, reported on an extensive investigation of exterior house paints to determine optimum pigment and vehicle compositions. In this study, approximately 400 paints were prepared and over 1,200 panels exposed on test fences.

The information available after four years' weathering of a large proportion of the test panels was summarized by Mr. Werthan as follows:—

1. Exterior house paints comparable to high grade prewar raw linseed oil paints can be formulated using a vehicle containing a high percentage of a heavy-bodied linseed oil.

2. The bodied oil paints formulated for this test program possess satisfactory consistency, packaging, shelf-storage and application properties and produce smooth films fairly free from brushmarks and of excellent drying characteristics. Their gloss and gloss retention are poorer than those of pre-war raw linseed oil paints.

3. White house paints possessing excellent and approximately comparable weathering characteristics can be prepared using either the lead-containing TiO_2-white lead-zinc oxide-inerts or TiO_2-leaded zinc oxide-inerts, or the lead-free (fume-proof) TiO_2-lead free zinc oxide-inerts pigment compositions. In each type of formula excellent performance is obtained with those pigment combinations which were typical of first quality pre-war house paints. Still, the formulator has considerable latitude, since appreciable variations in the ratios of the pigment constituents do not greatly change the good weathering properties of these paints. This enables formulators to produce special purpose coatings of improved performance with the aid of the bodied oil type vehicle.

4. Our bodied oil type paints tend to fail by chalking and erosion. They maintain good appearance until repainting is necessary and then provide favorable repainting surfaces. While they possess lower gloss and develop heavier chalk during the first year of exposure, the subsequent erosion is slightly slower than for the pre-war raw linseed oil paint.

5. Best original whiteness, retention of whiteness during exposure, and cleansing characteristics are obtained when the titanium in the pigment is the free-chalking type anatase TiO_2. Paints containing the non-chalking and chalk resisting types of rutile titanium dioxide, and especially the rutile titanium-calcium composite pigment, are not as bright white, tend to retain more dirt, to possess poorer cleansing properties, and to develop yellow discoloration; but paints containing the rutile TiO_2 possess better durability than anatase TiO_2 paints.

6. The bodied oil paint can be used without reduction for all coats. When applied as a two-coat system, because of its controlled penetration type vehicle, it provides comparable performance to a two-coat special primer system.

7. The optimum pigment volume of the bodied oil type paint is slightly higher than for the pre-war raw linseed oil paint, due to the higher volatile content in the vehicle.

8. The tint retention of paints containing the non-chalking or chalk resisting types of rutile titanium dioxide is better than for those based on the chalking type or the anatase grade, but tends to be inferior to the zinc and lead pigment paints (titanium-free).

9. Durable house paints can be formulated using combinations of raw linseed oil and heavy-bodied oils other than kettle bodied linseed, such as dehydrated castor, treated soya and treated linseed oils.

Drying Oils Developments

The successful efforts of American chemists to meet the shortage of chinawood and perilla oils occasioned by the war were reviewed by Dr. Alexander Schwarcman, vice-president of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Buffalo, N. Y. He spoke on "New Developments in the Field of Drying Oils."

"One of the earliest developments was dehydrated castor oil," he said. "The process consists of removing the hydroxyl group from the ricinoleic acid and thus forming a conjugated double bond glyceride. This process required fine engineering, as well as very sensitive catalysts. The oil had to be produced on a large scale and reasonably quickly without discoloration or damage to it.

"As early as 1938, the oil was ready for the market, and today under various names is used on a large scale. On account of its light color and non-odorous drying, it undoubtedly will be in permanent use, whatever the difference in price between Chinawood oil and castor oil.

"Inasmuch as there were not enough castor beans to supply the regular demands of industry, plus the new dehydrated castor oil, the chemists tried to imbue linseed oil with similar properties, namely, quick, hard drying and fast polymerization. This was accomplished on a large scale by alcoholysis and esterification with maleic and similar acids. Quite a number of oils of this type have been produced and gave entire satisfaction, and even now after the war they are being used on account of very specific characteristics.

Other Drying Oils Produced

"Still another type of highly satisfactory oils were produced and are being produced by substituting the glycerine with higher alcohols, like pentaerythritol, sorbitol, etc. It has been found that the higher the ester molecule, the better the drying. This type of oil will actually dry with a water-proof film similar to a Chinawood oil film.

"A great deal of work is being done in connection with conjugating both linseed and soybean oil and thus economically imbuing those oils with very similar properties to Chinawood oil. Some manufacturers have already placed it on the market but further improvements will make it a very attractive asset in the field of drying oils.

"Another contribution of the war-time chemist was the innovation of the idea to separate the non-drying from the drying parts of linseed and, especially, of soybean oil. This was done by selective solvents having more affinity for one part than for the

other, and by means of properly adapted apparatus.

"A new line of drying oils is now appearing on the market, which consists of copolymerizing drying and semi-drying oil with either dicyclopentadiene or styrene. This type of oil dries very hard, and with proper blending promises to become very valuable to the arts.

"Soybean oil, which has become a major agricultural industry in the United States, has been converted to a perfect drying oil and threatens to rival linseed oil. This oil is already being used on a large scale for various industrial purposes.

"Besides the above practical achievements, a great deal of pure scientific research is being done in connection with drying oils by laboratories all over the country. With more scientific understanding, new horizons will undoubtedly be opened for the benefit of the industries using drying oils."

Evaluation of Pigments

With a view to assisting the paint manufacturer in the selection and evaluation of pigments for durable colored exterior enamels, a systematic study embracing enamel requisites, choice of vehicle, choice of pigments and level of pigmentation was reported by R. H. Pohl, sales promotion manager for pigment colors of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

Mr. Pohl presented exposure panels and data represented to support recommendations for the pigmentation of yellow, green, blue, red and maroon enamels. He also discussed the effect of inert extender, the role of white at various shade levels and pigment volume variations.

Grinding Problems

Okley H. Garlick, of Paul O. Abbe, Inc., Little Falls, N. J., discussed grinding problems, with emphasis on the operation and maintenance of ball and pebble mills, methods of loading, types of grinding mediums, and viscosities.

The round-table discussion on alkyd resins was led by John C. Moore, director of the scientific section of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association. Participants were as follows:—

William A. Smith, vice-president of Dixie Paint & Varnish Company, Brunswick, Ga.; Donald E. Dick, plant manager for Stebbins & Roberts, Inc., Little Rock, Ark.; J. R. Patterson, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; John M. Hafeli, Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., Detroit; N. J. Timmons, Resinous Products & Chemical Company, Philadelphia; E. H. Trussell, American Cyanamid, Bound Brook, N. J.; Harry W. Howard, U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., New York, and John M. Thomas, Jones-Dabney Company, Louisville, Ky.

A paper entitled "Microbiology of Mildewed Paint Surfaces" was presented by Arthur Minich, vice-president, Nuodex Products Company, in which he told of the use of certain mercurial compounds to minimize mildewing in exterior coatings, always providing that the total formula of the coating is sound.

He warned that the mere addition of a mildewproofing agent to an inherently weak formulation will not solve the problem of imparting mildew resistance, and took note of the fact that the formulation will be affected in its resistance to mildew by the vehicle it is made from. He said that the soft drying oils will cause coating material to be more vulnerable than linseed oil, and noted that pigments have a very pronounced bearing on the ultimate mildew resistance.

He went on to describe research activities recently pursued in an effort to perfect better mildewproofing agents, and spoke at some length of the efforts being made to develop a satisfactory method for testing mildew resistance in all types of coatings. In this connection, the speaker said that he expects that a practical test method will be presented to the industry in the near future.

Vinyl Chloride Production In Germany Described

OPD Washington Bureau

The experimental production of vinyl chloride from acetylene and hydrogen chloride with a solution of cuprous chloride in hydrochloric acid as catalyst is described in a report now on sale by the Office of Technical Services. The report was prepared for OTS by Dr. Erich Kruta, a chemical engineer at I. G. Farbenindustrie, Ludwigshafen, Germany.

The manufacture of vinyl chloride with liquid catalysts became of interest at Ludwigshafen in 1944, Dr. Kruta explains, since with liquid catalysts the apparatus used in producing acrylonitrile could, in part, be used for producing vinyl chloride. By the end of 1944 a successful laboratory process had been achieved. After the war ended a trial plant was installed at Ludwigshafen. Dr. Kruta's report, however, is based on the laboratory experiments since the Ludwigshafen plant was "admittedly makeshift" and not of the best possible design. "There is not sufficient data to construct a large plant without considerably more work on the reaction conditions and the engineering details," the report states.

Mimeographed copies of the twenty-four page report (PB-80395, "The Manufacture of Vinyl Chloride by Means of Liquid Catalysts") sell for 75 cents. A second report (PB-44940, "Production of Mono-Vinyl Chloride," seventeen pages, mimeographed, 50 cents) describes the process used at the Burghausen plant of Dr. Alexander Wacker (Gesellschaft fuer Electrochemische Industrie G.m.b.H.).

A third related report (PB-19269, "Vinyl Chloride, Polyvinyl Chloride, Chlorinated Polyvinyl Chloride, and Bristles, Cane and Fibers," thirty-seven pages, mimeographed, $1) is concerned with production of these materials in I. G. Farbenindustrie plants in the Leipzig area.

Orders for the reports should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

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Stanolind Oil to Build Synthesis Plant in Kansas

Stanolind Oil & Gas Company, Tulsa, Okla., has selected Garden City, Kans., as the site for its planned synthesis plant for the conversion of natural gas into liquid fuels and chemicals. Soil surveys, water exploration tests and site preparation will be started promptly, and major construction is expected to begin in the Fall. The company plans to obtain natural gas for the plant from the Hugoton Field.

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Petroleum Derivatives

A noticeable easement was reported during the week in the demand for toluol, as petroleum derivatives maintained their generally snug supply position.

Relaxation of demand for toluol was attributed by at least one major producer to a falling off in business from lacquer manufacturers and the protective coating industry in general. Calls for xylol, however, were as heavy as ever, with a spokesman for one volume maker reporting difficulty in keeping pace with demand from regular customers. Tight conditions still prevailed in the supply situations of higher boiling range aromatics and blends.

Aliphatic materials were still uncomfortably short, with mineral spirits still said to be the hardest hit. Meanwhile, an East Coast producer made two significant announcements during the week. The first concerned the introduction in the East by that company of commercial hexane as a replacement for benzol-type lacquer diluent. According to a spokesman of that concern, commercial grades of octane and heptane will also be offered shortly as replacements for the toluol-type material and wider cuts of lacquer diluent, respectively. Quotations on the hexane thinner were listed at lacquer diluent prices, with similar savings contemplated for the octane and heptane products. The company also reported that the bulk of its aliphatic production will be transferred shortly from the East Coast to the Gulf area.

Solvents and Diluents

Cleaners' Naphtha—It was reported during the week that a leader on the East Coast was expected shortly to transfer production operations of this solvent to the Gulf area. According to trade sources, this company would still continue to market in the East via coast-wise tankers. Meanwhile, market conditions maintained levels of previous weeks. Although regular customers continued to receive volume shipments last week, the supply situation was still described as uncomfortably short. The price structure remained stable in all areas.

Protective Coatings Solvents—An unexpected easing in demand for toluol was reported last week by at least one major producer of the petroleum-source material. It was emphasized, however, that the overall supply position of this material continued short, although last week all regular customers were said to be receiving adequate quantities to satisfy at least their minimum requirements. Xylol, at the same time, continued desperately scarce, with major suppliers reporting considerable difficulty in keeping pace with current commitments. Calls for this aromatic solvent remained heavy.

Easement of toluol stocks were attributed by volume producers to the recent cut-backs in production by lacquer manufacturers and curtailment of demand by the protective coatings industry in general. Quotations on aromatics from all sources were firm.

Calls for higher boiling range aromatics and blends were very intense during the week, as supplies remained critically low. Prices held in all areas.

Of major interest in aliphatic materials last week was the report that a leading East Coast producer would soon transfer the bulk of its production to the Gulf area. Lacquer diluent was in heavy demand during the week, as the supply situation continued snug. The price structure was without variance.

Meanwhile, a leading East Coast producer was reported to be bringing in commercial hexane from the Gulf area as a replacement for the benzol-type lacquer diluent. The material, which is already being marketed in the East as a hexane thinner, is expected to be followed shortly by offerings of commercial octane and commercial heptane, which are to be sold as replacements for toluol-type material and wider cuts of lacquer diluent, respectively. Quotations on the three materials have been fixed at East Coast lacquer diluent prices.

Mineral spirits continued to be in shortest supply of all aliphatics last week. At least one major supplier reported difficulty in meeting demand from regular customers. By and large, however, regulars were said to be getting adequate quantities to meet minimum requirements, although the solvent generally was none too plentiful and non-existent on the spot market. Bulk of the production of an East Coast maker of mineral spirits was expected to be transferred to the Gulf area shortly. Prices were stable during the period under review.

Stoddard solvent was also snug last week, as an East Coast producer made plans to transfer the bulk of its production to the Gulf area. Spot material was practically non-existent, although regular customers were said to be receiving sufficient quantities to meet their immediate needs. One leader said that production of that company was being hard-pressed by the demand. The price structure continued without change in all areas.

V.M. & P. production of a major East Coast producer was expected to be transferred to the Gulf Coast area shortly. Marketing would continue in the East, according to the report, with deliveries effected by intracoastal shipping. The market exhibited no change last week, as stocks continued short in the main, although regulars were still being adequately supplied. Demand was still strong, and prices were steady.

Lighter Fractions

Lighter petroleum gases, butane and propane, were still in critically short supply last week. Also in tight supply was pentane, although consumers in the solvent field were said to be receiving quantities sufficient to meet their immediate requirements. Heptane and hexane, favored with the best supply position of all lighter fractions, were in good supply, though the situation was still said to be hardly free. Solvent customers were getting shipments in practically any quantity last week. Inquiry for all lighter fractions, meanwhile, remained extremely heavy. The price structure was without change during the period under review.

Of added interest in this section during the week was the report that an East Coast producer has begun to market commercial hexane in that area, making shipments via intracoastal tankers. Quotations on the material, which is being sold as hexane thinner, a replacement for benzol-type lacquer diluent, are equivalent to East Coast prices on the aliphatic material. The reflection of savings of tanker transportation on the hexane being offered was said to be furnishing stiff competition to other marketers of lighter fractions in that area. It was further reported that this same company intends to bring commercial octane and commercial heptane into the East by the same means as replacements for toluol-type material and wider cuts of lacquer diluent, respectively. Company officials said that savings in transportation would also be reflected in quotations on these products.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Imports last week totaled 1,246,732 barrels from Puerto La Cruz, Las Piedras, Aruba and Caripito. In the market, certain trade sources estimated that domestic crude production and domestic refinery demand were approximately on a par with current crude-oil exports. Meanwhile, it was reported during the week that a major East Coast producer was due to receive the first of a regular series of Middle East crude-oil shipments on or about April 1. The imports, which ultimately are expected to average 15,000 barrels per day this year, will arrive as per previous agreement with producers in the Persian Gulf area. Three tankers are scheduled to sail on March 15, 18 and 27, with initial cargoes of about 125,000 barrels each.

Fuel Oil — Imported during the week were 1,083,624 barrels from Aruba, Curacao and Willemstad.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None
Prices Reduced
None
(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended February 28 totaled 220,507,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 219,314,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 1,193,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 1,127,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 66,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude. Heavy crude-oil stocks in California, not included in the gasoline bearing stocks, totaled 6,353,000 barrels, an increase of 148,000 barrels.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Oils, Fats and Waxes

Quiet conditions continued to prevail in the fats and oils market last week. Buying interest was extremely light and despite the lack of trading, prices were generally maintained on a steady basis for edible oils, while tallow and grease were fractionally lower. Government purchases of crude soybean oil had a stimulating effect on other competing oils. More than 40 tankcars were taken at unchanged quotations for government account. Although trading in crude cottonseed oil was spotty, offerings were scarce and current prices were maintained. This was reflected in corn oil and crude sold fractionally higher. Peanut oil was inactive, but steady. Coconut oil was easier with lower copra. Crude coconut oil declined fractionally, and copra was off $15 per ton under increased offers and lack of interest from domestic crushers. Tallow and grease became weaker and sizable quantities were taken by soapmakers at a reduction of one-half cent. While other animal fats were unchanged, the decline in tallow created a weaker tone in those materials. Consuming inquiry for linseed oil continued slow and with flaxseed lower, oil prices were reported shaded for tankcars for prompt and forward delivery. Tung oil was the firmest of the drying oils and registered further price gains last week. Higher cost of shipments caused sellers to reduce offering and to maintain the higher quotations.

Liberal offerings of carnauba wax on the spot and to arrive by speculative interests caused the market to break sharply for large quantities last week. Consumers showed little interest in the market preferring to await the announcement of the floor price, which was reported under consideration of the Senate, the President of Brazil and the Bank of Brazil. Ouricury wax was slightly easier, while beeswax remained steady and in limited supply.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Corn, ½c. per lb.
Tung oil, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Carnauba wax, 3c. per lb.
Coconut oil, ½c. per lb.
Copra, $15 per ton.
Cottonseed meal, $2 per ton.
Flaxseed, 10c. per bushel.
Grease, ½c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $5 per ton.
Ouricury wax, 1c. per lb.
Tallow, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
212.3	212.6	213.0	325.1

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Cottonseed Oil

Unsettlement in grains, cotton and lard was reflected in bleachable cottonseed oil futures last week. Prices fluctuated widely and scored sharp losses. Selling pressure was quite heavy and with outside interest limited, the market developed a weaker tone. Cash demand for oil was slow, although crude oil remained on a steady basis.

Trading in crude oil was light, but offerings were restricted and sales were transacted at unchanged levels. Most of the trading took place in the Valley at 23½c. per pound, tankcars, mills and at 23c., f.o.b. Texas.

Cottonseed oil disappearance totaled 297,650 barrels in February, compared with 352,645 barrels in January and 230,290 barrels, February, last year. Visible supply of oil and seed was estimated at 1,233,900 barrels, February 29, against 1,474,300 barrels, January 31, and 1,084,600 barrels, February, 1947. Total oil disappearance this season (August-February) totaled 2,057,000 barrels, against 1,818,290 barrels for the same time last season.

Some 600 tons of cottonseed oil arrived at New York from Shanghai last week.

Prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended March 12, follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
March	30	27.50	26.10	25.85@26.25
May	424	25.46	23.65	24.40S
July	242	24.30	22.45	23.05@23.15
September	50	22.45	20.80	21.13S
October	1	21.00	21.00	20.60@20.20
December	1	18.05	18.05	18.10@19.25
January	..	....	....	18.10N

Total sales—757 tankcars.

Crude oil was sold at 23½c. per pound, tankcars, March, and 23¼c. early April shipment in the Southeast, and 23c. Texas, March shipment.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil sales were made at 23c. per pound tankcars in the Valley and soybean oil at 21c., same basis. Not much interest buying or selling. Cottonseed and soybean meal, 41 percent quoted at $80 per ton sacked Memphis. Cottonseed hull, bulk, $16.50 to $17 per ton, mills, Valley.

Linseed Oil

Consuming inquiry for linseed oil last week was said to be conspicuous by its absence. Consumers showed practically no interest in replacements for the second quarter. The decline in flaxseed of 10c. per bushel was not reflected in asking price of oil at 28.30c. per pound, tankcars, for February-June delivery in zone 3. Reports were current that prices were shaded in some quarters for tankcar business for prompt and nearby delivery. Other drying oils also were featureless except tung oil which was further advanced ½c. to 25½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. Inquiry for this oil slackened last week, but offerings were lighter and well held, reflecting the higher cost of replacements.

Indian flaxseed imports totaled 331 bags at New York from Calcutta last week.

Minneapolis.—Demand for oil was very quiet, buyers taking only needed supplies on a spot or nearby basis. Crushers were not aggressive sellers and the market appeared fairly well stabilized as shipping instructions on maturing contracts continued to appear in good volume. Production of oil was at a high level and shipments held up well, hampered somewhat by extremely cold weather in the closing days of the period and by a shortage of tankcars. Oil quoted at 27.7c. per pound, tanks, zone 1 for March-June shipment with a few scattered sales at slightly lower prices.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1947-48	1946-47
This week	7,140,000	4,840,000
Since Sept. 1	180,814,000	150,940,000

Flaxseed—Prices declined 10c. to $6.15 per bushel with other grains. Moderate trading was reported at the decline.

Minneapolis.—Flax prices dropped 10c. in the Minneapolis market last Tuesday, reflecting uncertainty in other commodities and a slow demand from crushers and merchandisers. It was estimated that 100,000 bushels of flax changed hands on the decline, some being priced out of elevator store and the remainder coming from the country where producers were ready to take advantage of the "to arrive" bid. Supplies in the spot position were very light and crushers were picking up the odds and ends at the market price. Interest in the crop prospects was increasing with the government to release the intention report on flax March 19. It is expected that flax acreage goals will be exceeded in the intention-to-plant report and conservative elements are talking of a 5,000,000 bushel flax acreage in 1948.

Shipments of flaxseed in bushels were as follows:—

Bushels—	Receipts 1947-48	Receipts 1946-47	Shipments 1947-48	Shipments 1946-47
This week	98,600	74,800	86,700	47,600
Since Sept. 1	19,723,100	9,861,100	3,167,100	4,062,800

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated—Trading was reported slow. Prices were unchanged and appeared steadier with the higher tung oil market.

Coconut—Trading was light and the market was easier with lower copra. Crude oil sold at 23c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, and was available later at ½c. less. April was sold at 22c., same basis, and May-June was offered at the same figure. Copra was offered more freely, declining to $285 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast with no takers, and off $15 per ton for the week. Emergency export allocation for 347,200 pounds of coconut oil to Iceland for commercial procurement, in exchange for an equivalent quantity of copra (in terms of oil), against IEFC allocations from the Philippines was approved by the Department of Agriculture during the week ended March 5.

Corn—Prices were firm with offerings limited. Crude oil was sold at 23½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, March and 23¼c. for April delivery, up ½c. from previous business. Refined oil firm and nominal at 26¼c. to 26½c., same basis.

Oiticica—Higher tung oil market gave this market a firmer tone. Quotations were unchanged and steady. Consuming demand was reported quiet. Arrivals totaled 780 drums at New York last week.

Olive—The Greek Ministry announced lower prices for shipment last week and the schedule was reduced $110 per ton. Trading for shipment continued light and spotty, with bulk of recent business placed for Moroccan oil at $800 per ton, f.o.b. Casa Blanca. Demand for spot supplies was inactive and quotations were nominal for Moroccan at $4.25 per gallon, drums, duty paid and Spanish oil at $4.50.

Peanut—Consuming inquiry was quiet, with crude sales confined to occasional tankcars at 23½c. per pound, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was inactive and nominal at 27½c. to 28c.,

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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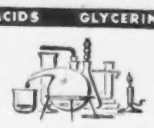
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same basis. Peanut production in Sao Paolo, Brazil, has been substantially increased, according to reports received by the Department of Agriculture. Peanut production was forecast at 197,000 tons from 352,000 acres compared with the output of 42,000 tons from 120,000 acres in 1947.

Rapeseed—Trading was quiet. Refined oil was offered at 30½c. to 31c. per pound, tankcars, New York, for prompt and forward delivery.

Soybean—The bulk of trading last week was for government account and purchases of more than 40 tankcars of crude oil were reported at 21½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, for March shipment and 20c. for April. Consumers showed little interest in the market. March shipment was quoted at 21c. to 21½c., tankcars, f.o.b. mills, April was reported sold at 20½c. and May-June at 20c., same basis. Refined oil was inactive and nominal at 24c. per pound, tankcars, works. Emergency export allocations of 1,100,000 pounds of soybean oil to Denmark as an advance against the April-June allocation and 55,000 pounds to Iceland for commercial procurement were approved by the Department of Agriculture for the week ended March 5.

Department of Agriculture confirmed the purchase of 43 tankcars of crude soybean oil at 20½c. to 21c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, during the period of March 5-8.

Tung—This market firmer with the higher cost of replacements, and quotations were raised ½c. to 25½c. per pound, tankcars, for prompt and nearby delivery. Inquiry was light, but offerings were well held at the advance. Drums were quoted at 26¾c. per pound, carlots and lesser quantities up to 27c.

Purchases of 31 tankcars of domestic tung oil at 25c. per pound, f.o.b. southern mills were reported by the Department of Agriculture from February 12 to March 5.

Markets at Other Centers

Lagos (Comtelburo).—To help in meeting the estimated Nigerian budget deficit of £2,600,000 for 1948-49, the Nigerian Financial Secretary announced higher export duties on cocoa, peanuts, palm kernels and palm oil. As of March 6, the export duty per ton on palm oil was raised to 60 shillings from 11½ shillings, peanuts to 50 shillings from 10 shillings and palm kernels to 40 shillings from 10½ shillings.

Rotterdam.—Holland has practically halted purchases abroad of oils and fats because of lack of foreign exchange, but the country this year will be better able to cover its own needs than in previous years, according to Aneta. Shipments totaling 20,000 tons of palm oil from Sumatra are expected to commence this month, the report said. A quantity of copra is expected from East Indonesia in addition to 200 tons of linseed oil, 500 tons of peanut oil from India and 50 tons of palm oil from Paraguay which are now under way. Holland is also expecting large oil supplies from her own rapeseed crop for which the prospects are said to be good. Another source of edible and industrial oils and fats is the Dutch whaling expedition now in Antarctic waters which is expected to yield 16,000 tons of whale oil this season.

Fats and Greases

Greases—This market was easier with tallow and declined ½c. per pound. Trading was reported of fair volume at the decline. Consuming inquiry slackened and offerings were more liberal. Choice white was quoted at 19½c. per pound, loose, yellow, 18c. and house, 17½c.

Lard—Sharp price fluctuations in grains weakened lard and the market was unsettled and lower for the week. Trading was reported confined to small quantities for immediate delivery. Department of Agriculture reported lard purchases totaling 2,203,000 pounds at prices ranging from 20c. to 21.34c. per pound, depending upon packing, f.o.b. works, February 13 and 4,800,000 pounds, at 21.40c. to 22.50c. same basis, February 18. Lard production was indicated at 36,800,000 pounds for the week ended March 6, compared with 31,700,000 pounds, the week previous and 31,200,000 pounds, for the same time last year. Export allocation of 230,000 pounds of lard to Switzerland was approved as an advance against the April-June allocation for commercial procurement by the Department of Agriculture for the week ended March 5.

Tallow—This market was lower under increased offerings and sales of sizable quantities took place at a reduction of ½c. per pound. Buying interest decreased sharply and with increased selling pressure, the market favored buyers last week. Inquiry from soapmakers was sharply reduced. Fancy was sold at 19¼c., extra at 19¼c. and special, 19c. per pound, works, loose.

Animal Oils

Degras—Consumers absorbed small lots for immediate delivery. Quotations were unsteady. Neutral, less 2 percent fatty acid was quoted at 19c. to 19½c. and more than 2 percent at 18c. to 18½c. per pound, drums, depending upon quantity.

Grease Oil—The decline in prices for pressing stock created a weaker tone in this market. Trading was light and spotty. Quotations were more or less nominal.

Neatsfoot Oil—Business was reported dull. Supplies were light and prices unchanged and nominal.

Oleo Oil—This market was inactive. Extra was quoted nominally at 24c. to 25c. per pound tierces, New York delivery, as to quantity.

Tallow Oil—Demand was slow and quotations unchanged and nominal at 26c. per pound, drums, New York basis.

Oleo Stearine — Trading was reported slow, with quotations more or less nominal at 23c. to 23½c. per pound tierces, New York basis.

Fish Oils

Cod—Light stocks on the spot were well held at former levels. Consuming inquiry was inactive. Offers for shipment were reported scarce.

Menhaden — Demand was restricted to small quantities for actual needs. Prices were unchanged and fairly steady.

Sardine — Consumers continued to take limited quantities for immediate delivery. Stocks were reported in light supply and held at former quotations.

Los Angeles—The sardine oil market was very tight. Supplies scarce. Oil was quoted between 18c. and 19c. per pound, tankcars, for immediate delivery.

Whale—Aneta reported that the Dutch whaling expedition now in Antarctic waters expected to yield 16,000 tons of whale oil which will augment oils and fats supplies in Holland. Official reports from London stated that the number of blue whale units caught in the Antarctic up to January amount to 8,608, or nearly 54 percent of the permitted number allowed under the International Agreement. This includes returns of the Soviet expedition up to January 24. Last season, up to January 25, the total catch was 6,496. The United Whalers' floating factory "Balaena" up to February 1, has secured 72,500 barrels of whale and sperm oil against 73,600 barrels of whale oil only up to February 2, 1947. The present catch of sperm oil is computed at 16,550 barrels.

Fatty Acids

Demand for fatty acids was reported dull and confined to small lots for actual needs. Prices were more or less nominal and reflected the easiness in basic oils and fats.

Red Oil—Buying interest was light with consumers taking moderate quantities against former orders. Quotations were unchanged and more or less nominal.

Stearic Acid—Market was quiet and prices while unchanged were unsettled by the weaker tone in pressing stock.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—The market was weaker because of the sharp decline in grain and the fact that demand from feed trade was almost non-existent. A limited amount of loose slab 41 percent cake was sold last week at $73, f.o.b. Mississippi Valley, for spot shipment. This is equivalent to $78 for sacked 41 percent meal and makes the market over the western and eastern half of the country. Oil mills in Alabama, Georgia and the Carolina's are still looking on and their asking price range is from $82 to as high as $87 for sacked 41 percent, but which is generally out of line compared to Valley offerings.

Linseed Meal—Market was easy, and quotations declined $5 per ton.

Minneapolis.—Definite weakness appeared in meal markets as other feed supplies declined, carlot price for bulk meal at $75 per ton for March-forward shipment. Crushers had only limited amounts of meal for sale in March but scattered offerings were appearing for April delivery and there appeared to be a sufficient supply of meal for May-June.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1947-48	1946-47
This week	11,760,000	7,800,000
Since Sept. 1	313,580,000	208,480,000

Peanut Meal—A limited amount of sacked 41 percent was sold at $80, f.o.b. North Carolina and Georgia mills. There is little buying interest from the trade and most trades are to crushers who are oversold and buying in to complete previous sales.

Soybean Meal—Mills in Tennessee and Mississippi are offering sacked 41 percent soymeal at $77 to $78 but inquiry is meager. A little resale traded at $82, f.o.b. Georgia mills; North Carolina processors are asking $83, sacked, but these prices were not low enough to attract buying interest.

Prices of refined bleachable soybean oil, in tankcars on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended March 12, follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
March	..	....	....	24.00N
May	..	....	....	23.00A
July	..	....	....	22.50A
September	..	....	....	22.50A
October	..	....	....	20.00A
December	..	....	....	20.00A
January	..	....	....	20.00A

Total sales—None.

Waxes

Carnauba—Liberal offers of resale stocks combined with the lack of buying interest weakened the market last week. Prices were

easier and were reduced about 3c. per pound and could be further shaded for sizable quantities. Consumers were reported out of the market. The trade awaited the announcement of floor price to be set by the Senate and the Bank of Brazil. Interest in shipments was dull and offers from Brazil were reported quite liberal. No. 3, chalky, was quoted at 74c. to 75c. per pound, small lots on the spot, No. 3, North country, 80c. to 82c., No. 3, North country, 75c. to 77c. and refined, 82c. to 84c., No. 1, yellow, $1.32 to $1.34 and No. 2, $1.30 to $1.32.

Ouricury—Weakness in carnauba was reflected in this market and prices were off slightly, because of the scarcity of supplies here and at primary markets. Crude was quoted at 66c. to 67c. and refined, 72c. to 73c. for spot delivery.

Soybean Ass'n Publishes New 'Soybean Blue Book'

The American Soybean Association has published the 1948 edition of its "Soybean Blue Book," annual directory of the soybean industry. The book has been enlarged and includes statistical information on past production and prices of soybeans, soybean oil and oil meal. Also included are statistics on utilization of soybeans and soy products as far back as soybeans have been of economic importance in the United States.

There are also descriptions of the national associations in the industry, with lists of their officers, and Federal grading standards for soybeans, together with a listing of soybean terminology. The book carries complete directories of soybean processors, oil refiners, manufacturers of soybean products, firms serving the industry, and of Federal and state agencies conducting soybean research.

The "Soybean Blue Book" is priced at $1 per copy, and orders should be addressed to the American Soybean Association, Hudson, Iowa.

Whale Catch Reported

OPD Washington Bureau

The International Bureau of Whaling Statistics reports that 11,556 blue whale units were taken by February 21, 1948, according to the Department of Agriculture. This includes whales taken by the USSR expedition up to February 14.

At approximately the same date in 1947 the reported number of blue whale units, not including those of the USSR. expedition, totaled 10,414. The total catch of the 1946-47 season was 15,230 units, slightly less than the 16,000 maximum units permitted by the International Whaling Agreement.

Margarin Tax Repeal

—Continued from page 3

testimony, two of the leading tax advocates on the committee questioned him on the coloring aspect of the argument. Representative August Andresen, of Minnesota, wanted to know if there was any tax on coloring margarin pink, orange or green, adding that it is colored yellow in obvious imitation of butter. Mr. Wiggins said the public wants a yellow color.

Representative Reid F. Murray, of Wisconsin, said the whole dairy industry is in "jeopardy" because of the tax repeal move, which he said might cause a drop in milk prices. He added: "We're going down hill in the dairy industry already without having this rug pulled out from under us."

The repeal opponents chief spokesman at the hearing was Charles Holman, secretary of the National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation, who said that repeal of the taxes would "undoubtedly result in great damage to the dairy farmers of the country." He said that it was conceivable that if the taxes were removed that margarin manufacturers would raise prices to the public and the manufacturers would thus receive many millions of profits, which will be paid unnecessarily by consumers.

He said that butter was the "balance wheel of the dairy industry" and repeal of the taxes would bring "disastrous consequences" to dairymen and curtail the total quantity of dairy products, thereby bringing adidtional ills upon the consumers, both as to quantity and cost.

Mr. Holman argued that it was not to the American farmers interests to have vegetable oils replace butter because the farmer gets a larger share of the consumers butter dollar than of the consumers margarin dollar. He estimated that the farmers got 76 percent of the butter dollar last year as against 30 percent of the margarin dollar.

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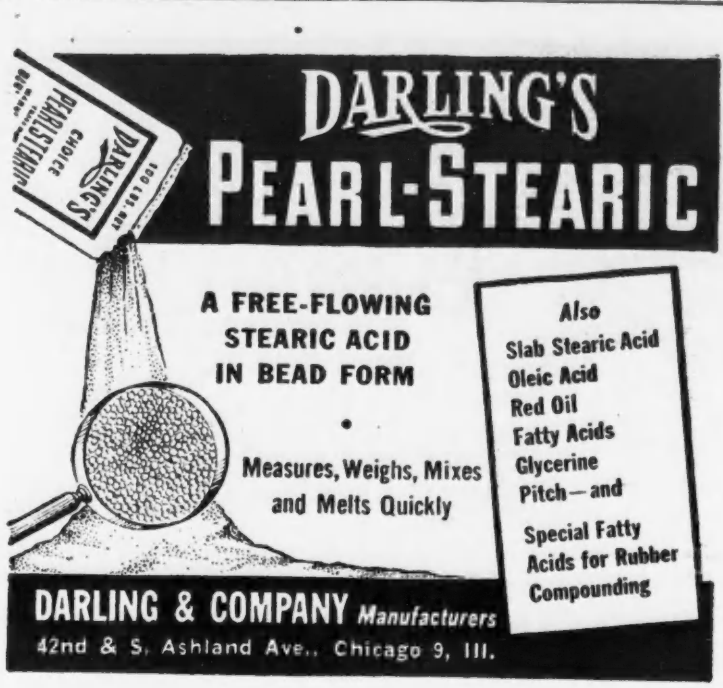

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CCDA Views Future of Chemical Industry

—Continued from page 7

vestment is in organic chemicals because of their relatively much greater growth than that of inorganic chemicals. Those companies that are vitally interested in plastics, synthetic resins, synthetic fibers, agricultural chemicals, including insecticides, fungicides and herbicides, and antibiotics appear to have the most promising outlook.

"This does not at all mean that companies producing inorganic chemicals or organic chemicals not included in these categories may not do very well. The investment manager however, recognizes that in the field of organic chemistry many of the various product developments are becoming industries in themselves and that this is particularly true in such fields as rubber, synthetic fibers for textiles, and in the field of detergents.

"The chemical industry is engaged in the greatest expansion program of its history. This is the result of the very limited expansion that occurred during the war and because of the new markets and products that have been and are being developed since the war. Many of the products stem from research work interrupted by the war, and many from the research done during and since the war. Anyone concerned with the investment of funds in the industry must necessarily attempt to analyze this expansion program and determine its effect upon the financial and operating position of the chemical companies.

"In order to restore working capital to a normal relation to sales and at the same time to complete the plant expansion program and pay out the large amount of dividends, new financing during 1948 may be necessary on a considerable scale and perhaps in a market that may not be very favorable."

Investment Banker's View

Henry C. Breck, vice-president, Union Securities Corporation, in his paper, "The Role of the Investment Banker and Investment Trust in Financing the Chemical Industry," said that of all the branches of American manufacturing industry, the chemical industry is now "the heaviest consumer of capital, having spent for new plant and equipment during 1947 approximately $1,400,000,000. This was $200,000,000 more than the electric utilities spent and $300,000,000 more than all the railroads."

Mr. Breck observed that there is a "gradual disappearance during the past several years of the defeatist attitude toward industrial growth and capital expansion in the United States, which had its origin, perhaps, in the severe depression in the early 1930's, but which was nurtured by a political philosophy claiming that the business frontiers of America had been passed.

"Even had no great war come, with its imperious demand for more of everything and for many new products, it is probable that we should have regained the traditional American belief that free enterprise, private profit, and hard work are more likely to bring us national happiness and opportunity than sitting in government legislated security to watch different colored, but mostly pink, rabbits pulled out of a White House hat. It would be uncomplimentary to the American genius for common sense to assume otherwise."

Gearing to Research

"If a research organization is properly staffed and properly trained, it should have a very clear picture of its company's major needs and objectives" according to C. F. Rassweiler, vice-president for research and development, Johns-Manville Corporation, who presented a paper, "Gearing Commercial Chemical Development to Research."

He said commercial chemical development must be coordinated to research, they must be independently geared and not so organized that they of necessity accelerate or decelerate together.

Mr. Rassweiler said, "it is important that research men be constantly reminded that a new product is not better than an old product because it is harder or better looking or more durable. It is better than the old product only if their company can make more money by selling it than by selling the old product and only if their company's customers can simultaneously get more satisfaction or make more profit for themselves by buying the new product rather than the old.

"Since the major objective of a commercial chemical development group is to accelerate and expand the utilization of new processes and new products by your companies, you should be particularly interested in that phase of gearing research to commercial development and to sales and manufacturing which enables the energy generated by the research organization to stimulate the absorptive activity of every phase of your company's business.

"In fact, your objectives should be to generate enough energy yourself in the direction of accelerated absorption so that the gear connection between you and research should be dragging research rather than having research pushing you."

Mr. Rassweiler cautioned that a commercial development group must be properly geared and not be out of mesh with the rest of the organization. Probably the most serious tendency to move out of step with a planned program, he said, is "the temptation to push the commercial introduction of a new product faster than the company's research and production programs justify or to claim for the new product things which have been indicated but have not yet been proved.

"This is one important consideration in gearing commercial development not only to research but also to production, and the gearing mechanism should provide some means by which the commercial development organization can keep its progress within the limits justified by the progress of research and production.

Full Understanding Needed

"Research and commercial development each has a definite field of activity and each should be manned by people with enough intelligence to do the proper things in their particular field if they have a full understanding of what is occurring in the other. This full understanding of each other's problems cannot be gained by any formal system of reports but it must be based upon frequent personal contacts by men at comparable levels of responsibility all the way down through both organizations.

"It must be based upon a willingness on both sides to present the reasons and evidence behind each decision and a sincere desire not only to explain one's own position but also to understand the position of the man in the other organization."

Mr. Rassweiler closed by urging free interchange of information, mutual confidence and respect between departments, a proper delegation of authority and a need for reaching prompt decisions on matters of mutual interest.

Chemical Development and Manufacturing

Comparing the proper meshing of gears to the coordination of a commercial chemical development department and manufacturing department, J. J. Healy, jr., assistant general manager, Merrimac Division of Monsanto Chemical Company, in his paper, "Gearing Commercial Chemical Development to Manufacturing," stressed the need of attention being given by both groups to quality requirements, plant capacities and packaging.

Arousing enthusiasm on the part of the manufacturing division in the successful commercial development of a product, he said, may bring lower costs and better and safer distribution. Proper planning and scheduling by the commercial development department may be an incentive to the manufacturing group for better results, according to Mr. Healy.

Teamwork With Sales Department

In his presentation on the subject, "Gearing Commercial Chemical Development to Sales," D. K. Ballman, assistant general sales manager, The Dow Chemical Company, stressed that teamwork in a planned development program is paramount. Using ethylene dibromide as an example of an old material but one with exciting new uses, Mr. Ballman illustrated important problems in placing this product on the market.

From initial research through test development within the organization, he said, a straight-forward pattern is followed although stress was given the necessity of proper and timely re-evaluation of the problem. The second step, he said, is one of impartial evaluation by outside agencies. The danger point of a chemical development is at this point, according to Mr. Ballman, when premature promotion and sales may be the difference between success and failure.

The final steps must include a careful survey to establish total potential market, location of market and the type of selling recommendations, he pointed out.

The dinner speaker, Dr. Westbrook Steele, discussed "Management Appraises Commercial Chemical Development." He disclosed the startling but often unrecognized fact that "the average life of a blue chip company is thirty-five years.

"Within that time span the majority had vanished from profit and prominence. A planning group, made up of top management with a sole responsibility of planning for thirty-five years from date, is recommended. One form of the plan must be an investment in research and development. Recognition must be made that there are research and development losses. Whether the loss is temporary or permanent depends upon men."